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Bradley a. Fiske.

FISKE, Rear Admiral Bradley Allen, Retired,

Navy Officer, Inventor, Writer.

For forty-one years, Rear Admiral Bradley Allen Fiske, retired, of the United States Navy, was one of those naval heroes whom the American people delight to honor. In every spectacular engagement of American battleships, his spare but dominant figure was conspicuous in the thick of events, personally participating in the fight, ably directing men, ship, or fleet, certain of every minute factor entering into the case, and triumphing through ability, hard work, and courage. Had his achievements stopped there, however, the summary of his services to his people might have applied to other naval officers. He won his supreme victories, and won them alone, as a scientist and inventor, whose creative power amounted to genius, and he defeated the forces of ignorance, immaturity and poverty of equipment. No doubt one of the few far-reaching naval victories in the history of the world was his invention of the naval telescope sight which revolutionized naval gunnery. Of this "Ordnance and Gunnery," the official textbook of the United States Naval Academy, spoke thus:

> It was the introduction of the telescope sight, with its added advantages, that well nigh caused a revolution in naval gunnery. It was an improvement so great that it may well be ranked with the change from smooth-bored to rifled guns.

Nor was this his only invention, for a notable list is credited to him, along with other published contributions to naval scientific knowledge. Today, a man full of years and dignity, he is still active, resourceful, and creating for mankind new instruments of usefulness.

Bradley Allen Fiske was born at Lyons, New York, June 13, 1854, son of William Allen and Susan Matthews (Bradley) Fiske. His earliest American ancestor was William Fiske, who came from Elmham, Suffolk, England, with his wife, Bridget Muskett, and settled at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1637. The line descended through Deacon William and Sarah (Kilham) Fiske; Deacon Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Fuller) Fiske; William and Susannah (Batchelder) Fiske; William and Eunice (Nourse) Fiske; and Allen and Eliza (Chapman) Fiske, parents of Rev. William Allen Fiske, his father.

Educated in the educational fundamentals in the public schools of Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio, Bradley A. Fiske then attended the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, graduating second in his class of 1874. His long period of service began with his promotion to an ensigncy in July, 1875. In 1881 he became master; in March, 1883, junior grade lieutenant; in January, 1887, lieutenant; in March, 1899, lieutenant-commander; and in March, 1903, commander, twenty-eight years after his entrance into the Navy, and when he was forty-nine years old. His other promotions came on August 28, 1907, to a captaincy, and four years later, in 1911, to the rank of rear admiral. During the critical summer of 1892, he was on the "Yorktown" under Admiral Robley D. Evans, in the harbor of Valparaiso, Chili. The Brazilian insurrection of 1894 was quelled, and on the

"San Francisco," under Rear Admiral Benham, Lieutenant Fiske participated in the memorable demonstration in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro. In his next significant engagement, as lieutenant, he was navigator of the "Petrel" at the battle of Manila, being reported by his captain for "eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle," and by Admiral Dewey for "heroic conduct." As navigator, later, of the "Monadnock" for nine months, he took part in the bombardments of Paranaque and Malabon during the Filipino insurrection. In 1899, lieutenant commander and executive officer of the "Yorktown," he took part in the bombardment of "San Fernando." Later commands of his were the "Minneapolis" the "Arkansas," and the "Tennessee." Then as rear-admiral, he commanded the fifth, third, and first divisions of the Atlantic Fleet in 1912.

Possibly his greatest contribution to his country was his successful attempt to induce Congress to establish the Office of Naval Operations, against the opposition of the Secretary of the Navy; for it was by means of this new agency that the navy was able to prepare for the World War, and to operate effectively in the war. Admiral Fiske accomplished this while Aid for Operations, the highest position possible for a navy officer.

Meantime, he had sat on many important boards, including the Naval Wireless Telegraph Board, 1904-05, the General Board of the Navy, and the Joint Board of Army and Navy, 1910-11, and 1913-15. He was a member of the First Electrical Conference in Philadelphia, in 1884.

It is, however, for his inventions that Admiral Fiske will live longest in the national memory, in spite of the brilliance of his fighting record. He invented a boat detaching apparatus, a system of electric communication for the interior of warships, a stadimeter, an electric range finder, an electric ammunition hoist, a range indicator, a battle order telegraph, an electric engine telegraph, a helm indicator, and a speed and direction indicator, among some of his early productions. As general advancement called for even more significant developments, the Admiral evolved a system of turning turrets on war ships by electricity, the naval telescope and mount, the naval telescope sight, which practically eliminated errors in sighting heavy guns at sea, and which has been adopted by every navy of the world. The gun director system, wireless control of moving vessels, the torpedo plane, a system for detecting the approach of submarines, are inventions which belong to the present era of wireless and wizard-like creations of war engines. They proved their pertinency and usefulness during the World War. An electromagnetic system for exploding torpedoes under ships, and, finally, a remarkable reading machine are more recent productions of his fertile brain.

The reading machine consists of a sort of spring tongs containing a lens and holding the book to be read. This book being printed in microscopic characters requires little paper, and is therefore light and easy to handle. The machine weighs five and one-fourth ounces; while a "micro" book containing about 93,000 words, the average sum in a book, weighs about half an ounce. The lens is carefully adjusted to the one eye used, and the other eye is screened, though kept open. Certain obvious advantages attend the Fiske reading system: It requires about one-thirtieth the weight of paper and the space normally used; it gives protection from glare to the eyes; it focuses the reading matter at the correct distance from the eye and keeps it there, replacing

the present haphazard method of holding print at whatever distance from the eye seems convenient. Furthermore, it allows the eyes to remain in a normal position, looking outward instead of downward; and it so magnifies the printed characters that the images made by them on the retina are larger than those made by the type seen in books and magazines. It is too soon as yet to predict the extent of usefulness of this invention, but its prospects are very bright.

Many awards have been given to Admiral Fiske for his scientific attainments. The Franklin Institute in 1893 bestowed on him the Elliott Cresson gold medal, and the Aero Club of America gave him a gold medal for the invention of the torpedo place in 1919. In 1905, the United States Naval Institute presented him with a gold medal for a prize essay. Admiral Fiske was president of the United States Naval Institute for twelve years, longer than any other president. He was for five years governor of the Aero Club of America, and was for three years the president of the Army and Navy Club of America. He has ever since been its honorary president.

His "Electricity in Theory and Practice," published first in 1884, proved so popular that ten editions have been issued. Other published works are: "War Time in Manila"; "The Navy as a Fighting Machine," 1917, published again in 1918; "From Midshipman to Rear-Admiral," 1919; "The Art of Fighting," 1920; "Invention," 1921; and numerous articles on technical subjects related to electricity and the navy. The record of his accomplishments in a sense gives the measure of the man. For the understanding of his spirit, his appealing personality, and his sympathetic attitude toward all mankind, his own words are the best guide.

Bradley Allen Fiske married, on February 15, 1882, Josephine Harper, daughter of Joseph Wesley Harper, of the firm of Harper & Brothers, publishers, New York. To Admiral and Mrs. Fiske was born a daughter, Caroline Harper Fiske.

ROOSEVELT, Theodore, Jr.,

Party Leader.

Scion of one of the oldest and most prominent New York families of Dutch extraction and oldest son of the twenty-sixth President of the United States, Colonel Roosevelt has not been satisfied to rest on the laurels of his distinguished ancestors, but in his early manhood set out to make for himself a career of his own, based on his own efforts and abilities. In this he has succeeded to an unusual degree and when still less than forty years old, he is able to look back upon a successful career in business as a manufacturer and later as a banker, very active and meritorious service as an officer with the American Expeditionary Forces during the World War resulting in his promotion to lieutenant-colonel, and notably useful connection with public affairs of his native State, New York, as well as of the United States. In spite of the heavy demands upon his time and energy which these manifold activities have made for many years, he has found it possible to give much attention to many other interests. He is the author of numerous articles on various subjects, ranging from naval policy to fishing, and of one book, the latter devoted chiefly to his experiences immediately before, during and immediately after the World War. He has also been always actively interested in the Boy Scout movement and, indeed, in all

forms of outdoor life, his favorite recreation being hunting. During 1925-1926 he was one of the chief figures in the James Simpson-Roosevelt expedition to Asia, undertaken under the auspices of the Field Museum of Natural History, of Chicago, and carried to successful conclusion. He is also a member of numerous clubs and other organizations, and withal deeply devoted to his family and home life.

The American line of Roosevelt is one of the oldest in the country and dates back to about 1640, when Claas Martenszen Van Roosevelt first appears in some ancient records of New Netherlands. He was a shrewd, strong Hollander, of sterling worth, and he transferred to the land of his adoption the habits of thrift that had been developed in the old country. He married Jannetje Thomas, a young belle of the New Netherlands, whose personal charm was eclipsed only by her housewifely accomplishments, and their happy union was blessed with many children, all of whom seemed to inherit the many moral and physical virtues of their parents. In the second generation the family began to add intellectually to their agricultural talents, and in the third generation Johannes Roosevelt took a strange delight in what seemed to his friends an extravagant expenditure for works of art. He is said to have been one of the first to import paintings, fine furniture and artistic metal ware from The Netherlands, and his home became a wonderland to his less enterprising fellow-citizens. The fourth generation of the family was marked by so great a change in the Dutch characteristics that Jacobus Roosevelt, the most outstanding member of that generation, may be regarded as an American in the modern sense of the word. He believed in freedom and home rule, but in that troublous time he was diplomatic, and attended to his commercial interests so that he largely increased his inherited fortune. Small families seem to have been rare with the Roosevelts, and through the many marriages the race was represented in its fifth generation in its own name by at least fifty families, which, as a whole, were prosperous, capable and prominent. By now they had added to their education and culture qualities represented by patriotism, executive power and statesmanship, probably brought out of the War of the Revolution. In this period among the most outstanding were Jacobus Roosevelt, afterwards known as James; his brother, Nicholas Roosevelt, who was one of the first inventors of America, and who invented the steamboat at about the same time as Fulton; Captain John J. Roosevelt, a brilliant and wildly reckless soldier; and Isaac Roosevelt, who afterwards became State Senator. Jacobus (or James) Roosevelt married Mary Van Schaik, and among their children were Cornelius Van Schaik and James. Cornelius Van S. Roosevelt married Margaret Barnhill, of Pennsylvania. He was a merchant, banker and capitalist, and one of the five richest men in New York, who took a deep interest in the welfare of the city, and was the founder of the famous Chemical Bank. His five sons were all important figures in the middle part of the last century, the fifth son being Theodore Roosevelt, merchant, war commissioner, and philanthropist. He married Martha Bullock, of Georgia, and their son was Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, Rough Rider, statesman, citizen, American, whose words and deeds the whole world knows well, and whose life and memory are held in loving remembrance by the whole Nation.

Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-sixth Pres-

ident of the United States and father of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., married (first), October 27, 1880, Alice Hathaway Lee, who died February 14, 1884, a daughter of George Cabot Lee, of Boston. The only child of this marriage was one daughter, Alice Lee, married to Honorable Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and mother of one child, Pauline. Colonel Roosevelt married (second), in London, England, December 2, 1886, Edith Kermit Carow, born at Norwich, Connecticut, August 6, 1861, a daughter of Charles and Gertrude Elizabeth (Tyler) Carow, of New York. This union was blessed with five children: 1. Theodore, Jr., of whom further. 2. Kermit, born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, October 10, 1889, a graduate of Harvard University, class of 1912, an officer during the World War with both the British and American Expeditionary Forces, since then president of the Roosevelt Steamship Company; married to Belle Wyatt Willard, daughter of Joseph E. Willard, of Virginia, and father of three sons and a daughter: Kermit, Jr., Joseph Willard, Dirck, and Belle Willard. 3. Ethel Carow, born in Oyster Bay, August 13, 1891, wife of Richard Derby, M. D., of New York, and mother of four children: Richard, Jr., Edith Roosevelt, Sarah Alden and Judith Quentin. 4. Archibald Bulloch, born in Washington, District of Columbia, April 7, 1894, a graduate of Harvard University, class of 1917, a veteran of the World War, during which he served with the rank of captain, and was severely wounded; married Grace Stackpole Lockwood, of Boston, and is the father of three children: Archibald Bulloch, Jr., Theodora, and Nancy Dabney. 5. Quentin, born November 19, 1897, died in action in France, while serving as a lieutenant in the United States Aviation Corps, July 14, 1918. President Roosevelt was born in New York City October 27, 1858, and died January 6, 1919.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., oldest son of Theodore and Edith Kermit (Carow) Roosevelt, was born September 13, 1887, at Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York. He was educated in the public schools of Oyster Bay and of Washington, District of Columbia; at Albany Academy, Albany, New York; at the Groton School, Groton, Massachusetts, and at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, from which latter he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1908, receiving, also, in 1919, from his *alma mater* the honorary degree of Master of Arts. After leaving college he became connected with the Hartford Carpet Company, acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business from the ground up during a year's stay at this company's plant in Thompsonville, Connecticut. He then went to San Francisco, California, as manager of the company's Pacific Coast branch, remaining there until April, 1912. After some months' connection with the firm of Bertron, Griscom & Jenks, investment bankers of New York City, he became, in September, 1914, a member of the firm of Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, bankers and brokers, of Philadelphia and New York City. This connection continued until April, 1917, when he was commissioned a major in the United States Army, having previously attended the several military training camps held at Plattsburg, New York, of which he had been one of the earliest and most enthusiastic supporters. On April 20, 1917, he was attached to the 26th Infantry, in command of its first battalion. He arrived in France in June, 1917, and throughout his entire service was connected with the 26th Infantry, being promoted to lieutenant-colonel Sep-

tember 2, 1918, and commanding his regiment during the last part of the Argonne-Meuse offensive, and being the only officer, not a member of the regular army, who commanded a regiment of regular troops in action. He participated in the battles of Cantigny, Soissons, the Argonne-Meuse and St. Mihiel offensives, and was gassed at Cantigny in May, 1918, and shot through the leg at Soissons. He also commanded his regiment on its march to Germany and served with it at the Rhine, being stationed there when he received word of his father's death. He returned to the United States and received his honorable discharge from active service in March, 1919. He received from the United States for gallantry in action the Distinguished Service Cross and from the French government the decorations of the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre. For a short time after his return to civilian life he continued some of his former business connections, but announced his decision to withdraw from business and to devote himself exclusively to politics and public affairs.

In November, 1919, after an active campaign, he was elected for the first time to public office as a member of the New York State Assembly from the Second Assembly District of his native county, Nassau County, receiving the largest majority ever given to any candidate. At that time he resigned from all his commercial connections, which included membership on the board of directors of the Sinclair Oil and Refining Company, the J. G. White Manufacturing Corporation, the Broadway Improvement Company, and the White Motor Car Company. In the New York House of Representatives he served with much ability in 1919 and 1920, introducing among other bills a minimum wage bill. During the Presidential campaign of 1920 he took a very active and effective part in support of the Republican nominee, Senator Harding, and after the latter's election he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy, assuming this important office March 4, 1921. During his incumbency he did very useful work, especially in connection with the reorganization of the Navy Yards. During the Limitation of Armament Conference, held at Washington in 1921-1922, he was chairman of the Naval Experts Committee of all the participating nations. About his work in this capacity the Honorable Charles Evans Hughes, then Secretary of State and the prime mover of the Conference, later said:

> As to his intelligence, vigor and capacity, I do not have to depend upon the reports of others. At the time of the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armaments and in preparation for that conference I had opportunity to judge for myself. Colonel Roosevelt was early assigned to represent the Navy Department in the preparatory work. A long preliminary study was needed and it was had. I was in constant association with Colonel Roosevelt in these preliminary studies and during the conference. When I wanted naval facts, he got them for me. Loyal to the Navy, careful as we all were to preserve its relative strength, he brought to the work the sympathetic effort of one who was intent on the interests of peace. What impressed me most was the alertness, the industry, the promptness and the executive ability of Colonel Roosevelt, the worthy son of a great father.

When President Harding died, President Coolidge continued President Roosevelt in office, and only when the latter was nominated as the Republican standard bearer in the gubernatorial campaign of his native State, New York, September 25, 1924, did he give up this work, which had been very congenial and equally fruitful. His letter of resignation to the President, dated September 26, 1924, was promptly acknowledged by the latter the

next day in a letter accepting the resignation and praising Colonel Roosevelt warmly for his excellent work as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He was formally notified of his nomination on October 1, 1924, at his home at Cove Neck, just outside of Oyster Bay, this occasion showing the high regard and respect in which he is held by his fellow-townsmen and, indeed, by very large numbers of New Yorkers in all parts of the State. A very active campaign followed, during which he distinguished himself as a powerful and effective speaker. But, although he received the loyal support of his party and a very large vote, the latter was not large enough to overcome that of his more seasoned opponent, Governor Smith, and Colonel Roosevelt was defeated.

In April, 1925, Colonel Roosevelt, accompanied by his brother Kermit, a seasoned big game hunter, sailed from New York City as a member of the James Simpson-Roosevelt Expedition on behalf of the Field Museum of Natural History of Chicago to the Himalayas in Asia. The principal purpose of the carefully arranged expedition was to secure some specimens of the famous Ovis Poli, considered the originating type of all mountain sheep and first described by Marco Polo, when that historic explorer made his remarkable journey through the Chinese Empire in the fifteenth century. The expedition was financed by James Simpson, an executive officer of Marshall Field & Company of Chicago, and, besides Colonel Roosevelt and his brother, the other members were George K. Cherrie, well known naturalist and explorer and companion of President Roosevelt during some of his trips of exploration, and Suydam Cutting, a well known New York sportsman, who acted as photographer. The expedition entered India via Bombay and, receiving the fullest and most friendly coöperation of the British and Indian officials, made its way to Kashmir and from there through the Himalayas and Turkestan into the Tien Shan. Travelling vast distances in one of the most difficult territories in the world and much of the time at very high altitudes, the expedition, in spite of many hardships and some disappointments, fully accomplished its scientific purposes. It secured about eighty large mammals, including about twenty different species, and between eight hundred and one thousand small mammals, birds and reptiles. A total of eight specimens, a world-breaking record, of Ovis Poli were brought back, of which four were large, full-grown males, two young males, one female and one young animal, making a group, when finally prepared for exhibition in the Field Museum, such as no other museum has ever possessed. There were also eleven Tien Shan ibex, and three Ovis Karelini, or Tien Shan sheep besides innumerable other specimens and a great amount of valuable data and many highly interesting and important photographs. Upon his return to Kashmir, Colonel Roosevelt and his brother were joined there by their wives, with whom they enjoyed some additional months of big game hunting before returning to the United States, where the party arrived in the best of health, March 2, 1926. Since then Colonel Roosevelt has made several addresses describing his experiences during his journey, these being all made before military or similar organizations. He has also in preparation a detailed narrative to be published soon, while the specimens secured by himself and by his associates, as well as the numerous photographs, both still and motion, will eventually form a most valu-

able addition to the treasures of the Field Museum. This series of articles will by no means be the first appearance of Colonel Roosevelt as an author. He has written numerous articles on a large variety of subjects, the extent of this variety being a good measure of the width of his interests. He has also written a book, "Average Americans," published in 1919 by G. P. Putnam's Sons and dedicated to "The Officers and Men of the 26th Infantry." In this book the opening chapters are devoted to his early reminiscences, and in them his father is lovingly portrayed. The balance of the book is given over chiefly to some of his experiences during the World War, and to an interesting presentation of his views and opinions on some of the conditions in this and other countries before, during and after the war, as well as on some of the problems facing this country. As his father before him, he advocates preparedness—to avoid war. The title of the book is most happily chosen, for it treats of subjects which are or should be of vital interest to the average American, and it is written in a style to appeal greatly to the average man and woman.

Upon his return from the war, Colonel Roosevelt was one of the organizers of the American Legion, in the affairs of which organization he has taken a deep interest ever since. He is also a member of the National Executive Committee of the Boy Scouts of America, and vice-president of the National Conference on Out-door Recreation; a patron of the Field Museum of Natural History of Chicago; a trustee of the American Museum of Natural History of New York City, and of the Neurological Institute and of the Orthopedic Institute of New York City. He is a member of the Harvard Chapter, Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, the Boone and Crockett Club, the Harvard Club, the Knickerbocker Club, the Adventurers' Club, the American Geographic Society, and numerous other clubs and organizations. His religious affiliations are with the Dutch Reformed Church; while in politics he has always been a supporter of the Republican party.

Colonel Roosevelt married, in New York City, June 22, 1910, Eleanor Butler Alexander, a daughter of the late Henry Addison Alexander, a prominent lawyer of New York City. Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt are the parents of four children: Grace Green, Theodore, Cornelius, and Quentin. The family home is at Cove Neck, Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York.

LINCOLN, Robert Todd,

Lawyer, Financier.

Lawyer, statesman, and executive of large corporate interests, the late Robert Todd Lincoln gained for himself notable successes in these several fields of human endeavor. These were entirely a result of his own efforts and of his unusually fine mental talents, which were brought into play early in his life and which he continued to use during a long, busy, and useful career, until failing health forced him to gradually reduce his businesss and professisonal activities. Like many other able sons of famous fathers, Mr. Lincoln, oldest and only surviving son of one of the most famous Americans, Abraham Lincoln, frequently found his own achievements overshadowed by his father's fame and martyrdom. With rare tact he steadfastly refused to play the role of the heir to fame and glory, and, though frequently misjudged for his reticence by those who judged him only by surface appearances, it was only on very few occasions that he could be per-

suaded to represent his family officially as its head, nor was it easy for anyone except his most intimate friends to persuade him to even speak of his father or of any of the stirring events of the Civil War period. Though his personal appearance showed no trace of his relationship to Abraham Lincoln, many of his characteristics of the mind and heart followed closely those for which his father had been so well known. As a lawyer he displayed from the very beginning of his career unusual thoroughness, a notable command of legal knowledge and an intense devotion to the causes of his clients. These qualities rapidly brought him to the forefront of the legal profession in Chicago, where he had established himself in the practice of law. So large and profitable had this practice become within little more than one decade that his acceptance of the Secretaryship of War in the administrations of Presidents Garfield and Arthur represented a real sacrifice of his personal interests and fortunes. Such material considerations, however, Mr. Lincoln was never given to consider, when he felt the call of duty. His administration of this important department of the Federal Government was typically efficient and conscientious, and he served his country equally well some years later as United States Minister to Great Britain. Most of his legal work was done in behalf of large corporate interests, among which, for many years, the Pullman Company had received a great amount of his attention. Upon the death of the founder of this tremendous enterprise Mr. Lincoln became first its president and later chairman of its board of directors. In this work, too, he displayed the same notable qualities which he had shown in his professional and public careers, and much of the remarkably continuous and great prosperity of the Pullman Company in recent years has been due to the safe foundations laid down in the past by Mr. Lincoln's sagacity and broad vision. Other important corporate interests in Chicago likewise benefited for many years by his wise counsel and wide experience, and only when advancing age and impaired health had made it impossible for him to give to these interests that full share of his energy and attention which he always considered their due, did he relinquish gradually his active connection with business affairs. From that time on to the time of his death in the summer of 1926, he lived in retirement, spending his winters in Washington, District of Columbia, and the balance of the year on his beautiful country estate at Manchester, Vermont, where he passed to eternal rest during his sleep, quietly and unostentatiously as he had lived.

Robert Todd Lincoln was born at Springfield, Illinois, August 1, 1843, oldest of the five children of Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States, and Mary (Todd) Lincoln. He was educated in private schools, at the University of Illinois, at Phillips-Exeter Academy, and at Harvard University, from which latter he graduated in 1864 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then took up the study of law at the Harvard Law School, but a few weeks later interrupted his course to become a captain on General Grant's staff, in which capacity he continued to serve until the end of the war. His vacations, of course, were spent at the White House, where he met most of the important men of that period. He was present at the surrender of General Lee, and it was from him that his father received a first-hand account of that historical event. Only a

little later he was a member of his parents' theater party at Ford's Theater, Washington, which ended so tragically with President Lincoln's assassination. After his father's death he accompanied his body to Springfield, saw it laid to rest, reëstablished the family in the old Springfield home and then resumed the study of law. Admitted to the bar in 1867, he began the practice of his profession in Chicago, at first in the office of Judge Logan and later under his own name. He became the head of one of the foremost law firms in Chicago, representing the interests of many New York and other Eastern insurance companies which had vast financial investments in the West. In this business Mr. Lincoln developed great executive ability and rapidly acquired a very high reputation for his very able management of large business interests. For many years he was special counsel for George M. Pullman and for the Pullman Company, and when Mr. Pullman died in 1897 Mr. Lincoln was elected to succeed him as a director and as president of this great corporation. This position of great importance and tremendous responsibilities he filled with great credit to himself and to the entire approval of the company's stockholders and employees, all of whom benefited greatly by his wisdom and his keen sense of obligation to those whose interests he represented. In 1911 he voluntarily resigned and accepted the somewhat less burdensome office of chairman of the board of directors. He was also for many years a director of the Commonwealth Edison Company, the Chicago Telephone Company, the Continental and Commercial National Bank, and the Pullman Trust and Savings Bank.

During the earlier part of his active professional life he showed a definite disinclination toward political activity, based undoubtedly on the tragic fate of his father. By 1880, however, his patriotism and Republicanism, both of which were most intense throughout his life, began to assert themselves. He accepted election as a delegate to the Republican State and National conventions of that year, though he did not personally attend the latter, his place being filled by his alternate, who by a curious coincidence, was Stephen A. Douglas, Jr., son of Abraham Lincoln's famous opponent. He was one of the most ardent advocates and most active workers for the nomination of General Grant for a third term. In the same year he was chosen a Presidential elector, and thus participated in the actual election of Garfield and Arthur. President Garfield, immediately after his inauguration in 1881, appointed him Secretary of War, an office which he filled with exceptional ability, and in which he remained throughout the administrations of Presidents Garfield and Arthur. It is said that he was about to join President Garfield at the railroad station when the latter was assassinated, and that, by extraordinary coincidence, twenty years later, he was among the invited guests at the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition and was seated closely to President McKinley when this Chief Magistrate met a similar tragic fate. In 1885 Mr. Lincoln resumed his law practice, which, in 1889 however, was interrupted once more when President Harrison appointed him Minister to Great Britain, the last envoy from the United States to that country before the post was raised to Ambassadorial rank. In both countries he was regarded a worthy successor to his distinguished immediate predecessors, James Russell Lowell and Edward J. Phelps. During the four years of his service as United States Min-

ister at the Court of St. James he handled with great skill and diplomacy the many highly important transactions coming up between the two countries and including the Bering Sea controversy and arbitration and the beginning of the Alaska boundary dispute.

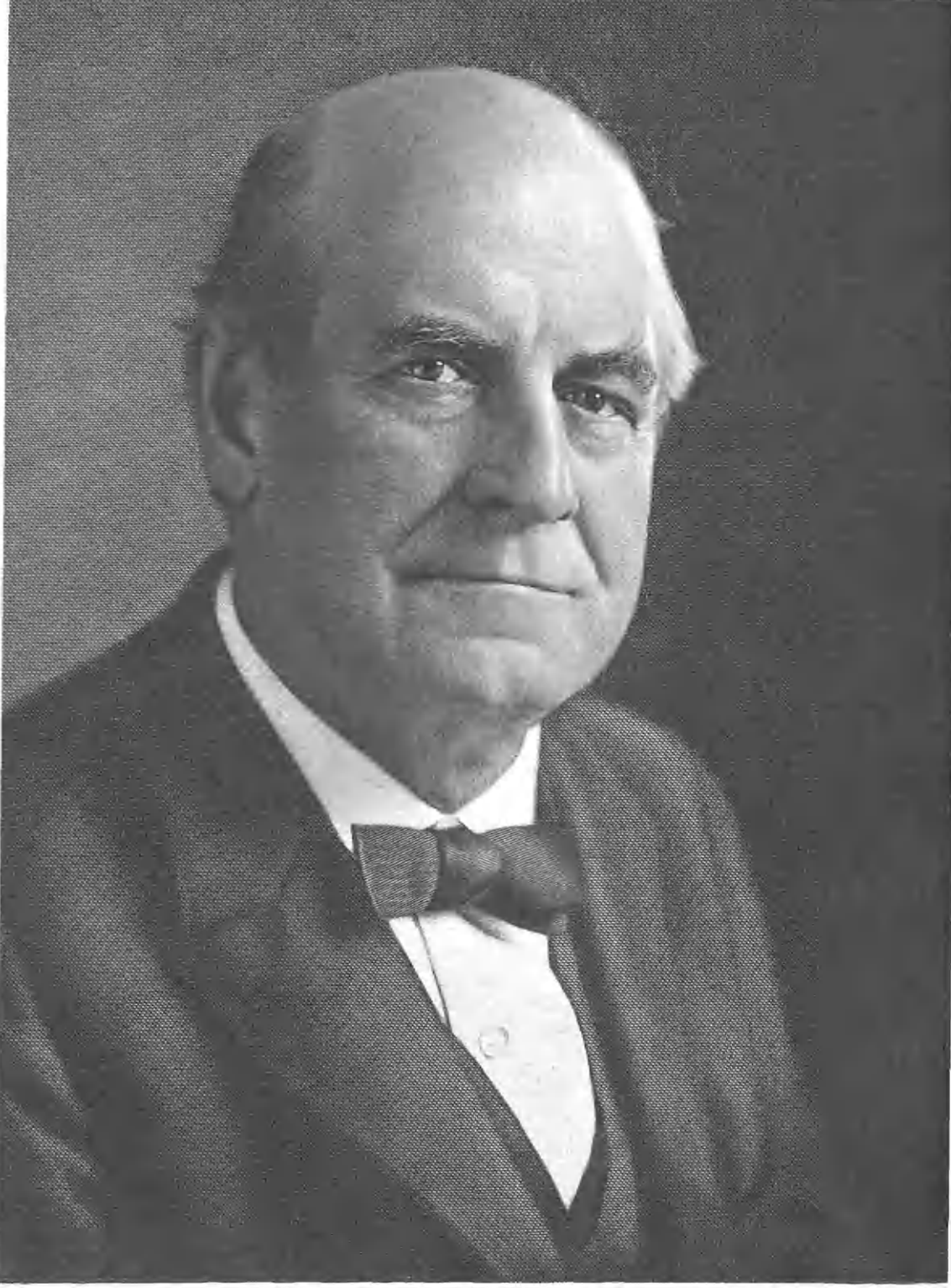
On one of the rare occasions when he had been persuaded to attend the unveiling of a statue of his father at the latter's birthplace, Hodgenville, Kentucky, on May 31, 1909, Mr. Lincoln was so overcome at the conclusion of an eloquent address by Henry Watterson, famous Kentucky journalist, partly by emotion and partly by the excessive heat of the day, that he suffered a serious attack of illness. This was the first sign of failing health, and Mr. Lincoln promptly took warning. Shortly afterwards he retired from his legal practice and from all business cares and thereafter divided his time between Washington and his country estate, "Hildene," at Manchester, Vermont. His attachment for Manchester dated back to his youth, when he had been a visitor there together with his mother. In later years he renewed his acquaintance and increased his liking for this section of the country during his frequent visits to his law partner, Edward S. Isham. Beginning with 1902, Mr. Lincoln acquired property at Manchester, which eventually comprised several hundred acres, and on which, in 1902, he built "Hildene." His fondness for mathematics led him to establish a well-equipped astronomical observatory on his Vermont estate, in which he spent much time in the contemplation of celestial bodies and in making elaborate and complicated computations concerning them. For many years he had found mental relaxation from the cares of business, legal practice, and diplomacy in the working out of difficult algebraic problems, at which he had become very expert. His favorite outdoor recreation was golf, and over a very long period of years he indulged in this game with the greatest regularity on the links of the Ekwanok Country Club, the other members of his foresome being the late Robert M. Janney, of Philadelphia; Horace G. Young, and George H. Thatcher, of Albany, New York. In recent years, however, Mr. Lincoln's advanced age permitted only a few rare attempts at his favorite game, and long daily automobile rides became a substitute for golf. Mr. Lincoln, ever since coming to Manchester, had taken an active interest in the town's affairs and welfare, and he was a generous contributor to all local charities and improvements. For many years he had been a trustee of the Mark Skinner Library and president of the Ekwanok Country Club, which latter office he held to the time of his death. He was also a member of the Union and Century clubs of New York City, of the Chicago and University clubs of Chicago, and of the Metropolitan Club of Washington.

Naturally, public interest in Mr. Lincoln's relations with his father and in the intimate knowledge of the latter's character which his son was supposed to possess, never relaxed, in spite of Mr. Lincoln's strong disinclination for all kinds of publicity, and in spite of his well-known reticence about what he considered strictly personal matters. As far as is known, Mr. Lincoln made only one address on his father, which was delivered at Galesburg, Illinois, October 7, 1896, the thirty-eighth anniversary of the Lincoln-Douglas joint debate at Galesburg. He would talk at length with his friends about his father, and during his latter years it delighted him to hear his father

extolled. In spite of his reticence, he was a valiant and jealous defender of President Lincoln's fame and good name, and when occasion demanded he would take vigorous measures to correct false or misleading statements and to prevent other occurrences which he considered a reflection upon his father. It was due chiefly to his efforts that the Lincoln statues in London and Paris were not replicas of the George Gray Barnard Lincoln statue, the original of which is in Cincinnati and of which Mr. Lincoln deeply disapproved. On the other hand, the beautiful and stately Lincoln memorial in Washington was a source of the greatest gratification and pleasure to him. A resident of Washington during the winter months, he watched each step in the progress of the building of the memorial and, though he refused to take an active part in its dedication, he, for once, promptly assented to be present at the ceremonies. Mr. Lincoln had in his possession a large and tremendously valuable collection of historical manuscripts, documents, and letters written by his father, which, it is understood, will eventually become the property of the Congressional Library and the people of the United States. Though he had been frequently requested by Lincoln biographers to grant them access to his material, he always courteously, but firmly refused. At other occasions, however, as, for instance, when the citizens of Springfield desired to make the Lincoln House there a national shrine, he aided their efforts in every way he could.

Mr. Lincoln married, September 24, 1868, Mary Harlan, daughter of James Harlan, Secretary of the Interior in President Lincoln's last cabinet and United States Senator from Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln were the parents of three children, one son, "Jack," who died in boyhood while attending school in Europe, and two daughters, Mrs. Frank Edward Johnson and Mrs. Charles Isham, both of New York City, the former the mother of two children: Robert Todd Lincoln Beckwith and Mary Lincoln Beckwith, and the latter of one son, Lincoln Isham.

Mr. Lincoln died, while asleep, early in the morning of July 26, 1926, at his Manchester home. His death, which was discovered about nine o'clock in the morning, was the result of a cerebral hemorrhage induced by arterio-sclerosis. He was within five days of his eighty-third birthday, and, though his health had left much to be desired in recent years, his sudden death came as a distinct shock to his family, friends, and to the world-at-large. He was survived by his wife, two daughters, and three grandchildren. Funeral services were held at "Hildene" July 28, 1926, which were, like his life, marked by the utmost simplicity. Aside from his family and relatives, only a few personal, intimate friends were invited. Rev. B. Cunningham Graham, of the Congregational Church of Manchester, conducted the services, omitting by special request of the family any eulogy. After the prayer and benediction the body was borne from the house by Lincoln Isham, of New York, Robert Todd Lincoln Beckwith, of Washington, assisted by their cousins, Edward P. Isham, of Manchester, Dr. Paul Collonna, of New York; Henry Prentice, and John Porter, of Chicago; and Norman B. Frost and Fred M. Towers, of Washington. Floral tributes from people of all classes and in all parts of the country were banked high about the coffin in the large reception room of "Hildene." The body was temporarily placed in the receiving vault of Dellwood Cemetery, Manchester, where it will rest



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A. J. Bryan

until, at the convenience of the family, it will be taken on the final journey to Springfield, Illinois, to find its final resting place in a crypt in the National Lincoln Tomb, erected in Springfield by a grateful country to the great Emancipator, whose direct male line comes to an end with the death of Robert Todd Lincoln.

Expressions of regret at Mr. Lincoln's death and of admiration of his character and his many achievements came in large numbers to the sorrowing family from all parts of the world and were echoed in the daily newspapers of this and foreign countries. One of the leading Republican newspapers of the country, The New York "Tribune and Herald," said editorially, in speaking about Mr. Lincoln's life and death:

Robert Todd Lincoln did not live in the shadow of his father's greatness. He carved out a career for himself, mostly apart from the controversies of politics. He was a hard worker in his profession and rose to eminence in it. As an adviser to large business enterprises and a director in their operation he made an enviable place for himself and became a conspicuous figure in the life of the Middle West. He was a modest, conscientious, capable and successful American, absorbed in his work and standing on his own feet.

Political honors came to him incidentially, for he had little taste for active politics. President Garfield invited him to be Secretary of War, and he continued in that post under the Arthur administration—the only member of the Garfield cabinet to be so retained. President Harrison sent him as Minister to Great Britain in 1889, and he remained in London four years. In public office he showed the same qualities as had marked his professional achievement—solidity, balance and competency. He asked nothing because of his relationship to one of the greatest of all Americans. To him that inheritance was above being traded on. But in politics as well as in law and business he achieved distinction in his own right.

Mr. Lincoln's life covered an unusual span. He was a volunteer aide on General Grant's staff in the final Richmond campaign. He was graduated from college before the Civil War ended. He saw the United States begin and pursue its later career of nationality and progress. In that wonderful development in a field opened by Abraham Lincoln's statesmanship he played an honorable and appreciable part.

BRYAN, William Jennings,

Political Leader.

No name in the annals of the Democratic party in the United States has a brighter luster than that of William Jennings Bryan, silver-tongued orator, advocate of free silver, champion of the common people, and the wholesome, simple customs and creed of the great body of the American population spread out over the interior and southern parts of the country. He was long foremost in the national politics of the Democrats, their candidate for the high office of President, and under Woodrow Wilson, whose election he helped effect, was Secretary of State.

William Jennings Bryan was born in Salem, Marion County, Illinois, March 19, 1860, son of Silas Lillard and Mariah Elizabeth (Jennings) Bryan, grandson of John and Nancy (Lillard) Bryan, and great-grandson of William Bryan, who settled in Culpeper County, Virginia. His father, a lawyer of note, moved to Illinois early in life and there attained prominence as State Senator, judge of the Second Judicial District, and member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1870. The son was liberally educated and took every advantage offered him, graduating at Illinois College in 1881 with highest honors and as valedictorian of his class. He then completed the course at Union College, Chicago, in preparation for a part in public affairs, and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1883. His further training consisted of a post-graduate course in history and

political science at his *alma mater*, which bestowed on him the degree of Master of Arts in 1884. He began to practice law in Jacksonville, Illinois, but moved in 1887 to Lincoln, Nebraska, where his partner was Adolphus R. Talbot. It was in 1888 that his participation in Democratic affairs began. He was a delegate to the State Convention, and two years later was nominated by his party for Congress on a platform declaring for a reduced tariff and the free coinage of silver. In a Republican district he was elected by 6,713 majority, and soon became known as an eloquent and effective member of the House of Representatives. His special study of the income tax provisions of European countries led to his assisting the Ways and Means Committee, of which he was a member, in the preparation of an income tax bill for the United States. In the fall of 1892 he was renominated for Congress and elected, making further progress in establishing himself as the champion of the lower tariff, income tax, and monetary reform. Though he declined a third nomination for the House, he was defeated in his race for the Senate.

Mr. Bryan continued his public service as editorial writer on the Omaha "World-Herald," and lectured in advocacy of free silver. This was a vexed question which had for years been evaded by both parties. In nominating McKinley in 1896 the Republicans adopted a near gold-standard plank, modified by endorsement of international bi-metallism, a decision which lost them the support of the silver Republicans of the West. The Democrats were meeting in Chicago. There Mr. Bryan represented the free silver forces as chairman of the Nebraska delegation, and his famous speech, delivered in his clear and resonant voice, with all the force of his magnetic personality and sincere conviction, backed up by his commanding presence, carried the convention. The famous end of his speech follows:

> If they dare to come out in the open and defend the gold standard as a good thing, we shall fight them to the uttermost, having behind us the producing masses of this Nation and the world. Having behind us the commercial interests, and the laboring interests and all the toiling masses, we shall answer their demands for a gold standard by saying to them: "You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns; you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."

The Democratic nominee for the Presidency, he delivered more than 2,000 speeches in his campaign, his oratory holding vast audiences spellbound. Though he met defeat, he continued to advocate the free coinage of silver on the platform as a lecturer, and as a writer. On the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he organized the 3d Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, of which he became colonel, but resigned without seeing active service. Opposed to imperialism, he fought the acquisition of the Philippine Islands by the United States, the leading issue of his next campaign for the Presidency, as a result of his nomination by acclamation on the first ballot in the Democratic Convention of 1900. Another famous speech typifies his attitude against colonial expansion: "The Ideal Republic." Again defeated, Mr. Bryan settled in Lincoln, Nebraska, as the editor of "The Commoner," a weekly paper, which served as the vehicle of his views on political, economic, and other questions. The Democratic Convention of 1904 brought him his first defeat within his own party, but he loyally supported his rival, Alton B. Parker, in the unsuccessful campaign he waged. Mr. Bryan then travelled for a year or so and wrote and lectured.

The possibilities of further political usefulness opened up before him again in 1908. The Denver Democratic Convention chose him its candidate for the Presidency, but an ever-increasing number of American voters withheld their support, and again he was defeated. He retained the leadership of the Democratic party, however. It was largely through his clearness of vision and his force in presenting what he so accurately saw that Woodrow Wilson was nominated on the forty-sixth ballot over Champ Clark, reputed to be Tammany's candidate, at the Baltimore Convention in 1912. Mr. Bryan worked enthusiastically in Mr. Wilson's behalf throughout the ensuing campaign. He was then given the most important of cabinet offices, that of Secretary of State. The Mexican and California anti-Japanese legislation and the disagreement with Great Britain over the Panama Canal tolls were vexatious problems which presented themselves to the President and his Secretary for settlement, and the latter, Mr. Bryan, displayed tact and intelligence in his treatment of men and facts. At the same time, he popularized his office by continuing to appear as lecturer before the Chautauqua circuit. The outbreak of the World War, however, presented a new and more difficult series of problems. Mr. Bryan, in the hope of making an enduring name as peacemaker among the nations, had, shortly after taking office, outlined a program for the prevention of war by what he called treaties of investigation, in which the contracting parties would agree not to declare war before a commission of inquiry had investigated and reported on the facts in dispute. All the great powers accepted the basic principles of justice in the plan, thirty nations entering into such conventions with the United States, Germany alone, among the larger nations refusing to accept the invitation. Mr. Bryan lent his support to most of the forward-looking policies of the President and used his influence with reluctant Democrats to further them. As the war clouds hovered closer and closer, he clung more persistently than ever to his pacifism, fighting the participation of the United States, and making one futile attempt after another to make peace between belligerents. His sincerity was so complete that when the decisive "Lusitania" note was sent to Germany on June 8, 1915, Mr. Bryan resigned his portfolio rather than subscribe to a course with which his conscience was not in accord. This heroic step put a period to his political prestige. Thereafter, he devoted himself chiefly to lecturing, writing, editing "The Commoner," promoting the cause of prohibition, succoring the Fundamentalists in their interpretation of the Bible, and in opposition to what he considered the disruptive principles of evolution. No one can question the courage and honesty of this man, ready to face criticism, ridicule, open hostility in defense of what his intelligent and active mind had accepted as right. A just estimate of his actual accomplishments can be obtained by examination of the statute books which discloses many progressive measures now in force which were advocated by Mr. Bryan long before their enactment: Popular election of United States Senators; State primary elections; creation of a Department of Labor; anti-trust legislation; Federal regulation of railroads; reduction of the tariff; income tax; woman suffrage; and National prohibition. He had many private friends and hosts of public admirers. The universities of Nebraska, Maryland, and Arizona, as well as other institutions,

honored him with the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. His later years were spent in Florida, in his home "Villa Serena." Death came to him, as it chanced, when he was in the heat of a fight against the teaching of evolution in the schools of Tennessee, the famous "Dayton" trial, to which he voluntarily gave his aid, on July 26, 1925, when he was sixty-five years old.

On October 1, 1884, William Jennings Bryan married Mary Elizabeth Baird, daughter of John Baird, of Perry, Illinois, a helpmeet so congenial to his own great inspiration that she studied law in order to assist her husband in his work and was admitted to the Nebraska bar and to the United States Supreme Court in 1887. Three children were born of the union: William Jennings, Jr.; Ruth, wife of Major Reginald A. Owen, of the British Army; and Grace, wife of Richard L. Hargreaves.

The "Great Commoner" of America, William Jennings Bryan, fought with tongue and pen for the preservation of the best interests of the American people, as he knew and loved them. His "Republic or Empire," "British Rule in India," "Heart to Heart Appeals," and "The Menace of Darwinism," are books giving some idea of the catholicity of his tastes and the trend of his beliefs. His own life was an exemplification of his preachments; clean, useful, and warm-hearted.

PATTERSON, John Henry,

Manufacturer, Philanthropist.

Volumes have been written concerning John H. Patterson and his work, but no finer tribute has been paid this man, whose favorite Bible text was "Do justly, love mercy, walk humbly," than is contained in the following resolution, signed by each of the more than six thousand employees of the National Cash Register Company in Dayton, an address to Mr. Patterson's children, Frederick B. Patterson and Mrs. Dorothy F. (Patterson) Judah:

We, the employees of the National Cash Register Company, extend to you our profound sympathy in this time of keen sorrow over the loss of your father.

We mourn with you. You have lost your father—we have lost our beloved leader, friend and benefactor. We have lost the man whose genius built up this great institution which has provided work for us under conditions that are unequalled in the industrial world.

We mourn the loss of the man who put happiness, beauty and health into our daily work—the man who thought always of us and was ever alert to find ways that would help us grow, mentally, morally and spiritually.

In months gone by when other factories were closed and hundreds of thousands were out of work, we felt no fear for we knew that if it were humanly possible, John H. Patterson would see us through. Nor were we disappointed, for through all that period of industrial depression our smokestack was smoking and our pay envelopes were full.

We mourn the loss of the unselfish leader who thought not of himself alone, but of those who worked for and with him. The man who divided his profits with his people and then gave with unstinting hand most of his own share to better our community.

As representatives of labor we mourn the loss of the man who was first to see that business can be combined with high ideals—the man who set an example to other employers that has benefited untold thousands of workers all over the world.

You, the children of this great and good man, will carry on his splendid work. The hearts and hands of every one of us will be behind all your efforts. We feel that the entire N. C. R. holds a sacred trust—to try to be and to do as Mr. Patterson would have us to be and to do if he were with us.

Tributes of a similar nature came from every department of the great business which has never known another executive head than John H. Patterson. The Board of directors, the American selling force,

the foreign selling force, through the manager, from the heads of the company in London, Buenos Aires, Shanghai, the Advance Club, the Employees' Advisory Board, the Relief Association, The Women's Century Club, the N. C. R. Women's Club, from the Nacareco Club, all these a part of the National Cash Register family, and all breathing the same spirit of loving appreciation of their fallen leader. If, as Emerson says: "An institution is but the lengthened shadow of a man," then John H. Patterson's shadow covered the civilized world, for he dwelt in the hearts of every National Cash Register man, woman and child wherever the organization extended and that is everywhere.

But Mr. Patterson was more than the manufacturer, generous and just to his people, he was one of the greatest industrial leaders and builders of his day, a great benefactor and a true friend of humanity whose memory will be cherished by multitudes. A president of the United States, a great diplomat and a Salvation Army general sent telegrams expressing their appreciation, as did hundreds of organizations and individuals. The Press of the country, particularly of his own city and State, paid him the highest honors—as these extracts show: "His spirit an inspiration," "Dayton Journal"; "He did more to make a modern Dayton than any other man," "Daily News"; "justly honored in the hour of his death," Philadelphia "Inquirer"; "A master mind," Middletown (Ohio) "Journal"; "One of Ohio's foremost citizens," Indianapolis "News"; "He created the Dayton spirit," "The Labor Review"; "A business giant," Youngstown "Telegram"; "A pathfiinder of Industrial Peace," "New York Evening Telegram"; "The world is a better place for John H. Patterson's living," Fresno "Republican"; "The apostle of a New Relationship Between Employer and Workmen," San Francisco "Journal of Commerce."

Such in brief was the estimate men placed upon the character and services of John H. Patterson, founder and builder of the National Cash Register Company, whose final summons came to him suddenly in the midst of his labors. "Though he lived beyond the allotted time, he was not a mere survivor of a dead past, but an energetic leader in the living present. His fertile mind was busy to the last moment of his life with great projects and plans, whose completion only the recurring years can register. The earth has claimed his body, but his influence, his spirit and his works will endure forever."

The founder of the Patterson family in this country was John Patterson, who came from Ireland in 1728 and settled in Pennsylvania. The founder of this branch in the Miami Valley, Ohio, was Colonel Robert Patterson, who built the first house in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1775. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and in 1779, when a lieutenant in the United States service, was ordered to strengthen the frontier along the Kentucky River. He, with twenty-five men of his command, erected a blockhouse on lands occupied by him in 1775 and named the settlement Lexington, making him the virtual founder of that municipality. He married, in 1780, Elizabeth Lindsay, of Falling Springs, Pennsylvania, and brought his bride on horseback to the log cabin he had built at Lexington, Kentucky, five years before. In 1798 and 1799 he visited two cousins, who had recently settled near Dayton, Ohio, and being pleased with the climate and country, Colonel Patterson bought a large tract of land (two thousand acres) south of Day-

ton, to which he moved his family in 1804. The home to which he brought them was a substantial log house, which stood just west of the junction of Main Street and Spring House Road. Colonel Robert and Elizabeth (Lindsay) Patterson were the parents of ten children, of whom Jefferson Patterson was the youngest.

Jefferson Patterson, born in 1801, married, in Piqua, Ohio, in February, 1833, Julia Johnston, daughter of Colonel John Johnston, United States Indian Agent, who came from County Donegal, Ireland, when eleven years of age and was Indian agent at Piqua, Ohio, for thirty-one years; Ohio Canal commissioner for eleven years; president of the State Historical and Philosophical Society; an accepted authority on Indian habits, language and history and the first lay reader of the Southern Ohio Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Jefferson Patterson was a man of influence in his community, a member of the Ohio Legislature and a prosperous farmer, miller and lumberman. Mrs. Patterson was a woman of fine character, who reared a family of children to habits of industry and thrift, and so long as she lived was a guiding influence in their lives. They had a large family, one of whom was John Henry Patterson, whose life furnished the inspiration for this review.

John Henry Patterson, son of Jefferson and Julia (Johnston) Patterson, was born at the Patterson homestead, Rubicon farm, Dayton, Ohio, December 13, 1844, and died en route to Atlantic City, just after leaving North Philadelphia Station, May 7, 1922. His early life was passed at the farm where, from early boyhood he had stated tasks to perform. As he grew older his duties were increased, and he was employed in the fields, plowing, planting, harvesting, and laying a proper foundation for the great work he was to accomplish. He obtained his early education in the district school at the corner of Far Hills Avenue and Brown Street, and in Central High School, Dayton, class of 1862; Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, (two years), and Dartmouth College, A. B., 1867. To help defray college expenses, he taught school during vacation periods. His college years were interrupted by war service with the 131st Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He answered a call for one hundred days' service, which expired August 25, 1864.

After graduation in 1867 he returned to the farm, being unable to secure a position in Dayton. He remained home two years, then secured a position as toll collector on the canal, his office at the Third Street Bridge. After a few months at this work he hung out a "Coal and Wood" sign, and as he secured orders, went out and filled them from a dealer who would allow him a small profit on the order. A nearby coal dealer, in 1876, finally induced Mr. Patterson to buy him out and for two hundred and fifty dollars, borrowed money, he secured the stock and good will of the business. He prospered to such an extent that he resigned his position as toll collector, and took his brother, Stephen J., into partnership. In 1879 the brothers dissolved and later the firm Patterson & Company was formed by John H. and Frank J. Patterson.

In 1879, they secured the agency for Hocking Valley coal. A newly completed narrow-gauge railroad had recently opened a line from Dayton to the Jackson County coal fields and Patterson & Company then became mine owners. In 1881, the Southern Coal and Iron Company was organized by New York and Boston capitalists. Patterson & Com-

pany sold their mines, and their leased coal lands to that company, taking payment in stocks and bonds. John H. Patterson was made manager of the firm, opening a general store at Coalton. They did a good business there, but no profits appeared, and when they heard that a cash register for use in stores had been invented and was being made at Dayton, they ordered two machines by telegraph for the Coalton Store. This machine was a crude affair, doing little more than punch holes in a sheet of paper, but by its aid Patterson & Company found and stopped a leak that had been costing them several thousand dollary yearly. From that time the Pattersons were strong for cash registers, and when, in 1883, the owners of the patents, The National Manufacturing Company, increased their stock from twelve thousand to fifteen thousand dollars, John H. Patterson, Frank J. Patterson and Stephen J. Patterson bought the entire new issue, three thousand dollars. This original cash register, the forerunner of the marvelous machines of today, is preserved in the museum of the National Cash Register Company at Dayton.

After finding that the National Manufacturing Company was operating at a loss, the Pattersons sold all but twenty shares of their newly-acquired stock, but not being able to find a buyer kept those shares. In the spring of 1884, John H. and Frank J. Patterson sold their commercial and coal interests, and in November of that same year, John H. Patterson and his brother Frank, bought a controlling interest in the National Manufacturing Company, and the name was changed to the National Cash Register Company. Mr. Patterson retained the control and the presidency of the company until his death, thirty-eight years later, when his son, Frederick B., succeeded to the honor.

The plant of the company in 1884 employed thirteen men and occupied space in the Callahan Power Building, on an alley between Second and Third streets, east of Main Street. Under the Pattersons management expansion began and improved registers were developed. The paper roll machine was superceded by the detail adder. A new factory was built on the old Patterson farm in 1888, in sixty days. A total adding cash register was then placed on the market. A little later a receipt printing cash register was developed and added to the line of machines manufactured by the company. The development of the cash register was continued, new types being added from time to time until at present the company is in a position to build registers for not only the smallest stores but also for the accounting systems of the largest business. In 1894 fifty thousand dollars worth of cash registers were returned to the company as defective, and Mr. Patterson, knowing the principle and design were right, began close factory inspection, which he directed from his desk right in the center of the factory. He found the trouble was principally with factory conditions and from that discovery he originated welfare work for employees in industry. He was the pioneer in this field of industrial development. He demonstrated against persistent opposition that success cannot be won by developing machines and neglecting men, that there are human values as well as machine values. Therefore a premium has always been put on that method of production which secured the maximum output with the greatest possible protection of the employee's health and life.

To this end Mr. Patterson set a new standard in factory construction, in factory equipment, in sanitation, in accident prevention, and in the physical welfare of

the worker. These things became of the greatest concern to him a generation ago, and no expense was spared to promote them.

The foreign market was opened by Mr. Patterson and soon the entire European field was organized. The register had won, and despite all attempts of infringers and competitors, the business John H. Patterson created was maintained and he led all rivals so far that virtually there were none. He had the machines and he built up a factory and selling organization that is unrivalled anywhere in any business in any land. Success is written large over the business affairs of his life, and he compares most favorably with the captains of industry. Strong in body and mind, he dominated the business and made it as he would have it.

With the factory conditions satisfactorily improved for the men and women of the force, including shower baths for both the men and the women, and low cost hot lunch room for the women (later enlarged to include all employees) outside improvements began. Remembering the many valuable lessons he had learned on the farm, Mr. Patterson had a piece of ground cleared near the factory, purchased the necessary tools, and gave each boy of the Slidertown Settlement a garden to care for. Seeds were furnished and a capable instructor provided, while all the vegetables raised belonged to the boy. That was the beginning of the Child's Garden Movement in the United States. On July 4, 1901, Frank J. Patterson died, the brothers having been associated in business for twenty-two years. In 1904, Mr. Patterson broke down, and as a cure, fasted thirty-seven days and followed that drastic treatment by a prolonged rest in Europe. He made a study of the best rules of health, lived up to them strictly, and until his death was an advocate of health education.

During the great flood in the Miami Valley in 1913, Mr. Patterson rendered splendid service. It was his masterful leadership, unusual organizing ability and forethought, that prevented much suffering and great loss of life. Looking out of his window at early morn, over the swollen river, he said, "Dayton will have an awful flood today. We must prepare to house and feed the people who will be driven from their homes." By noon he had sent out orders that brought in food, and had boats made and delivered to various danger points and made the factory a home for refugees, a hotel, a hospital, a food supply, the City Hall, the telegraph and telephone center, the post office, the newspaper plant, a drug supply house, in fact, as the correspondent of "The Outlook" wrote, "The stricken city's brains, nerves, almost its food and drink." With the factory relief work provided for, during that forenoon Mr. Patterson worked at one of the most dangerous points, saving men, women and children. In directing the relief work he made himself personally responsible for the material shipped to Dayton and everybody who applied for aid received it. When the United States Government officials reached the scene, while the flood was still on the streets, they paid him a great tribute when they said, "We can do nothing more than you have already done." Mr. Patterson, as chairman of a Citizens' Relief Committee, was invested by the governor of Ohio with "full authority to act for and in behalf of the Citizens' Relief Committee to take entire charge of the relief work for the present and future upbuilding of the city."

Immediately following the flood Mr. Patterson issued a call for a meeting of

Dayton's leading citizens in the school house of the National Cash Register Company, at which he proposed an organization for the purpose of securing protection against recurring floods. "We need protection," he said. "We must raise an ample fund to provide the cost of surveys, education and legislation." Two millions of dollars were raised by popular subscription, Mr. Patterson contributing most generously. Forces were at once set in motion that resulted in a scheme of relief involving engineering projects second only to the Panama Canal in importance, but Dayton has now no fear of floods.

At the outbreak of war in Europe in 1914, the National Cash Register Company refused all war orders from the countries involved, but when the United States declared war against Germany in 1917, President Patterson sent a personal representative to Washington with authority to place the entire factory plant at the service of the government. Work on contract for parts of great precision were offered, accepted and promptly filled, Mr. Patterson placing in every department of the works the slogan he had coined, "War First; Business Second; if there is any time for business." He worked entirely on a fixed price basis, refusing all offers of a "cost plus" basis, declaring that it was not right that he should do work for the government on a basis where the more he spent the more he made. Following the signing of the Armistice, Mr. Patterson was one of the first of prominent business men from the United States to go to Europe to study conditions and get a clear viewpoint.

Travel was a part of Mr. Patterson's plan of self-education, and his frequent European tours were always taken with some definite object in view, factory welfare work, landscape gardening methods, and on his last trip, The Association of Nations for World Peace. Travel and attendance at conventions were two forms of education which he urged upon the men and women of the National Cash Register Company. His generosity in making this possible was shown in a striking and effective way. The making, recording and selling divisions were brought together at the annual convention; factory men were brought into the sales and advertising councils, and he insisted upon the importance of having the factory workers familiar with the selling problems of the company and the different people in the organization becoming acquainted with each other's problem. "On company time" was a phrase he constantly used and all this was usually done on company time, for he knew it was all for the general good of the company.

Mr. Patterson's method was to carry every good idea as far as it could be made to go and the things he found "good" he was most anxious to pass on to others. Factory employees, workers in different welfare and civic organizations, teachers, ministers and people from other groups were sent out on educational trips and Mr. Patterson personally addressed many conventions and conferences on the subject of "Bettering Manufacturing Conditions." He trained others to lecture on this and other subjects and they, with their stereopticon slides and motion picture films, lectured in every State in the Union and in other countries.

As far back as 1896 Mr. Patterson began his work for city improvement and kept his ideal city before the people year by year until the present commission manager form of government was adopted. In the early summer of 1912, he sent a representative citizen of Dayton abroad

to study municipalities, their government and welfare work in city and in industry. In the September following, a report of this study was made to the people of Dayton, and under Mr. Patterson's direction a vigorous campaign of education launched, and an organization affected, largely financed by him, which in less than a year resulted in the adoption of the present model city charter, the New State Constitution having made home rule for cities possible.

About twenty years prior to 1919, Mr. Patterson was one of a group of Oakwood landowners who offered a beautiful piece of ground to Dayton for park purposes, an offer refused by a short-sighted City Council. Mr. Patterson at once began a campaign to educate the people to appreciate the need of parks. In 1918 he again offered the city three hundred acres of his hills and dales estate for a park, and it was enthusiastically accepted.

Mr. Patterson was a vestryman of Christ Episcopal Church and had an abiding faith in the effective leadership of the church. He was at one time superintendent of St. Andrew's Sunday School, and generously aided many religious organizations. He always insisted upon the practice of religious principles and was a most influential layman. He was often called to counsel with business leaders of the world in regard to national and international problems, and his opinion was sought by men in all walks of life. One of the public entertainments he provided was for school children every Saturday morning in the school house and auditorium of the National Cash Register Company. This consists of the best in moving pictures, playlets, pageants, singing by the children and talks on health, thrift, patriotism, and other subjects, and a treat of fruit and cake invariably ends the meetings

Many honors came to John H. Patterson during his lifetime. In 1901 he was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, by the French Government in recognition of his welfare work and the great good that resulted. He was awarded Merit Medal by the American Red Cross for service in the Great Flood of 1913. In 1913 he was awarded the Dr. Louis Livingstone Seaman gold medal for progress and achievement in industrial hygiene and safety by the American Museum of Safety. Miami University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1920. In conferring this degree President Hughes of that University said:

> Upon you, John H. Patterson, business executive, public-spirited citizen, leader of men, in recognition of your far-sighted business judgment, of your unusual executive ability, of your great public service to the city of Dayton through the years, especially in the hour of her great distress, of your skill in using the best methods of teaching in every department of a great industry, of your leadership in manufacturing methods and in dealing with the complex labor problems of today, by vote of the University Senate and with the approval of the board of trustees and by the authority granted by the State of Ohio, Miami University confers the degree Doctor of Laws.

John H. Patterson married, December 18, 1888, Katherine Beck, daughter of Frederick Beck, of Brookline, Massachusetts. Mrs. Patterson died in June, 1894, leaving two children: 1. Frederick Beck, now president of the National Cash Register Company. He married Evelyn Van Tyne Huffman, and they reside at Oakwood, a suburb of Dayton. 2. Dorothy Forster Patterson, wife of Colonel Noble Brandon Judah, a distinguished member of the Chicago bar.

The home in which Mr. Patterson lived at Far Hills was set like a Swiss chalet among the beautiful wooded hills, of unpretentious architecture, and planned for use and not for display. He was an ideal

host and never happier than when entertaining groups of men and women whom he had invited to a dinner discussion on some business, civic, educational or philanthropic project. Many years prior to his death he opened his beautiful spacious grounds to the public and placed entrance signs bidding everyone welcome. He laid out a six link golf course on his front lawn and invited the public to use it. He was a member of the National Association for the Promotion of Industrial Education, the National Association of Foreign Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers; and a member of the Advisory Council of the National League for Social Service, and many other societies.

In a memorial sermon by Rev. D. F. Garland, D. D., delivered May 21, 1922, in Patterson Memorial Church, Dayton, Dr. Garland, in the course of his sermon said:

I have spoken in his memory during this week before all the high school children of the city, and the thrill of response that one gets when speaking of Mr. Patterson, the children's friend, is remarkable. You cannot express it. They realize all they owe to him; an undying debt of gratitude for having given them a better chance to learn how to fit themselves for life. Mr. Patterson called Superintendent Brown in one day for a meeting and from that conference came the movement that brought about Stivers High School, said to have been, when it was built, the best part-time coöperative school in the United States. He established the first kindergarten, and from that the work ramified out through the entire school system. He started the first school gymnasium, the first cooking school, and he led the movement to take the schools out of politics and modernize the system of education. He believed in model city government, model county government, model state government, model national government; then he wanted a great parliament of men that Tennyson dreamed of in his remarkable poem "Locksley Hall," the federation of the world when wars shall cease and they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks.

He went to Geneva in 1920 to attend the meeting of the League of Nations. He spent ten days there and worked as a man of forty ought to work, not as a man of seventy-six. He worked for ten days, day and night. He sat through all the sessions of that conference; he charted in his own characteristic way, as no man else in the world ever could chart an organization, charted its activities, its progress, its possibilities, its personnel. For ten days he worked, then he was a broken man.

We owe it to his memory to complete that task. We can no longer afford to spend five-sixths of the entire income of the world to pay for and prepare for killing men and women. We must reverse the process. Change the budget of the world and spend one-sixth for reasonable police protection and five-sixths in promoting education, industry, home building, city building, and all that makes for health and happiness in life. The world must have peace or civilization is gone.

Mr. Patterson was granted the realization of a privately expressed wish that the life thread might snap suddenly in the midst of work. There was no warning, no painful waiting for the end. "In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye," he left to enter into his eternal home of unbroken blessedness. His body lay in state in the rotunda of the office building, guarded in honor by a corps of men who had worked for him almost a generation. Fifteen thousand employees and citizens paid their final tribute of love and respect, as with tear-dimmed eyes they looked into the calm countenance of their beloved leader and friend. During the funeral service at his Far Hills home, the United States post office, banks, business houses, factories, the public schools, and city government offices were closed, while the flags on all public buildings floated at half-mast. One of the beautiful and tender features of the burial service was the strewing of flowers along the route to the cemetery by many hundreds of little school children from all sections of the city. He rests in the family burial plot in Woodland Cemetery, a few blocks away

from the factory and his boyhood home. One hundred organizations sent resolutions or letters of sympathy and regret to the Patterson family and literally hundreds of letters came from private sources. President Harding telegraphed his sympathy, as did Ambassador Herrick, Governor Davis, of Ohio, by letter, and Commander Evangeline Booth by wire. All spoke of the great service rendered humanity by the man whose career and life work has been but faintly outlined in this review. A volume would not suffice.

LEVENTRITT, Honorable David,

Late Justice New York Supreme Court.

One of the greatest achievements of a man's career is the proving of his worth in the occupancy of high position as a refutation of the claims of those who had bitterly opposed his advance in the public service and the people's favor. Then, add to this achievement the winning to his side of the very leaders of the old opposition, and there is accomplished a moral victory that is both personal and popular. To this end did the late former Justice David Leventritt strive while brilliantly and conscientiously discharging the responsibilities of his office; and it is with no little degree of satisfaction to his friends and erstwhile colleagues, as it was to himself while living, that he gave of his best in his service on the bench as he had also in his long and useful period of a practitioner at the bar. On notable occasions before the passing of Justice Leventritt, and more particularly in connection with that sad occurrence, was it said of him in all sincerity and spontaniety that as a justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York and then as a leader of the bar in private practice he served as a model for the State and for the city of New York of what a judge and a lawyer ought to be. Of profound learning in academics and in the law, possessing a culture that betokened a remarkable intellect, and entertaining always a high ideal of simple and pure justice, Justice Leventritt may be said to have been an exponent of the movement for reform in the legal circles of the State. Especially did he render invaluable service during his long tenure of the chairmanship of the committee on character of the applicants for membership of the bar, in which he did more, perhaps, than any other man of his time in safeguarding the people's interest in this respect. Many cases of far-reaching importance came before Justice Leventritt, notable among which was the Plant will case, at the trial of which he was the presiding justice. His manner of conduct throughout the long and tedious trial of this action, and his final decision, were very favorably commented upon by other courts and lawyers, and his opinion, sustained by the upper courts, has been declared a dependable precedent as of an authority in will cases.

Born at Winnsboro, South Carolina, January 31, 1845, David Leventritt was the son of George M. and Betty (Goldberg) Leventritt. The family removed to New York City in 1854, and David received his early education in public and private schools of the metropolis. He was graduated with honors, being the salutatorian of his class of 1864, from the Free Academy of New York, now the College of the City of New York. He won the Phi Beta Kappa key for scholastic excellence, the Burr Gold Medal for mathematics, and the Bronze Medal for proficiency in Greek. Having determined upon the law for his profession, he studied at the New York Law School, from which he was graduated, also, with honors, in the class of

David Leventritt.

1871. Fordham College honored him with the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Admitted to the bar of New York, he soon began to attract attention through his innate ability and legal attainments. A large general practice greeted his efforts to serve his clients with that professional finish and personal devotion which characterized his entire career. His clientage included many important theatrical and commercial houses, and he was frequently appointed special counsel for the city of New York. His wide and thorough knowledge of the law and his judicial temperament early began to command for him the respect of the bench and bar.

In November, 1898, he was elected to the Supreme Court of New York, and took his seat on the bench January 1, 1899. In April, 1908, having five years to serve, Justice Leventritt forwarded his resignation to the New York Secretary of State, to take effect on the following May 1, stating as his reason for resigning, that he felt it his duty to make better provision for the future of his family than the salary of a Supreme Court justice permitted him to do.

Resuming the general practice of law, Justice Leventritt became the senior partner in the new law firm of Leventritt, Cook & Nathan, which was a merger of Wallach & Cook, formerly headed by Leopold Wallach, who had died the previous January, and the firm of Nathan Leventritt & Perham. Alfred A. Cook, Edgar M. Leventritt, a nephew of the Justice; Emil Goldmark and Harold Nathan were members of the new firm, the last named having been a partner of Justice Leventritt before his elevation to the bench.

Now that history has accorded Justice Leventritt his proper place, both as a member of the bench and of the bar, it is apropos to recount here some of the esteem in which he was held.

The Character Committee of the Bar Association of New York, of which Justice Leventritt was chairman at the time of his death, recorded this estimate:

The committee notes with sorrow the death of David Leventritt, its former chairman. His life was so interwoven with the work of the committee that it is difficult to realize he will be with us no longer.

He was appointed a member in 1910 and had served fifteen years. He gave fully three-quarters of his time to the duties of the committee, and exercised in their performance his unusual powers of discrimination with a generous sympathy for the applicants without in any way lowering the high standards which he required for admission to the profession. He regarded the work of a lawyer as a public service, clothed with dignity and burdened with responsibility. He never ceased to impress these standards upon applicants and the bar of the State owes him a debt, impossible now to pay, for the immense and continuous service which he rendered.

His presence and advice and courage will be lost, but the service which he rendered will live after him and will continue to exercise a wide influence upon the bar, not only in this State but throughout the United States. The system which he developed as chairman of this committee has met with high approval in other States and has been followed in many.

His heart as well as his mind were in this service. During the last term when he sat with the committee, his example of moral strength under failing health was inspiring to us and is rarely met in the performance of public duty. He attended hearings in a condition of weakened body, but his heart was strong and his mind clear to the end.

The committee has lost a guide. The bar has lost a leader. His family have lost a father. But they may long remember him with a pride which should soften their grief.

The "New York World" rendered this editorial appreciation:

As a Justice of the Supreme Court and then as a leader of the bar in private practice the late

David Leventritt served as a model for the State and for the city of what a judge and lawyer ought to be.

Yet it is part of the irony of public life that when he was first talked of as a judiciary candidate in the October of 1898 there were violent protests.

An indignation meeting was held in Carnegie Hall and a committee of the City Bar Association made a report in which Mr. Leventritt was declared to be "unfit for the office."

Of course this fuss was due largely to the fact that Richard Croker, as head of the local Democratic organization, had refused to renominate a judge who had declined to go to him, hat in hand, and ask to be continued on the bench.

It was on this occasion that the late W. Bourke Cockran, deserting his previous allegiance, made his famous remark: "All bosses look alike to me."

There could be no more striking contrast than that between the judge Leventritt, who quickly revealed himself to the delighted citizens of New York and the circumstances attending his elevation.

Of great legal learning, he kept his court a model of dignity and decorum. Courteous to lawyers and juries, he won the confidence of all litigants who had justice on their side, and of all innocent accused persons. While he never suffered fools gladly, having a giant's strength intellectually, he never used it like a giant.

It was a period in which legal reform was really beginning to agitate the profession and the country. The independence of the judiciary, the need of better legal education, the simplification of practice, the necessity for putting a check on the waste of time in the trial of cases and the scandals of the divorce laws—these were among the questions most of which have not been settled even to this day.

There was hardly an abuse, pointed out at one meeting of the United States Bar Association after another, for which the indication of a remedy could not have been found in the expressed ideas of Justice Leventritt.

Charles Evans Hughes, from the point of view of the United States Supreme Court, has made this estimate of the man: "Justice Leventritt was a fine character. Not only was he a lawyer of great ability, but he rendered most important public service. While on the bench he achieved the reputation of being one of our best jurists, and since his retirement he gave most important service to the bar and to the public in connection with the work of the Committee on Character, passing upon applicants for admission to the bar. His death is a great loss to the community."

If New York had more men like David Leventritt there would be fewer complaints about the law's delays and other age-long and notorious shortcomings.

The "New York Times" said:

The death of ex-Judge Leventritt, full of years and of honors, ought not to pass without serving as a reminder of what such men as he do to maintain respect for the judiciary. It is trite to say that without the American judicial system American political institutions could not be what they are, or possibly could not have endured till now. But it is the individual judge the public thinks of, not the system of which he is a part. And even more important than sound judicial decisions are the character, the industry, the sincerity, the unflecked integrity of the men who make them. The work of a judge is manifold and arduous, but nothing is more essential for him to do than to uphold and enhance the dignity and weight of the judiciary. This he can do only by the display of the highest personal qualities. That they were displayed by Judge Leventritt is the unanimous testimony of his brethren of the bar and the bench. . . . .

Other organizations, individuals and groups voiced their affection for the departed jurist and united in their expression of esteem of his worth as an ideal servant of his day and generation.

Justice Leventritt was a member and vice-president of the board of trustees of Temple Emanu-El of New York City, and his fellow-members recorded a glowing tribute of him who had "shone refulgently, both at the bar and upon the judgment seat."

David Leventritt married, June 9, 1868, in New York City, Matilda Lithauer, daughter of Leopold and Mary (Ryan) Lithauer. To them were born three children: Olivia, Walter R., and Leo L. The honored father of this family died January 9, 1926. He left the impress of his fine personality upon the community of the city of New York, which he loved.

and which will long remember him with esteem and veneration. The following is a list of the men who served as pallbearers at his funeral: John C. Agar, Justice Benjamin N. Cordozo, Justice John Proctor Clarke, Lewis L. Delafield, Emil Goldmark, William D. Guthrie, Lee Kohns, Adolph S. Ochs, Justice Samuel H. Ordway, Elihu Root, Jr., Honorable Charles Strauss, and Howard Townsend.

GERARD, James Watson,

Lawyer, Author, Diplomat.

James Watson Gerard, the third member of his family to bear this name, equally brilliant as a lawyer and diplomat, upheld most effectively in both these professions family traditions of the highest type, established by his father and by both his paternal and maternal grandfathers, all three eminent lawyers of their day, and the last, like his grandson, a most successful diplomat. With this fortunate inheritance of culture, learning, and high accomplishment as a foundation, Mr. Gerard has built, however, his own success by means of his own talents and of his own industry, though many a man in a similar situation would have been content to rest on the laurels gained by his ancestors. Considering his notable success as a member of the New York bar, his equally notable administration of the high office of a justice of New York State Supreme Court, and the splendid services which he rendered to his country and, indeed, to humanity at large as United States Ambassador to Germany during the difficult period between the outbreak of the World War and the severance of our diplomatic relations with Germany, it was only natural that he should have become one of the leading candidates of his party for the nomination to the presidency at the first election after the conclusion of the World War in 1920. Though in recent years he has devoted himself to his law practice and to his other personal interests almost to the exclusion of all other activities, his wide knowledge of European conditions, his great legal ability, and his sound judgment of public matters and policies continue to be a valuable asset of his country and of his fellow-citizens, at whose service he is always ready to place freely his experience, time, efforts and means.

The first of Mr. Gerard's ancestors to settle in this country was his great-grandfather, William Gerard, a son of Robert Gerard, and a member of a prominent Huguenot family which had emigrated from France to Scotland in the time of the troubles during the reign of Louis XV. William Gerard was born near Banff, Scotland, in 1746, and for a time during his early manhood resided in Gibraltar, from where he removed to New York City about 1780. There he quickly became one of the leading merchants of his time and continued to be engaged in large and important business transactions to the time of his premature death by drowning, January 27, 1802. He had married Christine Glass, who had come from Scotland to New York with her widowed mother just before the Revolution. She was a daughter of John Glass, of Train, Scotland; a sister of Alexander Glass, a prominent merchant of New York; a niece of Dr. Alexander Munro, one of the founders of the University of Edinburgh; and a grand-niece of Sir Thomas Hector Monroe, Governor of the East Indies.

James Watson Gerard, the first of this name, and the third son of William and Christine (Glass) Gerard, was born in New York City in 1794. He was gradu-

ated from Columbia College in 1811, and later took his degree of Master of Arts there in 1816, the same year in which he was admitted to the New York bar. In the meantime, he had become a member of a volunteer company called the "Iron Grays," which had been raised in 1812 for the defense of New York harbor during the war with Great Britain. He had also taken up the study of law in the offices of George Griffin, one of the leading lawyers of this period, and after his own admission to the bar established himself in the practice of his profession, in which he rose to great distinction, continuing in active practice until 1869. He was one of the most progressive men of his day, and much of his time, means, and efforts were devoted to the advancement of New York City and to the assistance of those in need. In 1823 he became a member of the Society for the Suppression of Pauperism, and he was one of the first and most insistent advocates of the establishment of a House of Refuge for juvenile delinquents. In association with some other public-spirited and large-minded citizens he procured the incorporation of this institution in March, 1824, the first of its type in the United States. It was also due to his untiring efforts that he finally won over the public to his persistent demand that New York's policemen be clothed in a proper and distinctive uniform. Opposed to slavery, he took an active part in the public meetings held in 1854 to protest against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The last twenty years of his life were devoted to charitable organizations and to the cause of public education, serving during most of this period as a school trustee and inspector, but he consistently declined to accept any other office. He has been referred to by one of his eminent colleagues as possessing "the polish and wit of his French ancestry, inexhaustible bonhomie and good nature, irresistible facility and felicity in winning juries over to the wrong side, in which he was most at home." One of his favorite expressisons was: "Never attack your adversary with a bludgeon; run him through with a rapier," and he lived up to this precept most consistently, though his good nature always made him hold out a helping hand to his opponent to enable him to rise again to his feet, once he had made sure that he had thoroughly been prostrated. Mr. Gerard married, October 3, 1820, Elizabeth Sumner, a daughter of Increase and Elizabeth (Hyslop) Sumner, the former Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court and third Governor of that State. They were the parents of two sons and two daughters. Mr. Gerard died in New York City, February 7, 1874.

James Watson Gerard, Jr., the second to bear this name, and the father of the James Watson Gerard of the twentieth century, was born in New York City, June 20, 1823, a son of James Watson and Elizabeth (Sumner) Gerard, and died in his native city January 28, 1900. After attending the public schools he entered Columbia College, from which he graduated in 1843, being valedictorian of his class. He studied law in his father's office and, after his admission to the bar in 1846, became associated with his father in the practice of law, continuing alone after the latter's retirement. An able advocate in the courts, he was especially noted as a real estate and corporation lawyer, and was a recognized authority on both these special branches of legal knowledge. Like his father, he was much interested in the public schools of New York City, and was successively school trustee, school inspector and school com-

missioner, which latter office he held for two terms, beginning with 1890. Mr. Gerard was a member of the Union, Players' and Tuxedo clubs, and of the St. Nicholas and New York Historical societies. A versatile writer, he wrote many historical papers and he also delivered several interesting addresses on the early Colonial history of New York. He was the author of several satirical works, both in prose and verse, which enjoyed great vogue in their days and which included: "Ostrea, or the Loves of the Oyster," (1859); "Aquarelles," (1858); "The Pelican Papers," (1879); etc. He also published two important legal works: "Title of the Corporation and Others to Streets, Wharves, and Franchises in the City of New York," (1872), and "Titles to Real Estate in the State of New York," (1873), the latter for many years an authority on the subject. "The Peace of Utrecht," published in 1885, was not only a history of the peace, but a complete presentation of the European policy which culminated in that event. Mr. Gerard married, October 31, 1860, Jennie Angel, a daughter of Benjamin Franklin Angel, of Geneseo, New York, a prominent lawyer and diplomat and, in this latter capacity, having served as United States Consul in Honolulu, as a Special Commissioner from the United States to China during President Pierce's administration, and United States Minister to Norway and Sweden during President Buchanan's administration. Mr. and Mrs. Gerard were the parents of three sons: James Watson, Julian M., and Sumner.

James Watson Gerard, the third of this name, was born at Geneseo, Livingston County, his mother's native town, August 25, 1867, a son of James Watson and Jennie (Angel) Gerard. He was educated at St. Paul's School, Garden City, Long Island, New York, and at Columbia University, from which latter he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1890. After another year's course at his *alma mater* in political science, which brought him the degree of Master of Arts in 1891, he took up the study of law at the New York Law School, completed his course there in 1892, when he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the same year he was admitted to the New York bar and began the practice of his profession in the law offices of Bowers & Sands, a firm originally established by his grandfather. In 1899 he was made a member of this firm, as which he continued until his elevation to the bench in 1908. His great legal abilities won him quick recognition, and he became legal adviser and attorney for many large and important commercial and financial interests. As a young man he had joined the New York National Guard as a second lieutenant of Company F, 12th Infantry, becoming a captain in 1892, and serving on the staff of General McCoskry until he was made quartermaster of the 1st Brigade, with the rank of major. His interest in politics also dates back to the time when he first became active as a lawyer, and he has been a very active and effective supporter of the Democratic party ever since, standing very high in the councils of his party, not only in local and State matters, but also in national affairs. For four years he was a very successful chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee for New York County, and when he was nominated in 1907 as a justice of the New York State Supreme Court on the Democratic ticket, both his high reputation as a lawyer and his great popularity in political circles brought him a triumphant election, his term of four-

teen years running from 1908 to 1921. In his new office he continued his eminence in legal circles, and he became known as a most able and fair judge. He resigned his office after having served only five and a half years of his term, when President Wilson appointed him, in July, 1913, United States Ambassador to Germany, and he sailed from New York in September of that year to assume his new duties.

Previous to the outbreak of the World War Mr. Gerard acquitted himself most ably and successfully of his diplomatic mission, preventing Germany from recognizing the Mexican dictator, Huerta, and doing away with some of the German discriminations against American merchandise. His attempt to persuade the German Government to ratify an arbitration treaty proposed by Secretary of State Bryan, however, failed. With the outbreak of the World War his position at Berlin became one of the most difficult and important ever faced by any American diplomat. Without hardly any warning and, therefore, without the possibility of proper preparation or, for that matter, without much chance of receiving additional assistance, the duties of the United States Embassy were suddenly multiplied many times. Not only were there thousands of Americans stranded without means or opportunities to leave Germany, who were daily besieging the embassy and its personnel for help and advice, but the interests of the various powers who had become involved in war with Germany were also entrusted to his care. The first problem he solved by requisitioning from the United States Government at Washington a warship with sufficient gold to meet the requirements of United States citizens and by eventually making the necessary arrangements with the German Government to permit the removal of most Americans who desired to leave Germany by reëstablishing train service with the neutral ports of Holland. Though, of course, his position as the diplomatic representative of those countries with which Germany was then engaged in war required the continuous exercise of the greatest tact and patience, Mr. Gerard succeeded in conserving these interests to the entire satisfaction of all countries involved and without unduly antagonizing Germany. He was untiring in his devotion to the cause of the much suffering war prisoners, and not only persuaded the German officials to recede frequently from positions and policies which he considered illegal and unduly harsh, but he also spent most generously of his time, labor, and private means to ameliorate the conditions of these sufferers. As one of the chairmen of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium, Mr. Gerard was instrumental in arranging in Berlin for the safe passage of supply ships, and he did everything else in his power to improve the harsh lot of the millions of women and children in many parts of Europe who were then dependent on the influence and help of neutrals to preserve them from extermination. At all times and in the most trying circumstances he displayed the greatest courage and energy, and much tact and resourcefulness in defending the rights of the United States. On February 3, 1917, diplomatic relations with Germany were finally severed officially, and Mr. Gerard demanded his passports, which were given to him only after some delay. Soon after his return to the United States he resigned from the diplomatic service, almost exactly four years after President Wilson had first appointed him. He then returned to New York and resumed the practice of law with his

old partner, John M. Bowers, under the name of Bowers & Gerard. Following the death of Mr. Bowers, in December, 1917, the name of the firm was changed to Scott, Gerard & Bowers, and still later to Laughlin, Gerard, Bowers & Halpin, with offices at No. 46 Cedar Street and No. 36 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City. After his return from Germany and during the balance of the duration of the World War, Mr. Gerard participated actively and effectively in many patriotic movements and in numerous philanthropic undertakings and also placed his great oratorical gifts as well as his unrivalled knowledge and experiences at the service of the allies. Both England and France have recognized his services to their respective countries, the former bestowing upon him knighthood in the form of the Grand Cross of the Bath, the latter according him the Star of the Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor.

Mr. Gerard recorded his experiences and observations of the crucial period in the world's history in which he took such a prominent and honorable part in two books, "My Four Years in Germany" (1917), and "Face to Face With Kaiserism" (1918), of which particularly the former is a most valuable historical record, besides also being a most readable narrative. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the New York City Bar Association, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Union, University, Tuxedo Country, New York Athletic, Riding, Fencers' and National Democratic clubs. His religious affiliations are with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and he has been actively interested for many years in many charitable enterprises, his principal benefaction being a summer camp for boys, which he maintains at Rockland Lake, New York. Mr. Gerard himself always has been a great believer of the recuperative powers of the great outdoors, and he is very fond and proficient in most outdoor sports.

While in Germany Mr. Gerard was nominated for United States Senator from New York, winning in the primaries by about 75,000 plurality over Franklin D. Roosevelt. In the ensuing election, in which he made no campaign, as he was in Berlin, he ran about 50,000 votes ahead of Martin H. Glynn, candidate for Governor on the other ticket, but was beaten by Senator James W. Wadsworth.

In 1920 Mr. Gerard was chairman of the finance committee of the National Democratic Committee, and in 1924 was elected by the National Democratic Committee as its treasurer.

In the 1920 convention Mr. Gerard received the votes of Montana and South Dakota, and in the 1924 convention the votes of Utah and South Dakota, and in the conventions of 1916 and 1924 the New York delegates in caucus agreed on him as candidate for Vice-President.

Mr. Gerard married, in June, 1901, Mary A. Daly, a daughter of Marcus Daly, a prominent mine owner and financier of Montana and New York. Mrs. Gerard most ably assisted her husband during his service at the Court of Berlin, where she enjoyed a high reputation as a gracious hostess and later became known as an untiring worker in behalf of all kinds of war charities.

WORK, Hubert,

Secretary of the Interior.

By the altogether humanitarian avenue of medical practice and the skilled and sympathetic treatment of nervous and mental diseases, Hubert Work, M. D., colonel in the Medical Corps, United

States Army, approached his present office of Secretary of the Interior of the United States.

Secretary Work was born at Marion Center, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1860, son of Moses Thompson and Tabitha Logan (Van Horn) Work. In him are combined the virtues of a long line of pioneer ancestors of Pennsylvania on the paternal and the maternal sides. He was educated at the Indiana (Pennsylvania) State Normal School and the Universities of Michigan and Pennsylvania, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the latter in 1885. His practice of his profession began immediately in Greeley, Colorado, first, and later in Pueblo. In 1896 he established at Pueblo the Woodcroft Hospital for mental and nervous diseases. His reputation among his medical confreres began to spread through his election to the presidency of the Colorado State Medical Society, and in 1911 to that of the American Medico-Psychological Society. Simultaneously he was becoming something of a figure in the Republican party, in which he was interested from his earliest professional days. From 1913 to 1919 he was Republican national committeeman for Colorado. Conspicuous medical ability, a special gift for organization, and a habit of easy contact with men contributed to his further progress.

It was his response to his country's need for trained physicians during the World War which opened the way for him to enter upon his varied public career with the national government. He abandoned his private practice when the country joined the Allies, and was commissioned a major, assigned to the staff of Provost Marshal General Crowder, becoming liaison officer between these two military branches, with supervision of the medical features of the Selective Draft. He was successively advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and colonel in the medical corps, his rank on demobilization being that of colonel in the Officers' Reserve Corps. In 1920, after the Republicans' return to power, Mr. Work was chosen by Chairman Hays of the Republican National Committee to organize the farmers' in support of the Republican ticket. This task he accomplished ably in forty States. In 1921-22 he was elected president of the American Medical Association by his medical colleagues in recognition of his manifold services. That same year came his appointment to the national office of first assistant Postmaster General, which proved a stepping stone to his advancement to the place of Postmaster General in March, 1922, on the retirement of Mr. Hays. In each case his discharge of duties gave general satisfaction. In his subordinate position he had been charged with the appointment of postmasters. As chief of the department he made a complete investigation in order to effect the reorganization of the mail service, inspected buildings and devised plans for the general improvement of the service. His suggestion that the government own the post office buildings met with the approval of the Treasury Department, whose support was given it. It was during his régimé that the innovation for regular transcontinental air service was perfected and put into force. This vigorous and progressive period of incumbency brought him, in 1923, the appointment to the office he has since filled, that of Secretary of the Interior, made vacant by the resignation of Albert B. Fall. Secretary Work took the oath of office on March 5, 1923. The same constructive policy has characterized him in his present office as in all stages of his career. One of his first acts was the granting of an application of the Roxana Petroleum Com-

Leon Brooks Bacon

pany for a rehearing on an application to lease oil lands owned by the Creek Indians, which his predecessor had rejected. He invited representative Indians to meet him to devise the best policy on Indian problems, conducted hearings on disputed decisions of his department, restored the Roxana Petroleum Company's leases, and reversed the decisions against the leasing of oil and mineral rights to aliens. He reorganized the reclamation service, abolished the office of director, and appointed, in 1923, former Governor David William Davis of Idaho as chief of the bureau, with the title of commissioner. Such drastic action brought forth considerable criticism, defended by the Secretary on the ground of thus better serving the farmers. In order to see for himself what might be done to further the interests of Alaska, Secretary Work accompanied President Harding on his visit to Alaska in the summer of 1923 and attended that official during his mortal illness. The common expectation is that as long as the Secretary retains his office, he will have a clear understanding of the problems coming under its jurisdiction and a constructive policy regarding their solution, which his marked executive ability will develop.

Secretary Work is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the Free and Accepted Masons. His home is in Pueblo, Colorado.

In 1887, Hubert Work married Laura M. Arbuckle, of Anderson, Indiana, and they are the parents of three children: Philip Work; Dorcas, wife of A. W. Bissell; and Robert V. H. Work.

BACON, Leon Brooks,

Attorney-at-Law.

Arms—Gules, on a chief argent two mullets pierced sable.

Crest—A boar passant ermine.

Motto—*Mediocria firma.* (Mediocrity is stable.)

In Central New York, where he had at first established his offices, and later in the Middle West of the United States, and in his present field in New York City, New York, his increasing activities as a general practitioner have secured for Leon Brooks Bacon the excellent repute that is already his firmly established record and prestige, as an advisor and as counsellor-at-law; and with his well-won popularity he is prominent with the advancing group of New York attorneys and in his membership with the leading bar associations. Mr. Bacon has specialized in the law of insurance and negligence. He has, besides, a vital interest in patriotic matters and organizations, tracing his family lines, as he does, throughout the various periods of American history to early English settlement and the first years of the Colonial era. His paternal ancestry is as follows:

(I) Michael Bacon, who was born at Winston, County Suffolk, England, in 1579, and died in 1648, removed from England to Ireland with his wife and four children, and thence to Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1633, when his name appears as one of the signers of the Dedham Agreement. He returned to England, and he again appeared at Dedham in 1640, when he was granted the right to become an inhabitant there. He married Alice, surname unknown, who died in 1647-48. Michael Bacon was in the direct line of descent from Grimbaldus, a Norman gentleman, who came into England at the time of the Conquest in company with William De Warrene, Earl of Surrey, to whom he was related, and was an early tenant near Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk. Grimbaldus and his sons were granted lands in Suffolk and Norfolk by William the Conqueror. Ralph (Ranulf), son of Grimbaldus, was known by his place of residence as Ralph de Bacons-Thorp.

The name Bacon was the resumption of an ancient surname which existed in the North of France.

(II) John Bacon, son of Michael and Alice Bacon, whose death is recorded in 1683, was a surveyor and a commissioner, and a member of Captain Timothy Dwight's company in King Philip's War. He was one of the signers of the petition of the town of Dedham against the Indians of Natick sent to the Governor and Deputies assembled in General Court at Boston in May, 1662. He married, December 17, 1651, Rebecca Hall.

(III) Thomas Bacon, son of John and Rebecca (Hall) Bacon, was born at Dedham in 1667, and died in 1749. He removed to Wrentham, Massachusetts, and is recorded among the planters there in 1693. He was one of the selectmen of Wrentham, fence viewer, surveyor of highways, assessor of rates, and town treasurer, and was elected a Representative to the Massachusetts Great and General Court at Boston for the years 1719-1720. At a meeting of the freeholders of the town in 1718 he was chosen on a committee "to Rectifie the Meeting-House and place or seat People according to their age, usefullness and esteat." He married Hannah Fales, daughter of John Fales, a soldier in King Philip's War.

(IV) Rev. Jacob Bacon, son of Thomas and Hannah (Fales) Bacon, was born at Wrentham in 1706, and died in 1787. He received his degree of Bachelor of Arts from Harvard College in 1731, and his Master's degree in 1734. He was the first graduate of the name in America. He was a teacher at Wrentham, fitting youth for Harvard College. He removed to Upper Ashuelot, now Keene, New Hampshire, and at a meeting there in October, 1737, it was noted that "the worthy Mr. Jacob Bacon should draw lots for the second division of meadow land for the whole propriety." During that year he was appointed Proprietors' clerk and treasurer. In 1738 he was ordained to the work of the ministry. After the town was burned by the Indians in 1747 he preached at Boxford. In 1749 he became pastor of the Third Church at Plymouth, and continued there until 1776, when the Society became so greatly diminished by the war that they ceased to maintain public worship. He retired to Rowley, where he died. He married (first) Mary Wood, a daughter of Dr. David Wood, of Boxford; and (second) Mary Whitney.

(V) David Bacon, son of Rev. Jacob and Mary (Wood) Bacon, was born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1754, and died in 1849. He was a soldier in the Continental Army in the War of the Revolution. He married Abigail Samson, a descendant of Henry Samson, and of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, and Captain Myles Standish, "Mayflower" Pilgrims.

(VI) Rufus Bacon, son of David and Abigail (Samson) Bacon, was born at Plymouth in 1792, and died at Taberg, Oneida County, New York, in 1854. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1810, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was a lawyer by profession. In 1827 he removed from Boston to Taberg, New York State. He was married, at King's Chapel, at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1818, to Ann Tucker Dalton. Her father, Peter Roe Dalton, of Boston, was Deputy Commissary General of Issues in the Continental Service, and in 1782 was one of the commissioners for settling the accounts of the Board of War.

(VII) Sidney Brooks Bacon, a son of Rufus and Ann Tucker (Dalton) Bacon, was born March 4, 1833, at Taberg,

Oneida County, New York, and died in Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York, October 6, 1898. He engaged in business in Syracuse. He married, in 1868, Esther Delila Munger, who was born in 1846. (See Munger VIII.) Sidney Brooks and Esther Delila (Munger) Bacon were the parents of the following children: 1. Leon Brooks, of whom further. 2. De Alton James, born January 3, 1873, at Sandy Creek, New York. 3. Estella Delila, born March 9, 1875, at Sandy Creek, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Colony of New England Women; she married, June 15, 1897, Walter Arkinson Riddings, born January 12, 1873, at Marcellus, New York, son of Johnson Riddings, of Cheshire, England, and they have two children: De Alton Johnson and Geraldine Esther. 4. Anna Elizabeth, born October 10, 1877, at Ellisburg, New York; married, April 12, 1905, the Rev. Kenneth Ives Rice, of Passaic, New Jersey.

(VIII) Leon Brooks Bacon, eldest of the four children of Sidney Brooks and Esther Delila (Munger) Bacon, and a representative of the eighth generation of the Bacon family on American soil, was born July 24, 1870, at Taberg, Oneida County, New York. Matriculating at Williams College Williamstown, Massachusetts, he was graduated there in 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; and he was graduated from the Law School of Syracuse University in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Before entering the Law School he served his clerkship in the offices of Hiscock, Doheny & Hiscock, of Syracuse, New York, when the Hon. Frank H. Hiscock, now Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, was the junior member of that law firm. Mr. Bacon entered upon the practice of his profession in 1898 at Syracuse, where he continued until 1903, when he established his law business in Cleveland, Ohio. He was engaged in business in London, England, during 1895 and 1896. In 1923 he removed to New York City, where he is now the senior member of the firm of Bacon & Tippett, with offices at No. 247 Park Avenue (1926).

During the World War Mr. Bacon served on the Red Cross and Liberty Loan committees, and was engaged in special work at Camp Sherman for the Young Men's Christian Association. He was one of the "four-minute" men, and he was appointed by the Governor of Ohio as instructor, Selective Service Board. He was, besides, a special representative of the United States Shipping Board, a non-commissioned officer of the Red Cross for the period of the World War, and was lecturer on the subject, "The Balkan Problem as the Cause of the War," with slides from photographs taken by him in the Balkans in June and July, 1914. He is a member of the general committee for the Roosevelt Memorial Association, and a member of the general committee for Serbian Relief.

Mr. Bacon is a life member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in New York, and of the Society of Colonial Governors; and he is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution; past president of the New England Society of Cleveland and the Western Reserve; past secretary of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage in the State of Ohio; a member of the special committee of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce which drew the bill passed by the Legislature for the Municipal Court of Cleveland; chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Convention Conference to elect delegates to the Ohio Convention in 1911; compiler of "Descendants of Michael Bacon, of Ded-

ham, 1640," and of "Descendants of John Anthony, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, 1634." He is also a member of the American Bar Association, the New York County Lawyers' Association; and of the Kappa Alpha Society of Williams College, and of the Phi Delta Law Fraternity; the Williams Club, of New York City; the University Club, of Syracuse; the University and Hermit clubs of Cleveland, Ohio; and the Appalachian Mountain Club of Boston. He is a member of Iris Lodge, No. 229, Free and Accepted Masons; Oriental Commandery, No. 12, Knights Templar; Lake Erie Consistory, Valley of Cleveland, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Al Koran Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His favorite recreation is mountain climbing and the study of trees and hard woods.

Leon Brooks Bacon married, July 24, 1900, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Anna Osborne Anthony, who was born July 25, 1874, in Fort Scott, Kansas, daughter of Captain Jacob Merritt Anthony, of Leavenworth, Kansas. Their children are: 1. Harriet Anthony, born in New York City, April 27, 1902. 2. Ann Dalton, born in Cleveland, Ohio, July 5, 1904. 3. Susan Anthony, born in East Cleveland, Ohio, October 8, 1906. Mrs. Anna Osborne (Anthony) Bacon is also a niece of Susan B. Anthony, and of Colonel Daniel Read Anthony, of Leavenworth, Kansas.

(The Munger Line).

(I) Nicholas (de Mungare) Munger, whose death is recorded in 1668, was a Huguenot who settled at Guilford, Connecticut, in 1639. He married Sarah Hall, probably the daughter of William Hall.

(II) Samuel Munger, son of Nicholas and Sarah (Hall) (de Mungare) Munger, was born at Guilford in 1662, and died in 1717. He married Sarah Hand, a daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Seward) Hand.

(III) Samuel Munger, son of Samuel and Sarah (Hand) Munger, was born in 1690, and died in 1728. He married Dorothy Evarts, a daughter of James Evarts.

(IV) Nathaniel Munger, son of Samuel and Dorothy (Evarts) Munger, was born in 1712. He married Elizabeth Bullen, a daughter of John Bullen.

(V) John Munger, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Bullen) Munger, was born in 1744. He married (first) Lydia, surname unknown, who died in 1767; and (second) Sibyl Parsons.

(VI) Rev. Elijah Munger, son of John and Sibyl (Parsons) Munger, was born at Brimfield, Massachusetts, in 1784, and died in 1823. He married Delila Hinds, a daughter of Darius Hinds.

(VII) Rev. Elijah Hinds Munger, son of Rev. Elijah and Delila (Hinds) Munger, was born at Brimfield in 1811, and died in 1885. He married (first) Lovina Millard, a daughter of Nathan and Hannah (Cronkhite) Millard; and (second) Mary Moore, a daughter of Erastus Moore.

(VIII) Esther Delila Munger, daughter of Rev. Elijah Hinds and Lovina (Millard) Munger, married Sidney Brooks Bacon. (See Bacon VII.)

FOOTE, Charles Bowler,

Banker.

The Foote family in America is descended from Nathaniel Foote, who came from Shalford, in Colchester, England, to America, about 1631 or 1632. The name may have derived originally from the place in which the family lived; *i. e.*, "at the foot" of the hill. A more probable derivation, however, is "the son of Fot,"

Chas B Foote

as mentioned in Domesday and in the Hundred Rolls in 1273, which would make this a personal name growing into a surname. Ernui Fot was in County Cheshire, and Godwin Fot in Kent. The spelling varied from "Fot" to Fote, and to Foote in 1647. The American family has contributed largely to the growth of this country by their business enterprise, their sagacity, their civic consciousness, and their sturdiness and fineness of character.

Sergeant Asa Foote, prominent in Marlborough and often mentioned on the town records, married Jerusha Carter.

Roger Foote, sixth child of Asa and Jerusha (Carter) Foote, was born in Marlborough, June 9, 1765. After a useful and eventful life in stirring times, Roger died June 10, 1823. His widow lived until 1846, when she died, on January 22, at the home of her son David Foote, in Great Barrington, Massachusetts. On May 26, 1790, Roger had married Eunice Bulkley, daughter of Daniel Bulkley, of Connecticut.

Ezra Foote, third son of Roger and Eunice (Bulkley) Foote, was born at Marlborough, Connecticut, January 7, 1795. He later moved to Painesville, Ohio. On October 22, 1818, Mr. Foote married Sarah Louise Bowler, sister of Robert Bonner Bowler, well-known business man of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Charles Bowler Foote, son of Ezra and Sarah Louisa (Bowler) Foote, was born in Middle Haddam, Connecticut, September 10, 1821. He attended school in his native town, and at fourteen went to Cincinnati to join his uncle, Robert Bonner Bowler. Mr. Bowler lived in Clifton and was a member of the firm of Foote & Bowler, and there Charles Bowler Foote got his business training. Later Charles B. became interested in banking, and in 1856 became cashier of the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati. During his forty years of banking, Charles B. Foote was president of the Commercial Bank in 1883, which was located at No. 132 Main Street, and in that year capitalized at $500,000. His father-in-law had preceded him in this position. In addition, Charles B. Foote owned large tracts of land in Walnut Hills, now one of the richest and most populous parts of Cincinnati. But the Commercial Bank met with reverses finally, and Mr. Foote retired from active business. He died December 31, 1912, at the age of ninety-one, after a long life of usefulness and success which honored his family and benefited the city.

An independent in politics, Mr. Foote's influence could always be counted on by the party advocating the real welfare of the city. He was a loyal and constructive member of the Episcopal Church, one of the founders of the Church of the Advent in Cincinnati, and vestryman.

On April 3, 1851, in Cincinnati, Mr. Foote married Sarah Ewing Hall, daughter of Judge James and Mary (Harrison-Posey) Hall. Sarah E. Hall was born October 2, 1824, in Henderson County, Kentucky, but lived in Cincinnati at the time of her marriage, where Judge Hall was a well-known jurist. She died December 9, 1908, in Cincinnati. The children of Charles Bowler and Sarah Ewing (Hall) Foote were: 1. Mary Posey, who resides at home. 2. James, also residing at home. 3. Edward Kilbourne, an artist and United States vice-consul at Messina, Italy, who married Margaret Knight Ingram, of Scotland, also an artist. 4. Charles Bowler, Jr., living a College Hill, Ohio, and married to Molly Williams. 5. William Whiteman, who died aged eleven years. 6. Fanny Hall, who died in infancy. 7. Louisa Bowler, residing at

home and teaching in the Cincinnati public schools. 8. Roger, who died in infancy.

HERRON, Professor Joseph, A. M.,

Founder-Principal of Boys' Seminary.

Peacefully reposing in beautiful Spring Grove Cemetery at Cincinnati, Ohio, are the remains of one of the most remarkable men of his time in the southern section of that State, Professor Joseph Herron, A. M., whose primary education was received in a little log schoolhouse, and who when he died left as a legacy of his long and eminently helpful career as an educator the Herron Seminary for Boys, which he founded—its beginnings being small and humble—and eventually established in a commodious and well-equipped home of its own in the city of Cincinnati. The training and beneficent influence that have been a blessing to hundreds of students of the Herron Seminary are shown in the large number of highly successful young men, both professional and business, who acknowledge sincere appreciation that they received their finest impulses to high endeavor within the walls of the seminary in those formative years of their lives. On an average two hundred boys a year attended the seminary and received instruction in the advanced subjects of a modern education suited to the ages of the pupils and in preparation for higher institutions of learning. Professor Herron surrounded himself with a faculty composed of some of the best minds of the period, and thus was enabled to place before the boys subjects for study such as would be expected in an institution such as that of which Professor Herron was the principal and inspiring genius. The head of this celebrated school was a deeply religious man, given to works of charity, and virtually tirelessly active in his educational enterprise and in the working out of his ideals of Christian life and practice.

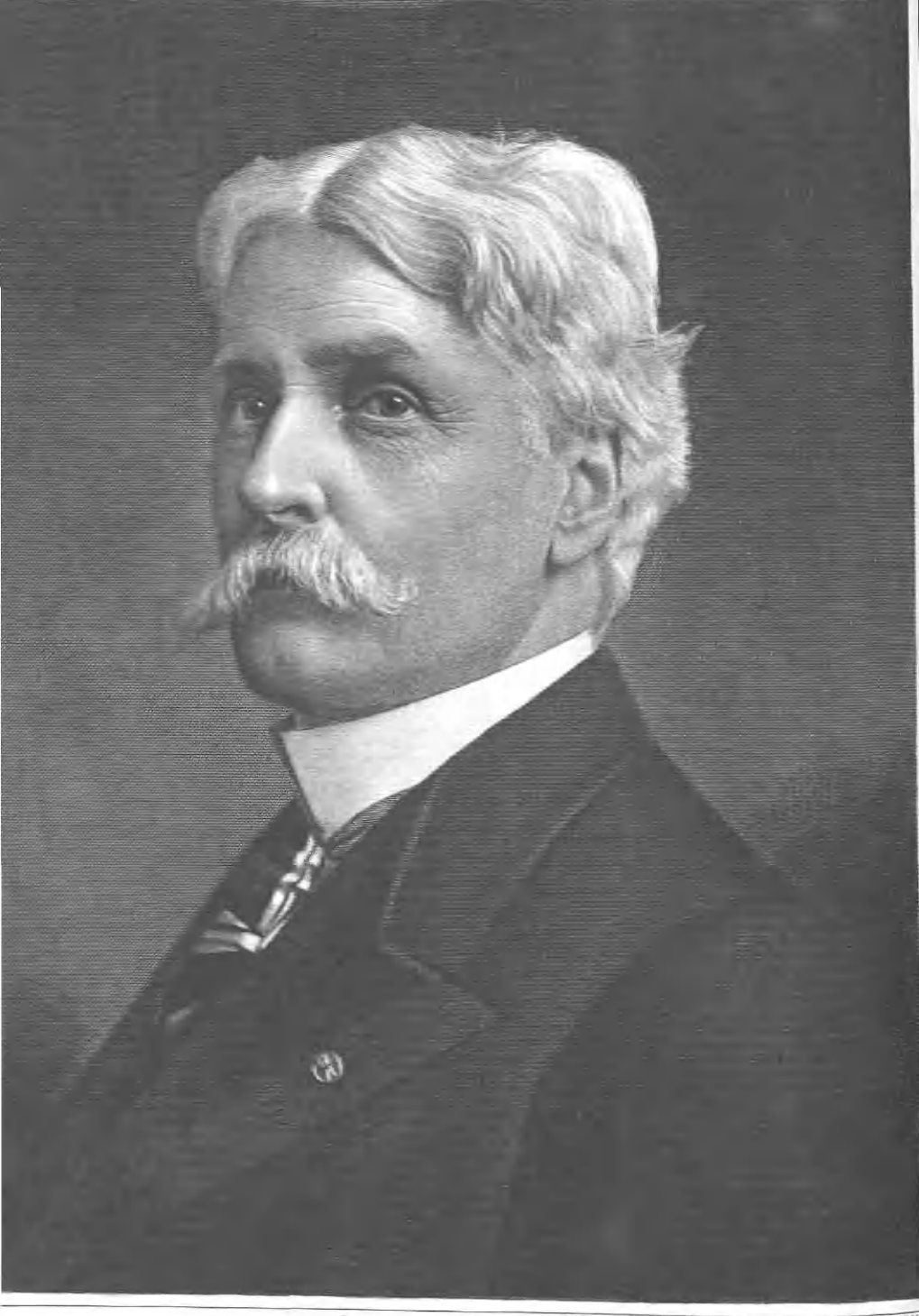
Joseph Herron was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1809, and died at his home in Cincinnati, March 26, 1863, having, in the fifty-four years of his life, accomplished a degree of service second to none in his generation in the State in which he had so faithfully labored. When he was a small lad, he accompanied his father and his brothers, Andrew C., William, and John, from their old home in Pennsylvania on their removal to Clermont County, Ohio, where they settled a farm in 1816. Educational facilities in that community in those days were of the crudest sort. The schoolhouses were rude structures made of logs and equipped with rough benches and tables. But the teachers, for the most part, were noble men and women of good minds, sound of body, and urged on by the lofty ambition to deal faithfully with their charges in the moulding of their characters and the training of their minds. Into such an environment and amid such associations entered the boy, Joseph Herron, at a tender and impressionable age, making the most of the advantages that were accorded him, the while he grew in favor with teacher and fellow pupils. He obtained what was called in those days "a good education," and while still a youth he served as printer's devil to his brothers, Andrew, John and William, who then were printing and publishing a magazine in Franklin, Ohio. A number of copies of this magazine are among the proud possessions of Professor Herron's youngest daughter, Cordelia Herron, of Cincinnati. Subsequently, the three older brothers removed to Indiana and began to settle down as farmers, leaving Joseph to pur-

sue his studies and his labors at the Ohio home. The vocation of teaching early appealed to him, and he elected it as his life-work. He was only seventeen years of age when he was engaged first to teach a public school in Clermont County, Ohio. Four years afterward, in the year before he attained his majority, he removed to Cincinnati and taught his first school in that city. He continued in the capacity of public school teacher with increasing success, only severing his connection with the department in 1837 to accept the offer of the principalship of the preparatory department of the old Cincinnati College. Professor Herron filled that position, reflecting great credit upon his own administration and upon the institution, until 1845, when a fire destroyed the building that housed the college. Professor Herron thereupon, true to his purpose to be ceaselessly active in his chosen field of endeavor, organized the Herron Seminary for Boys. The first home of the seminary was in the Wesley Chapel, where it continued to be domiciled until 1848. In the latter year, Professor Herron, having seen the school grow in the number of pupils and in the favor both of them and their parents, reached the conclusion that he had builded on a good foundation and that his school was to endure the perplexities and vicissitudes of the novitiate. He built a building of goodly proportions on East Seventh Street, between Walnut and Vine streets, and into it he moved his faculty and the boys. In this new building, it must be said, Professor Herron laid the groundwork of his eminently useful career as an educator in Southern Ohio. Marked success attended his conduct of the school for the rest of his life. The seminary soon came to enjoy the reputation of being one of the most prominent of the institutions of learning in its period. In 1859 the faculty consisted of Joseph Herron, A. M., founder and principal, who taught rhetoric, moral science and English literature; Mitelus Green, A. M., Greek and Latin; Maxwell P. Gaddis, Jr., B. S., mathematics and natural science; James E. Sherwood, assistant; Charles Aiken, A. M., vocal music; Philippo F. Baldauff, German and French; Charles J. Sheppard, bookkeeping and penmanship; Louis Schwebel, drawing and painting; Monsieur Jose Yosso, instrumental music. For eighteen years Professor Herron continued as the master mind and guiding hand of the seminary, his death only, in 1863, severing the priceless associations which he had made and in which he delighted. He was much given to religious work, and for many years was a director of the Young Men's Bible Society and for ten years was secretary of the old Bethel Sabbath School. He was secretary of the Relief Union, and was a charter trustee of the Wesleyan Female College, continuing in that office until his death. He was a loyal Republican and a staunch supporter of the Union cause in the Civil War. Devoted to his family, he was also a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and strictly temperate. His passing was in the prime of life, at fifty-four years.

Professor Herron, by his first marriage, had two children: 1. John, deceased, who became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He left two sons, James H. and Charles, both of Cleveland, Ohio. 2. Lucy, who married Mason Parker. Professor Herron married (second) Cordelia Ann Weeks, born in New York City, in 1815, daughter of John W. Weeks, a well-known shipbuilder and builder of barges, who removed in 1823 to Cincinnati, where he died. Mrs. Herron, the second wife, spent the rest of her

life in Cincinnati. She was a devout Christian, an exemplary wife and devoted mother. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She died in Cincinnati, and was buried in Spring Grove Cemetery. Children of the second marriage of Professor Herron: 1. Thomas Grover, of whom further. 2. William Christie, of whom further. 3.-4. Hattie and Anne, twins, died in infancy. 5. Joseph, died at the age of five years. 6. Charles, died in childhood. 7. Cordelia Augusta.

Dr. Thomas Grover Herron, son of Professor Joseph and Cordelia Ann (Weeks) Herron, was born August 28, 1840, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was educated in his early days in the Herron Seminary for Boys, founded by his father. Upon leaving school, he signed articles of apprenticeship as a steamboat carpenter under the supervision of his uncle, Samuel Startzman, of Johnson, Morton & Company. He served three years, and afterward worked as a full-fledged carpenter for some time, during which he assisted in building some of the finest vessels that sailed the Western and Southern waters of the United States. In the fall of 1859, having elected the medical profession, he attached himself to the office of Dr. Tom Wood and applied himself to the study of medicine. He was a member of the Gymnasium Light Guards and served in the Cincinnati Zouaves. He enlisted in Fremont's "Bodyguard," Captain J. S. Foley's company (called the "Kentucky Company"), and two days afterward he went with his command to St. Louis, Missouri, where they went into camp. He later was appointed drillmaster and promoted to corporal. He next was sent to Southwestern Missouri to assist in the capture of the rebel, General Price, and in the scattering of his force. He participated in numerous skirmishes, in guerrilla warfare and in scouting and foraging. He concluded his service in the Western campaign with Fremont in that terrific hand-to-hand fight at Springfield, Missouri, against tremendous odds. He was one of those who had a part in the memorable "Ride to Death," in which the guard, one hundred and fifty-two strong, fought and routed 2,200 of the enemy, who left more than two hundred dead, besides numerous wounded, on that bloody field. The Federal Army returned to St. Louis, and the "Bodyguard" was mustered out of service. On returning home Dr. Herron became a member of the Sanitary Commission of Cincinnati, and was engaged in caring for the sick and wounded at Pittsburgh Landing and Shiloh. In the spring of 1862 Dr. Herron heeded a call for sailors to man the new gunboats built for service in Western waters. Having enlisted, he was shipped to Cairo, Illinois, where he served successively as captain's clerk, ship's steward, paymaster's clerk, acting master's mate and acting master. He served on the United States Steam Frigate "Covington" in the Mississippi squadron and the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers fleets. This force had performed much effective service when it was attacked by General Dick Taylor and 6,000 men. In the fight the "Covington" was disabled. Ensign Herron then abandoned the fight, but he refused to haul down the flag; instead he ordered the men to arm themselves to the teeth and attempt to carry the wounded ashore. The men ran the blockade of all the firing for a distance of two hundred squares before arriving under cover of the woods. Many of the brave fellows never reached a place of safety. Ensign Herron's next move was to spike all the guns aboard ship. He then carried several shovelfuls of live



Wm. C. Herron

coals from the fire under the boilers to the ammunition magazine, ran far forward and jumped ashore under the cover of the smoke of the explosion and fire. When he reached the woods to which he had ordered his men to retire, he was able to locate about forty of them. Many of the number had been torn to pieces by dogs. Two of the men were treed by dogs and then shot on their journey to Fort Dempsey. These dogs were used by the enemy to track and mutilate to death, if possible, the Federal soldiers and sailors. Ensign Herron, himself, was chased nine miles by enemy dogs and was captured. The Confederate captors fully intended to hang their prisoner, but his life was saved through the active kindness of a woman, an "Amazon" who secreted him in her hut in an old clothes basket, covered with dirty clothes. He lay hidden for several days amongst a lot of clothing. The woman's husband afterward guided Ensign Herron to a place of safety. He walked nine miles to the Red River, and he was thirty-five miles from Alexandria, the nearest Union port, when picked up and taken aboard a transport. He came out of the expedition on the United States ship "St. Clair," and was honorably discharged from the service September 20, 1865.

On his return home, Ensign Herron again took up the study of medicine, this time under Professor Robert Bartholow, and was graduated from the Ohio Medical College, March 1, 1867. He served an interneship of one year at St. John's Hospital, from which he received a diploma. He continued in the active practice of his profession in Cincinnati until his death. He was a loyal member of the Republican party, and a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a prolific and scholarly writer on medical subjects. An important discovery made by him was the successful treatment of sunstroke by the application of hot water instead of ice. His new method was accepted as the governmental treatment of the malady in the West Indies and in New South Wales.

Dr. Herron married, in 1867, Elizabeth Sutherland, daughter of Rev. William H. Sutherland, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was a graduate of the Wesleyan Female College of Cincinnati, and was very active in church and social works. She was an important member of the Woman's Relief Corps and served as president of the Ohio Department of the Corps in 1888. Dr. and Mrs. Herron had six children: 1. Joseph. 2. Nina. 3. Wright. 4. William. 5. Earl. 6. Thomas. Mrs. Herron died in Cincinnati, and she and her husband both are buried in Spring Grove Cemetery.

William Christie Herron, second son of Professor Joseph and Cordelia Ann (Weeks) Herron, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 1, 1843. He was a pupil in the Herron Seminary for Boys, of which his father was the founder and principal. He was in his "teens" when the Civil War broke out, and he joined the navy, continuing in active service until after the war ended. On returning home he entered the hardware business in Cincinnati, and subsequently opened a hardware store in Dayton, Ohio. He met with remarkable success. He afterward became a member of Rogers, Brown & Company, of Cincinnati, a well-known concern dealing in iron, and he remained with that company until 1891, when he retired. He was rated as one of the most successful business men of Cincinnati. He was a director and the first vice-president of the American National Bank of Cincinnati, which afterward united with the Fifty-third National Bank, of which Mr. Herron was continued as a director.

William Christie Herron was an active

Republican. He was a member of the Loyal Legion and president of the Cincinnati Branch of the American Peace Society. He was a member of the Cincinnati Business Men's Club. He was well known for his acts of philanthropy and his numerous benevolences. He was vice-president of the Cincinnati Young Men's Christian Association, a trustee of Christ Hospital, trustee of the Deaconess Home, a director of the Associated Charities, and many other benevolent organizations. He participated in an important business conference called by the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a member of the official board of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a member of its book committee at Cincinnati. He was recognized on all sides as an ideal Christian business man, who made helpfully practicable the tenets of his faith.

We quote herewith, in part, from an article published at the time of the death of Mr. Herron in the "Western Christian Advocate":

That word "missed" can be used in the superlative degree in the case of Mr. Herron. Mingling as he did in a great variety and number of circles for a long term of years, he probably came in vital contact with a larger company of people than almost any other Cincinnatian. In organizations religious, philanthropic, reformatory, fraternal, social, literary, and commercial he was conspicuous, and held relations more or less intimate with thousands of people. Gifted by nature with a distinguished presence, he had also a courtly manner, which at the same time was infused with a sincere geniality. Urbane, friendly, and fraternal, he was a social magnet of high power.

Cradled as he was in piety, he never proved recreant to the traditions of his godly home. Everywhere and always he was recognized as a preeminently religious man. He proved his patriotism by his youthful enlistment and his long, arduous, and perilous service in the Mississippi fleet. In his business career, by unflagging industry and a skill in forming happy commercial alliances, he amassed a fortune. Over against his name may be written without qualification, "Benefactor."

During the early years of struggle, and with a comparatively meager income, he recognized himself as the Lord's steward, and was systematic in his benevolence. Later, when wealth was achieved, he chose to be his own administrator. His private benefactions were numerous, constant, and discreet. Many of its recipients will jewel his casket with their tears. To the great causes of benevolence, reform, and religion he gave not only his money, but himself—sitting on boards, serving on committees, patiently and energetically minding and promoting the interests of various charitable corporations.

It is not surprising that the eye of the Church was early on such a man, and that he was finally chosen to sit as a delegate in her supreme legislative body, as well as upon her most important committees and boards. Once accepting such trusts, he was conscientiously faithful to them. He did not substitute these general services to the Church for devotion to the local communion. In point of fact, the latter came first in his consideration. His seat was never empty. A long succession of pastors who have esteemed it an honor to minister to him would bear record lovingly to the strong and unintermitting moral support he gave them.

At no time should the privacy of the home be esteemed more sacred than when shaded, as in this instance, by a great grief. It may not be invaded. Minute references and descriptions are not permissible. It must suffice to say that, running parallel to his public career, the private life of Mr. Herron was marked by equal consideration and devotion. As husband, father, brother, and uncle, he was the very soul of affection and devotion; while as a gracious host in his beautiful home he was unexcelled in the art of grace of hospitality. Great was his aptitude for friendship! Much and long as he will be missed in public places, roof-tree, table, and fireside will lament him most keenly.

Such a character and career as has here been inadequately outlined was no accident. The parentage was good. Joseph Herron, the sire, was a superior Christian educator, the founder in Cincinnati of a boys' academy of high grade, which did excellent work for a long term of years. The mother might have been the original of Solomon's famed portrait of the devout matron who ordered well her house.

To Mrs. Herron, so widely known throughout the denomination because of her official relation to the Woman's Home Missionary Society, the loving sympathy of the Church will be extended. Added to this will be the sympathy of her associates in

Edwin F. Voris

numerous social and philanthropic organizations of which she is a member. Mrs. Bishop Cranston, now on a foreign tour with her husband, will learn with pain of the death of an uncle to whom she was devotedly attached. Dr. Lucius H. Bugbee, pastor of St. Mark's, Brookline, Massachusetts, a nephew, could bear his tribute to Mr. Herron's thoughtful cooperation with him in his undertakings. . . . .

The Preachers' Meeting adopted the following paper, presented by Davis W. Clark, Charles E. Schenk, and Richard H. Rust:

The Methodist Episcopal Preachers' Meeting of Cincinnati and vicinity desires to make the following minute upon the character and career of our lamented communicant, William Christie Herron. Realizing, as we do, that the various organizations of which he was a member will take action setting forth his devotion and efficiency as related to the interests which they respectively represent, we as pastors will restrict ourselves to his relation as member and official of the local church. He worshipped with a people who loved and respected him. This love and respect came to him by merit. He made loyalty the law of his Church life, and knew how to consecrate time, talent, and money without ostentation or talk of sacrifice. He kept the spiritual interests of the Church uppermost, but indulged in no cant phrasings. In religious service and in business meeting alike he was alert, helpful, hopeful, and humble. He could graciously yield to the majority. His convictions as to the duties of a local church to its own community were never betrayed by him; but he could never be led into that controversy which provokes strife. In a strong Official Board he was the dean of the body. His fairness, graciousness, and fidelity to the interests of the Church led his friends to trust and in a sense to lean upon him. If he had any feeling about this, it was one of increased responsibility. His conception of his position was one of service. The spirit of a dictator was never manifested. His was no false love for the place of his public worship, which blinded him to the world-wide enterprises of the Church of God. He had no religious nearsightedness. Nor were his eyes on the ends of the earth. His home church was the great and supreme interest of his Church life, but always in its proper relation to the kingdom. No secular interest could keep him from his duty here. The place of prayer was to him sacred as an opportunity for gaining strength. He appeared constantly among his brethren as an humble and devout worshiper of God whom they also knew, and in worship and service he held their hearts as his in an unbreakable bond. Nowhere will he be missed so much outside of his home as in the church he loved, and in which he was so conspicuous an example of the better meaning of Church membership.

Mr. Herron married (first) Laura Winchell, daughter of George Winchell, of Cincinnati. They had two sons: 1. George Winchell, who lives in Portland, Oregon. 2. Mason Parker, who lives in Los Angeles, California. After the death of his first wife, he married (second), in 1886, Anna E. Fish, of Oneonta, New York. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, vice-president of the National Woman's Home Missionary Society, and was president of the Cincinnati Woman's Club in 1891-92. Her husband died May 21, 1909. She died in Cincinnati, and both are buried in Spring Grove Cemetery.

Cordelia A. Herron, only living child of Professor Joseph and Cordelia Ann (Weeks) Herron, was quite young when her father died, and she was thrown into the association of her mother until the latter passed away. She afterward lived with her brother, William Christie Herron, who was very devoted to her, until he, too, died. Since his death Miss Herron made her home at the Haddon Hall Apartments in Cincinnati. She is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is deeply interested in church and charity works; and also a member of the Cincinnati Women's Club.

VORIS, Edwin Francis,

Attorney-at-Law.

The legal history of Akron, Ohio, very strongly and brilliantly featured as it is with the life story of men eminent in the

law from the birth of the State to the present time, becomes particularly real and vital to this generation as it was to its immediate predecessors, through long-established association therewith of the name Voris, the combined practice of father, son, and grandson covering the better part of a century. Edwin Francis Voris, the grandson, was an active lawyer in Ohio for the long period of forty-five years, of an able and virile old school indeed, though his activities were shared with the present-day group; and it is of such as he, conscientious, clear of thought, and conclusive in argument, that the State required the best in its law dealings, and was not disappointed in its demand. Whether in partnershp, or in business in his own name, Mr. Voris won, and always maintained that popularity and good will among the fraternity and with the general public, that has become an enduring part of his record for professional efficiency, a well-stored mind, and readiness and exactness in the interpretation of law matters. His gifts were marked, and individual, and yet a heritage from men as gifted, both father and grandfather being eminent in the law.

Judge Peter Voris, Mr. Voris' grandfather, was rightly accounted one of the most prominent citizens of Stark County, whether in his professional or his public official life. Elected county surveyor in 1843, he served with pronounced distinction his full term of three years; and in 1847 he was chosen one of the two Representatives in the State Legislature to which his county was that year entitled, his colleague being Captain Amos Seward, of Tallmadge. In 1850, Peter Voris was appointed by Governor Ford associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas to fill the vacancy that occurred at the resignation of Judge Samuel A. Wheeler; and he occupied that office until the taking effect of the new constitution, in February, 1852.

General Alvin Coe Voris, one of the leading lawyers of his day in Ohio, son of Judge Peter Voris, and father of Edwin Francis Voris, was born April 27, 1837 (?), in Stark County, Ohio, where he attended the district schools, and was given a liberal education at Twinsburg Institute, and at Oberlin College, where he graduated with his Bachelor's degree. He studied law and was admitted to the bar June 20, 1853. Previously, for about two years, he had served as deputy county clerk, and in 1851-1852, he had performed the duties of probate judge, an office to which Charles G. Ladd had been elected, though Mr. Ladd's health was poor, and he had never assumed the duties of the office. Mr. Voris was appointed deputy clerk by Mr. Ladd, and he successfully carried along the responsibilities of that office to the time of Mr. Ladd's death, when a successor was appointed.

Mr. Voris made rapid progress, and he was soon regarded as one of the ablest members of the bar. In 1859 he was elected at the same time with Judge Sylvester H. Thompson, of Hudson, Ohio, to represent Summit County in the State Legislature, and he served in that office until 1860.

With the declaration of the Civil War, in 1861, Mr. Voris enlisted as a private in the 29th Regiment of Infantry, Ohio Volunteers, a regiment that had been recruited for three years' service by Major Lewis P. Buckley. Before the organization was completed, General Voris was made second lieutenant by Governor William Dennison, with authority to recruit a new regiment, and these men, with others were consolidated into the 67th Regiment, with Otto Burstenbinder

as colonel, and Alvin C. Voris as lieutenant-colonel, the regiment being mustered into service at Camp Chase, December 22, 1861. General Voris was brevetted major-general in 1865. His military record, one of striking generalship and soldierly brilliance, is on file with the records at Washington, District of Columbia.

From the close of his army life to the end of his career, General Voris was actively engaged in law practice; he was elected to the Common Pleas bench for Summit, Medina, and Lorain counties, November 4, 1890; and he was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1873.

General Alvin C. Voris married, first, June 20, 1853, Lydia Allyn, who died March 16, 1876, and they were the parents of three children; he married, second, February 21, 1882, Mrs. Lizzie H. Keller, daughter of Judge C. G. Ladd.

Edwin Francis Voris (the earlier usage of the name was that of the Dutch Van Voorhis) was born July 31, 1855, at Akron, Ohio, the son of General Alvin C. and Lydia (Allyn) Voris, and he attended the Jennings School, a private school, in a swampy location, so that "the boys often had to wade through water knee-deep to reach school." Graduating at the Akron High School in 1872, he entered Buchtel College the following September, and graduated June 30, 1875, with his Bachelor's degree. He prepared for his profession at Harvard University Law School, where he graduated with his degree of Bachelor of Laws, June 27, 1877. Admitted to the bar in Cleveland, Ohio, early in the following October, and also to the Missouri State Bar, he began practice at St. Louis, Missouri, in association with the well-known law firm of J. M. and C. H. Crum, so continuing from June, 1878, to February, 1879. Returning to Akron, Ohio, he entered into partnership with his father, General Alvin C. Voris, and they continued with success and with mutual agreement to the time when General Voris was called to occupy the Common Pleas bench. Mr. Voris then entered into partnership with Charles Baird, that association continuing three years; and upon the death of John C. Means, Mr. Voris was appointed to serve the unexpired term as prosecuting attorney, and he performed the duties of the office with faithfulness and efficiency from May, 1886, to January, 1887. He was a Republican in politics, and while he never sought office, he was for some years a member of the Akron Board of Education. He always took a very active interest in the work of the Sons of Veterans, and he was one of the organizers of Camp No. 27, of that society.

Mr. Voris married, October 21, 1879, Elizabeth Undine Slade, who was born in Columbus, Ohio, daughter of William Hooker and Marion E. (Bell) Slade, both of pioneer Columbus families, and whose ancestors helped to build the Ohio Canal.

William Hooker Slade was one of the prosperous lumber merchants of the early days of Columbus, Ohio, and the lumber yard of Slade & Kelton was located near the Ohio State Penitentiary. He was born in Vermont, but came to Columbus at the age of twenty-five years, in 1848. He married Marion E. Bell, who was born in New York State, at Columbus, and they removed to Akron in 1902, where he died at the age of ninety-six years, and she at the age of eighty-five years. They had nine children, of whom two died young: Elizabeth Undine, widow of Edwin F. Voris, is the eldest; Marion Bell, residing at Akron; Frank N., of Iowa; Clara A., of California; Olive, of Colorado; Alice C., of Akron; Abby Field,

of California. Elizabeth (Slade) Voris, who graduated from Buchtel College in 1877, was a teacher in her younger days, and she has seen Akron increase in population from 14,000 to 200,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Francis Voris were the parents of: 1. Lydia, who married Dr. Parker Kolbe, ex-president of Buchtel College, president Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, New York. 2. William S. Voris, who married Louise Brunner, of Cleveland. 3. Elizabeth, who married George V. Lawry, and resides at Palo Alto, California. 4. Edwin F., who married Gladys Richmond. 5. Marion, a teacher in the local Central High School. Edwin F. and Marion are twins.

Edwin Francis Voris, member of the prominent law firm of Voris, Vaughan & Vaughan, and one of Ohio's best known lawyers, died at Akron, Ohio, February 17, 1923. Of a distinguished family, he trained himself for and filled a place of responsibility and usefulness in community and State.

BOND, Walter Huntington,

Attorney-at-Law.

His accomplished and constructive membership at the bar, both National and State, has long had its cordial recognition for Walter Huntington Bond, both on the part of the leadership in his profession, and of the public and the many corporations that he has served as counsel and as an official; while the law firm of Bond and Babson, of which he is the senior partner, is one of the most prominent and influential in New York City. Present-day mountain climbing in the United States, in Canada, and in Europe, records numerous masterly feats of Mr. Bond, his zeal and courage having won for him unprecedented victories in the Alps in particular. In no small measure, his attainments are a birthright, his ancestry from the earliest comers to New England having shared the sturdy qualities of the pioneers, who, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, came to live, in the interest of civic and religious liberty, under privations and perils, in a primeval wilderness, and who, through their sacrifice, toil, and heroic endeavors, founded the Colonies of America.

In "Family Names and Their Story," by S. Baring-Gould, page 116, appears the following as to the origin of the name "Bond." "Bonder. The old Norse Bonder was the man in highest position under the Earl. He was the freeholder, responsible to none save the Earl. It was because Harold Fairhair resolved on introducing the feudal tenure of land into Norway that a great exodus of the Bonders took place, and they migrated to and colonized Iceland and the Faroe Isles. In parts of England the name Bonder seems to have been used in place of Franklyn and Freeman—notably in Northumbria and East Anglia—that were occupied by Danes and Norsemen. Hence the surname Bond."

On referring to the Domesday Book, it will be found that numerous estates were held in England by families of the name of Bond in the time of Edward the Confessor, and through later years down to the formation of the survey by William the Conqueror. They held estates in the counties of Cornwall, Dorset, Essex, Kent, Hants, Berks, Bedford, Suffolk, Gloucester, Northampton, and York, and in several counties held two or more estates. Whether these were held by a few wealthy families, or by as many families as there were estates, has not been clearly ascertained, but it is probable that the families were numerous. The most distinguished families of the name in England, for the last three or four centuries, trace their lineage to Earth and Holewood, in the County of Cornwall; and some of the old writers of Heraldry speak of stirps antiquissima Bondorum of that county. (Bond's "Watertown," p. 45.)

Nathan H. Bond

NON SUFFICIT ORBIS
BOND

The armorial bearings as recorded in Matthew's "American Armoury and Blue Book," and also in Burke's "General Armory" are as follows:

Arms—Argent, on a chevron sable three bezants.
Crest—A demi-pegasus azure, winged and semée of estoiles or.
Motto—*Non sufficit orbis.*

From the first comer of the name, the American lineage is as follows:

(I) John Bond, whose record of baptism is February 5, 1624, and who died December 3, 1674, came from Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk County, England, about 1639. He settled at Newbury, Massachusetts, and was a proprietor there in 1642; removed to Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1660, and thence to Haverhill, Massachusetts. He married, August 5, 1649, Hester Blakesley.

(II) John Bond, son of John and Hester (Blakesley) Bond, was born June 10, 1650, and died April 16, 1694. He resided at Beverly, Massachusetts, and was a soldier in King Philip's War, 1675-76. He married, November 23, 1681, Emma Graves.

(III) Edward Bond, son of John and Emma (Graves) Bond, was born January 10, 1689, and died August 7, 1759. He resided at Beverly Massachusetts. He married, January 26, 1709, Elizabeth Coy, daughter of Matthew Coy.

(IV) Edward Bond, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Coy) Bond, was born April 2, 1714, and died February 12, 1776. He was a prominent citizen of Leicester, Massachusetts, and held several public offices. He married, June 4, 1734, Experience Stone, daughter of Nehemiah Stone.

(V) Benjamin Bond, son of Edward and Experience (Stone) Bond, was born June 28, 1743, and died October 15, 1812. He was a prominent citizen of Leicester, Massachusetts, and held several public offices. He married, October 31, 1765, Elizabeth Harwood, daughter of Nathaniel Harwood, an officer in the French and Indian War.

(VI) David Bond, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Harwood) Bond, was born May 28, 1778, and died February 13, 1847. He resided at Hardwick, Massachusetts. He married, October 4, 1801, Susannah (Taylor) Southgate, daughter of John Taylor.

(VII) Benjamin Bond, son of David and Susannah (Taylor-Southgate) Bond, was born in Brimfield, Massachusetts, June 6, 1814, and died in Ware, Massachusetts, September 24, 1892. He married (first), on October 5, 1837, Arathusa Bowen, daughter of Sylvester Bowen, descendant of Stephen Hopkins, fourteenth signer of the Mayflower Compact; he married (second), on August 12, 1847, Louisa Eaton, daughter of Rufus Eaton, descendant of Francis Eaton, twenty-third signer of the Mayflower compact; issue (first marriage): 1. Nelson Freeman, born January 9, 1839, died July 25, 1899; in the 31st Massachusetts Volunteers, 1861-65, brevetted major, United States Volunteers, March 13, 1865, "For meritorious services at Port Hudson, Sabine Cross Roads, Moore's Plantation, Pine Wood, Yellow Bayou, Louisiana, and in the Mobile campaign." 2. Sylvester Bowen, born September 11, 1841, died September 25, 1877; captain 31st Massachusetts Volunteers, 1861-65, fought at Bisland, Port Hudson, and in the Red River campaign. 3. David Taylor, of whom further. Issue (second marriage): 4. Rufus Eaton, born June 12, 1848; retired business man; formerly connected with the American Radiator Company. 5. Joseph, born February 13, 1852, died August 8, 1902; founder and first president

of the American Radiator Company, and a trustee of the University of Chicago. 6. Louisa Eaton, born March 29, 1855, died March 31, 1855. 7. Henry, born July 7, 1856; president Northern Baptist Convention, 1912-14; chairman of the operating board of the American Radiator Company, 1901-05; and a director of said company. 8. Susan Clara, born December 28, 1859. 9. Mary Eliza, born July 20, 1863, died May 21, 1891.

(VIII) David Taylor Bond, son of Benjamin and Arathusa (Bowen) Bond, born February 12, 1846, in Ware, Massachusetts. He is a retired business man and has been prominent in church and prohibition work. He married (first), September 23, 1875, Emma Gertrude Bigelow, who was born January 15, 1846, and died December 6, 1882, daughter of John Bigelow (descendant of Henry III, of England), who was born February 16, 1616, and died July 14, 1703; and, coming from England about 1630, finally settled at Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1642, and was a soldier in King Philip's and Pequot wars; he married, on October 30, 1642, Mary Warren, who was born in England, May 6, 1624, and died October 19, 1691, daughter of John Warren (descendant of William the Conqueror), who was born June 5, 1585, died December 13, 1667, and coming from England about 1630, settled at Watertown, Massachusetts. The children of David Taylor and Emma Gertrude (Bigelow) Bond: 1. Walter Huntington, of whom further. 2. Grace Bigelow, born January 30, 1881, at Waltham, Massachusetts; married, June 1, 1913, Harry L. Brown, of New York; their children: Richard Kinnicutt, Walter Bond, and Betty Lee. David Taylor Bond married (second), April 19, 1885, Julia (Wheeler) Place, born January 16, 1850, and died January 1, 1896, daughter of George Wheeler, of Chicago, Illinois. Their children: 1. Emma Gertrude, born December 9, 1887, in Freeport, New York; married, August 30, 1911, J. Wilton Heesz, of New York, and they have one daughter, Helen Bond Heesz. 2. Edna Young, born April 4, 1899, at Freeport, New York. David Taylor Bond married (third), January 9, 1917, Ellen (Cummings) Coggeshall, who was born May 17, 1844, and died September 15, 1922, daughter of Joseph Austin Cummings, of Ware, Massachusetts.

(IX) Walter Huntington Bond was born April 6, 1878, in Waltham, Massachusetts, and he attended the public schools at Freeport, Long Island, and the Pratt Institute High School, at Brooklyn, New York. He graduated from the University of Michigan with the degree of Bachelor of Laws on June 20, 1901, and was admitted to the bar on June 19 of that year, having since become a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, as well as of many Federal and State bars. From 1901 to 1903, Mr. Bond was in the law office of Judge James B. Dill, of No. 27 Pine Street, New York City, the eminent corporation attorney, and since that time has been the senior member of the law firm of Bond & Babson, with offices at No. 32 Broadway, New York City. He is a member of the board of directors of many corporations, and has traveled extensively throughout the United States and Europe, as well as in Canada and in Asia.

Descendant of men and women who participated in the institution of many of the older communities of America, and of those who defended the causes of their times, and of those of their descendants, Mr. Bond is a member and was formerly the governor of the Order of the Founders

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A. V. Williams

and Patriots of America; member of the Society of Colonial Wars; Society of the Mayflower Descendants; Society of the Cincinnati; Sons of the Revolution; Society of American Wars; New England Society, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society; Metropolitan Museum of Art; American Academy of Political and Social Science; New York Law Institute; and the National, State and local bar associations. In his political views he is a Republican, and with vote and influence supports the principles of that party.

The sport of mountain climbing has absorbed Mr. Bond's recreational interests to a remarkable degree, his ascent of many of the famous peaks of this country and abroad having been an outstanding accomplishment. He has climbed Mounts Rainier, Hood, and other peaks in the United States and Canada, and Mount Blanc, the Matterhorn, and others in Europe; and in August, 1909, he established a new world's record in his ascent of Mount Blanc. He is a member of the following-named clubs: Paradise Valley, Tacoma, Washington; Swiss Alpine, Geneva, Switzerland; American Alpine, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Canadian Alpine, Vancouver, British Columbia; Appalachian Mountain, Boston; also the Union League, National Republican, University of Michigan, and Graduates' clubs, all of New York City.

Walter Huntington Bond married, April 6, 1914, Mary Madeline Morgan, granddaughter of Charles Morgan, the founder of the Morgan Steamship Line, (descendant of James Morgan, who settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts, before 1640). Their children: 1. David Jameson, born April 1, 1915. 2. Mary Rice, born November 16, 1918, died in infancy. 3. Madeline Morgan, born February 28, 1923. Mr. Bond's residence is at No. 126 Stewart Avenue, Garden City, Long Island; his summer home is in North Bethel, Maine, and his law offices at No. 32 Broadway, borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WILLIAMS, Americus Vespucius,

Directory Publisher.

An editor and publisher of widely recognized talents as a writer, researcher and executive, Americus Vespucius Williams rendered a service to the business and residence directory publishing interests of many of the States that possessed the qualifications of thoroughness and accuracy, due to his lifelong training in his calling, and his undeviating devotion to the highest interests of an enterprise so widespread in scope. In his presidency of the Williams Directory Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, he not only expanded the plans and broadcast the message of that company's business along the States, but he exerted a very fraternal and helpful influence among other directory publishing concerns, and by them he was accounted a ready and generous adviser, and a dependable and faithful ally in the exigencies of his fellow publishers. Practically Mr. Williams stood with the foremost of the directory-publishing group, and he was inspirer of the success of his own company and an influence in the progress of others. Courage, industry, and coöperation have always characterized the family of which he was a prominent member; his ancestors have shared in the defense of the nation in all periods of its history; and they were among the first purchasers and settlers of early New England townships.

(I) Richard Williams, great-grandfather of Americus V. Williams, was born in 1722, in Hampshire County, Virginia.

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At the time of the French and Indian War his parents were killed by the Indians, and he was captured by the Indians and taken by them to Fort Pitt, now Pittsburgh, later making his escape, and after many privations and hardships finding his way home. He lived in Winchester, Hampshire County, Virginia, and died there September 3, 1777, at the age of sixty-five years. His wife, Susannah Williams, died February 23, 1785, at the age of fifty-five years; both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Bishop Francis Asbury often preached in their home.

(II) Peter Williams, son of Richard and Susannah Williams, born in 1770, was but fifteen years of age when his mother died, and eighteen years old at the death of his father. He grew to manhood at Winchester, where he married Ann Dugan, born October 8, 1776, and they with their children went to Ohio in 1807, and settled in the Scioto Valley, in Hamilton County. When General Meigs was postmaster-general Mr. Williams, through the influence of friends, obtained the position of mail carrier in sections of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, and he so continued many years. He bought 1400 acres of land in Delhi Township, and he became a large land owner and farmer in that part of the State. He died February 23, 1837, and his wife died July 13, 1828. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and they had several children who became prominent citizens of Delhi, Ohio.

(III) Peter T. Williams, son of Peter and Ann (Dugan) Williams, was born May 2, 1812, at Delhi, Ohio, where he received a good education and learned the printer's trade. He also studied law in the Cincinnati, Ohio, Law School; and after being admitted to the bar he began the practice of his profession, in which he actively continued for a number of years. In 1850, C. S. Williams, who, however, was not related to Peter T. Williams, began the publication of the Cincinnati Directory, with his office at the corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, in the same building in which Peter T. Williams had his office. In 1861 he bought out the interest of C. S. Williams, and in that year he began on his own account to publish the City Directory, in association with his sons, under the name of Williams & Company, with which Mr. Williams continued to be connected many years. He died May 12, 1897, aged eighty-five years. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Williams married, in Delhi Township, Catharine E. Vincent, daughter of Bartlett Vincent, of Delhi, the Vincent ancestry coming from Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, and they were prominent in that section of the State. Mrs. Williams, like her husband, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Both are buried in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati. Their children were: 1. Americus V., of whom further. 2. Peter B., deceased. 3. Llewellyn, deceased. 4. Charles S., who died in youth. 5. Catherine Vincent, who married William H. Babbitt, of Cincinnati. 6. Harriet Vincent, who married William V. Zimmer. There were two other children who died young.

(IV) Americus V. Williams, son of Peter T. and Catharine E. (Vincent) Williams, was born March 4, 1845, in Delhi Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, a short distance from Cincinnati, and he lived in the country until he was eight years old, where he attended the district school. Upon the removal of the family to Cincinnati, he began to work in his

father's office during vacations, and after he had served an apprenticeship that included all branches of the publishing business, he was made superintendent of the plant in 1867. Meantime he found occasion for much reading and study, and he graduated from the Pulte Medical College, at Cincinnati, in the class of 1874, and with his medical degree, but many matters engaging his attention in relation to the publishing enterprise, he did not engage in practice. At the death of his father, he was elected to the presidency of the company, and his brother, Llewellyn Williams, now dead, was vice-president, and his nephew, Llewellyn Williams, Jr., secretary, he now being president, and the only survivor of the company. The Williams Directory Company at that time was publishing a small directory of Cincinnati, but under the guidance of Mr. Williams the business increased throughout Ohio and other States, directory publications being delivered in cities and towns, besides, in Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and other parts of the country. It is related that, despite his youth, Mr. Williams had his Civil War experience; his father was a member of the Home Guard, and being a slight, delicate man, gave out on the march, whereupon the son took his place, and proceeded with the regiment to the Kentucky Hills opposite Cincinnati to defend that city against the expected raid of Kirby Smith.

Mr. Williams was president for three years of the Association of North American Directory Publishers, in 1908, 1909, and 1910, and he was constructively active in behalf of the Association during that period. He was a frequent contributor, meantime, to the columns of the "Directory Journal." He was a member of the Business Men's Club and of the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati; and he was one of the members of the Friends' Church, and also its oldest congregational member. His entire family are members of the Friends' Church.

Mr. Williams married, in 1870, Caroline Rieder, born in Cincinnati, daughter of Felix and Henrietta (Braun) Rieder. Felix Rieder, who was born in Switzerland, was for many years established in Cincinnati as a druggist; his wife was a native of France. Mr. and Mrs. Williams were the parents of six children: 1. Kathryn, who resides at home. 2. Clara, who married Frank L. Kiphart, of Cincinnati; they have three children: Vincent Williams, Kathryn H., Neil Howard, died aged eight years. 3. Anne, who married Earl Z. Giblon, of Cincinnati. 4. Peter Thomas, who died in young manhood. 5. Alice, who died in girlhood. 6. Maude, who died in infancy. Mrs. Williams and her daughters reside on McGregor Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Americus V. Williams died January 25, 1921, at his home in Cincinnati, and he is buried in Spring Grove Cemetery. No finer sentiment was ever expressed of father and friend than this tribute by his daughter, Anne (Williams) Giblon:

> My Pop was my pal, as well as my father, for we loved the same things, and enjoyed them together. Now I see his tender smile in the flowers; I hear his kind voice in the whispering breeze; I see his happiness in the sunshine. He is at rest. God's will be done. He never believed in outward mourning, and even over the deep scar in my heart I have planted the seeds of sweet remembrance that will ever be nourished by memories, and kept fresh by inward tears, bearing always the fragrant flowers of love.

BURT, Stephen Smith, A. M., M. D.,

Physician.

One of the famous physicians and surgeons of New York City, with a record of continuous service of more than half a

century, Stephen Smith Burt, A. M., M. D., professor emeritus of medicine of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital and a member of the corporation governing that institution, achieved his eminent position in his profession not only as a practitioner, but also as a teacher, writer, and investigator. He is a specialist in thoracic diseases, and has published many authoritative articles in the leading medical journals, both of this country and of foreign countries, as well as the extensively used and highly considered text book, "Exploration of the Chest in Health and Disease."

Dr. Burt is a member of an old and notable American family of Purtian origin, various descendants of which took a prominent part in the settlement of the country and participated in the Colonial wars, the War of the Revolution and the Civil War.

Henry Burt, the founder of the American branch of the family, came from Devonshire, England, about 1635, with his wife, three sons and a number of daughters. The Burt family is a very ancient one in England, and records mention it as early as 1199, in which year a manor in the Lordship of Homingtoft was granted to Sir Hamo de Burt. The surname is derived from the Saxon *beart*, which signifies "illustrious." Traces of it are found in many Christian names, such as Albert, Egbert, Bertha. The English family includes many honorable names among the landed gentry, the clergy, in the army and in public life, and bears arms as follows:

Arms—Argent, on a chevron gules, between three bugle-horns sable, stringed of the second, as many crosses crosslet fitchée or.

Crest—A bugle horn, as in arms.

Henry Burt settled at first in Roxbury, Massachusetts, but about 1638 he became, in association with William Pynchon, one of the original settlers of Agawam, on the Connecticut River, now known as Springfield, Massachusetts. He was chosen one of the first Board of Selectmen, with power to order in all prudential affairs of the settlement in 1644, and thereafter, with one exception, until 1655, he was elected annually. He served on committees to grant land to the settlers, and to lay out the bounds of the plantation. He was the original Clerk of the Writs, appointed by decree of the Colonial General Court, whose duties included the issue of summonses in civil suits, the granting of writs of attachment, and the keeping of the records of births, deaths, and marriages. This position he held from 1649 to the end of his life in 1662. His handwriting on upwards of twenty pages of the Town Records is still in existence in the archives of Springfield. During the absence of the regular minister, Henry Burt, together with Elizur Holyoke, Samuel Chapin and John Pynchon, were selected to carry on the work of the Sabbath. In 1657 he organized the first military company in Springfield, authorized by the General Court in Boston, for defense against the Indians. Henry Burt obviously was a man of ability and education, qualities which apparently were readily recognized by his fellow townsmen, to judge from his continuous selection to the most important civil and religious offices in the community. He died April 30, 1662. More than fifteen years prior to his coming to this country he had married, in Devonshire, the original marriage record having been discovered only about 1919 in Exeter, the county seat of Devonshire, and reading: "December 23, 1619, Henry Burt, of Harbeter, and Ulalia Marché of Dean Priory." His wife was of Huguenot ancestry, and a

member of one of the younger branches of a noble family of Artois, France. She died in this country, August 19, 1690. Henry and Ulalia (Marché) Burt were the parents of twelve children. One of their sons, Nathaniel, was the first man in Western New England to donate land on which to build a public school, and a monument has been erected at Longmeadow, Massachusetts, commemorating this fact and his generosity. Among the many prominent descendants of Henry Burt, not of the same line as Dr. Burt, but descended from some of the other sons and daughters of Henry and Ulalia (Marché) Burt, should be mentioned: Rev. Dr. Ezra Stiles, seventh president of Yale College; General Ethan Allen; Silas Wright, sixteenth governor of New York and United States Senator; Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes; Grover Cleveland, thirty-first governor of New York and twenty-second President of the United States; General Andrew S. Burt; Silas Wright Burt, civil service reformer; and Professor Burt G. Wilder, of Cornell University.

The fifth of the children of Henry and Ulalia (Marché) Burt, David Burt, who was born in 1632, and died in 1690, became one of the original settlers of Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1654, and in the next year married there Mary Holton, daughter of Deacon William Holton, who had come to the Colonies from England in 1634. Their marriage ceremony was the first to be performed in Northampton. He was active in the affairs of the town, and was made measurer of land in 1656. One of their children, named David after his father, was taken prisoner by the French and Indians in 1690, was carried to Canada and never returned. The tenth of their thirteen children, Joseph Burt, born in 1673, at Northampton, Massachusetts, married Sarah Cowles. He moved to Hatfield, Massachusetts, and later to Northfield, Massachusetts, where he became prominent in the affairs of the town, was elected one of its selectmen several times, and accumulated a large estate. He was a merchant, but, when the needs of the town required, he did not hesitate to turn soldier and he fought against the Indians and took part in the Crown Point Expedition. He died in 1759. The youngest of their eight children, Aaron Burt, like his father a merchant of Northfield, Massachusetts, married Miriam Elmer. He, too, fought against the Indians and, during more peaceful times, built a grist mill. He was born in 1719, and died in 1792. The ninth or tenth of their twelve children, also named Aaron Burt, twin of Moses Burt, was born in 1759, served in the Revolutionary War, married Naomi Temple, and became the great-grandfather of Dr. Burt. He died in the same year as his father, 1792, but while the latter reached the ripe age of seventy-five years, his son was only thirty-three years old at the time of his death.

Aaron Burt, of the sixth generation, was the youngest of the six children of Aaron and Naomi (Temple) Burt, and was born, after his father's death, at Westmoreland, New Hampshire, August 12, 1792. In his boyhood his family moved to Vermont. At the age of eighteen he left home and went on horseback to Central New York, intending to go on to the Western Territories. A visit to one of his sisters, married and living in Onondaga County, New York, however, persuaded him to settle in the same locality and, about 1814, he became a resident of Manlius, Onondaga County, New York. For a number of years he was engaged profitably in the building of mills and then purchased a

large farm near Fayetteville, Onondaga County, where he resided for fourteen years. He was elected to the State Legislature three times, and was in other ways prominently identified with the early history of Central New York. He was on terms of lasting and intimate friendship with many men prominent in his days, including Martin Van Buren, eighth President of the United States, and Henry Seymour. He moved eventually to Syracuse, New York, and became one of the leading figures of a purposeful group of pioneers who laid the foundations for the city's future growth and prosperity, his principal contributions being the building of the central part of the Erie Canal, and the construction of the railroad from Syracuse to Utica, in which latter enterprise he was associated with his intimate friend, Oliver Teall. He also acquired large tracts of land in and near Syracuse, much of which was later developed by him and his sons and built up with homes and other buildings. His very active life, much of it spent in hard work and under unfavorable sanitary conditions in undeveloped regions, then still infested with malarial fever, brought on ill health, and the last years of his life were spent in search of health in the South, where he died at Jacksonville, Florida, April 4, 1848. He was buried in Syracuse, his funeral being attended by large numbers of his sorrowing friends and fellow citizens. Aaron Burt in appearance was tall, handsome and dignified, yet he was affable and sympathetic. By his unvarying kindness, public spirit and integrity he gained the lasting regard and respect of his fellow townsmen. Aaron Burt was married twice: (first), March 14, 1815, to Lucy Burke, born at Floyd, Oneida County, New York, September 18, 1797, died at Syracuse, New York, January 3, 1833; (second) to Eleanor Ross Otis, daughter of John and Nancy (Angel) Otis, of New London, Connecticut, born at Colerain, Massachusetts, May 9, 1802, died at Syracuse, April 8, 1876. Of his first marriage he had six children: 1. Addison Millington, born in 1817, died in 1909, was a graduate of Union College, class of 1837. He studied law at Syracuse in the office of Wilkinson & Outwater, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. Removing the following year to New York City, he continued in the practice of his profession for about thirteen years and then turned his attention to the building of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal and various other enterprises. He was a man of wide intellectual interests, a cheerful disposition, attractive, genial and witty, and retained his full mental capacity to the very end of his long life. In 1844 he had married a daughter of Barent Gardenier, who early in the nineteenth century was an eminent member of the New York bar and otherwise distinguished. 2. Martin Van Buren, born in 1819 and died in 1851; was also a graduate of Union College, class of 1838. Admitted to the bar, he practiced law in Syracuse for a few years, but died early in manhood, without having married. 3. Lucy Temple, was born in 1822, and died in 1875. She was educated in the best schools of her period and was a graduate of Troy Seminary in 1838. In 1840 she married Joseph A. Allen, of Medfield, Massachusetts, and they were the parents of two daughters, the Allen residence in Medfield being a house which has been continuously occupied by some member of the Allen family since before King Philip's War in 1675. 4. Oliver Teall, of whom further. 5. Ellen Maria, who was born in 1826, and died in 1855. She married, after having been educated in private schools

in Syracuse and at Troy Seminary, Stiles M. Rust, of Syracuse. 6. Aaron, Jr., the fourth to bear this name in succeeding generations, was born in 1832 and died at the beginning of a promising career in 1857, without having been married. Of Mr. Burt's second marriage there were two sons: 7. John Otis, born in 1835, a graduate of Harvard University, class of 1858, where he was the class poet, a member of Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, the Hasty Pudding Club and the University boat crew. During the Civil War he served with distinction for two years as a surgeon in the United States Navy and narrowly escaped death in December, 1862, when the iron-clad "Cairo," on which he served then, was blown up by a torpedo and sank within ten minutes. After the war he married Helen N. Moulton, of Marcy, New York, and they were the parents of three children. He took up the study of medicine at the New York City College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he received the degree of Medical Doctor, after having spent considerable time abroad in studying the hospitals of Paris and Vienna. After his return to this country, he established himself in the practice of his profession in Syracuse, where he was for many years one of the leading physicians and where he was connected with the Medical Department of Syracuse University for seven years, first as assistant professor of chemistry and later as professor of *materia medica*. He died in 1895. 8. Henry Seymour, named after his father's friend, Henry Seymour, one of the prominent citizens of Utica, New York. He was born in 1837, and died in 1885. He married twice: (first) in 1860, Dora Cutts, a niece of Major Heron, of Syracuse, and (second) Mrs. M. (Vandenburg) Kingsley. He served as an officer throughout the entire Civil War, first on the staff of General Schuyler Hamilton, and later on that of Generals Rosecrans and George H. Thomas.

Oliver Teall Burt, father of Dr. Burt, was born in Fayetteville, New York, September 19, 1824, and died December 3, 1887. He was graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1844, and there was a member of Psi Upsilon Fraternity. For some time after graduation he taught Latin at the Syracuse Academy, one of his pupils being Andrew D. White, later president of Cornell University and United States Ambassador to Germany, who became one of Mr. Burt's most intimate and staunch friends. Oliver T. Burt became well known as a business man, and for many years was an important factor in the commercial and financial life of Syracuse. He was for some years president of the Central City Bank of Syracuse, vice-president of the Ontario Steamship Company, president of the Onondaga Solar Salt Company, the owner of extensive real estate interests, and connected with numerous other business enterprises. As the result of the Civil War and of his faithful execution of contracts which he had with the Federal Government he suffered very serious financial reverses which resulted eventually in the loss of his entire fortune, though the latter had reached large dimensions. Although financial disaster overtook him, his reputation for business integrity and fidelity remained untarnished, and his strenuous efforts to meet all obligations gained him the deepest respect everywhere. He had a liberal and cultivated mind, high principles, and a nature singularly unselfish and sympathetic. In appearance he was tall, handsome and distinguished, with much of the manners of the old school gentleman.

His own son, Dr. Burt, once in attempting to give a definition of the word "Gentleman," did so by giving a sincere description of his father's outstanding characteristics in the following words: "A man who has been blessed with a fair inheritance and carefully and intelligently reared from the very cradle up to manhood, and who is endowed with a warmth of heart that is in sympathy with his fellow creatures and with a breadth of mind charitable in the widest sense, and with a will to do right solely because it is wrong to do otherwise—that man, especially if he has the advantages of a liberal education, represents a gentleman in perfection. Such a person never can be taken unaware; he never has to be on guard; he simply is himself at all times spontaneously."

Mr. Burt married, in Syracuse, January 12, 1848, Rebecca Johnston, of Syracuse. She was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, born October 10, 1827, and died February 14, 1919. Early in life she was adopted by Stephen and Rosa (Van Cortland) Smith, of Syracuse, the former prominent in the business life of the city as the founder of the Onondaga Solar Salt Company, the latter equally prominent in the city's social life. Mrs. Burt was a woman of great beauty, which was equalled only by her gentleness and kindliness. Mr. and Mrs. Burt were the parents of five children: 1. Stephen Smith, of whom further. 2. Ella Rosa, born June 7, 1853, died February 18, 1872. 3. Florence May, born November 13, 1857, married (first), in 1877, Israel S. Spencer, and, after the latter's death, (second), in 1889, Thomas Townsend Brewster, eleventh in descent from Elder William Brewster of the Plymouth Pilgrims, mother of one daughter and one son. 4. Mabel, born November 1, 1859; married, in 1883, Irving H. Dunlap, of Syracuse, mother of two sons. 5. Howard Townsend, born July 5, 1862, an engineer, married, in 1885, Aletha Ashfield, of Syracuse, and father of two children.

Mr. and Mrs. Burt made their home for more than twenty years in the beautiful old Burt home, erected by Aaron Burt, at No. 1008 East Genesee Street. This house stood upon a hill overlooking the city from the east, surrounded by lawns and stately trees of maple, and it was for more than three-quarters of a century an imposing old landmark. Including almost the entire block facing Genesee Street, between what were Walnut and Chestnut streets, the grounds comprised an orchard, a grapery, a large vegetable garden, and an extensive and beautiful, box-bordered flower garden of intricate design, such as is seen in the grounds of the old Italian villas.

Stephen Smith Burt, oldest son of Oliver Teall and Rebecca (Johnston) Burt, was born in Oneida, New York, November 1, 1850. He received his early education at several private schools, including Allen's Classical School at West Newton, Massachusetts; Eagleswood Military Academy at Perth Amboy, New Jersey; and Edwards Place School at Stockbridge, Massachusetts. Soon after arriving at his first preparatory school, he wrote, as a boy of twelve years, the following letter, addressed to his youngest sister, then a little girl of barely three years, a letter so indicative of its author's characteristics of tenderness, humor and power of expression that it is quoted here in full:

I am very glad to get a chance to write a little letter to you. I had a nice ride on Jim around the park that is here, and he sends his love to you, and said that if you were here he would take you out riding. I was talking with the cat and he

says he has not seen you, but thinks you are a nice little girl and sends his love to you. I was down by the lake and I saw a little fish and he said how do you do, and I said I don't do at all. Then I told him that I was going to write to my nice little sister and he said he sends his love to you. I saw a bird and he said he wished you were here, and if you were here he would sing you a song, but seeing that you were not here, sends his love to you. I don't know what to make of all your lovers. I hope you will not give me the mitten. This is a crooked letter. I can't help it. Give my love to all the cats and dogs you see. One day I was walking along and I met a dog and he asked me how do you do. Then I said I do as I please.

From your brother.

Another of his boyhood memories, particularly worthy of recording on account of its historical interest, was his participation in the Lincoln funeral procession held in New York City. He was at that time a pupil in the Inglewood Military Academy, near Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and his march together with his schoolmates through the streets of New York on this solemn occasion made an indelible impression on the sensitive young lad.

Having completed his preparatory schooling, he entered, in 1869, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, which had just been opened and over which his father's old friend, Andrew D. White, then presided. Had he remained for the entire term of his course, he would have graduated with the first class sent out by this university, in 1872. However, his father's financial reverses interrupted his collegiate studies in 1870, when he returned to Syracuse, where he commenced the study of medicine. Realizing soon that there were too many social distractions in his home city, he came to New York City and there continued his studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he graduated in 1875 with the degree of Medical Doctor, and as valedictorian of his class, a high distinction, gained in those days by competition. In 1890 Yale University conferred upon Dr. Burt the honorary degree of Master of Arts. In the fall of 1875 he was appointed interne at Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, serving for one year and a half, and in the spring of 1877 he began the private practice of his profession in New York City. Directly after the termination of his service at Roosevelt Hospital, he was appointed attending physician of the outdoor department for diseases of the heart and lungs at Bellevue Hospital. In 1882, the initial year of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, he received the appointment as instructor of medicine and physical diagnosis at this institution, where he also held the position of professor of medicine and physical diagnosis from 1884 until 1908, when he was made professor emeritus and a member of the corporation. In 1884 and 1885 he was professor of thoracic diseases at the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont, and in 1877 he was appointed pension surgeon and he served as president of the board of United States Pension Surgeons of New York for eight years. He also has been attending physician at the New York Post-Graduate Hospital, and an examiner for the Society for the Instruction in First Aid to the Injured. In all of his professional work Dr. Burt has achieved marked success, being equally effective as teacher, writer and practitioner. He was one of the earliest advocates of preventive medicine and one of his most valuable contributions to medical literature was his paper, first published in 1891, on "Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine." Another of his many papers which caused special attention, both in professional and in lay circles, was one published in 1889 in the "Popular Science Monthly" on "Some of the Limi-

tations of Medicine." He has also published considerable non-medical material, including "A Flying Trip from New York to California" (1892), describing a transcontinental tour, then a greater and more unusual undertaking than nowadays; "Recollections and Reflections of a Quarter of a Century" (1899); "Recollections and Reflections, Chiefly of My Boyhood" (1912). Though well past the biblical age of three score and ten, Dr. Burt continues to take a highly intelligent and very active and progressive interest in all questions of the day, and as recently as April 14, 1924, there appeared in the New York "Evening Post" the following letter from his pen on the subject of war, unfortunately so prominent in the affairs of mankind for the past decade:

Warfare at this stage of our evolution should be justifiable, if at all, only in repelling invasion or in quelling insurrection. As long as there are outlaws and savages in the world, armies and navies must remain a painful necessity, but that two or more so-called civilized nations should feel constrained to resort to trial by battle in order to settle a difference of opinion is as illogical as it is brutal and humiliating.

Next to the moral and the humane, the strongest argument against warfare is the perception, which eventually must become more general if not universal, that the things which are being contended for by fighting and by killing and maiming and destroying are in modern warfare in the end in this manner neither obtained nor attainable.

Sufficient food and ample room for a rapidly increasing population are just as much within its reach before as after long, bloody, destructive contention. Individual emigrants will have to pay for food and shelter in the land to which they are driven by the necessities of overpopulation, even if it has been forcibly annexed previously by their fatherland.

In primitive times, when barter was the principal means of exchange and enslaving of captives the custom, intercourse infrequent, and intertribal or international credit systems unknown, some considerable economic advantage was to be gained by conquest. But now so intricate and intersecting have become all business relations and so sensitive the modern centers of credit that whichever nation is the conqueror is almost equally the sufferer with the conquered from the mutual and world-wide resulting financial derangement.

Dr. Burt is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York State Medical Society, the New York County Medical Society, and the Hospital Graduates' Club. While at Cornell he joined, in 1869, the Kappa Alpha Fraternity, the oldest of the Greek-letter secret societies at American colleges, and he was one of the first two to be initiated at Ithaca in the Cornell chapter. He is also a member of many patriotic organizations, including the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of Founders and Patriots, and the Huguenot Society. His favorite recreations have been horse-back riding, swimming and tennis, although his cultured and beauty-loving mind takes great pleasure in art, in the study of history and science, and especially in music. As a pastime he has done some charming water colors, and in his youth he loved dancing and was an expert in this art. He is especially keen about the enjoyment of good music of all kinds and has been a regular and enthusiastic attendant for many years at concerts and at the opera. For a number of years he was a member and at times vice-president of the New York Choral Club under the leadership of Frank Damrosch. He was also for a long time a subscribing member of the Newport Reading Room, Newport, Rhode Island, and a member of the Cornell Club of New York, while in his youth he belonged to the Knickerbocker Bowling Club.

Dr. Burt has never married, but has devoted his whole life in the most wholehearted and unselfish manner to his profession and to his humane service to man-

Edwin S. Merrill

kind. In recent years he has made his home at No. 30 West Seventy-first Street, New York City, where he also maintains his professional offices.

MERRILL, Edwin Sweetser,

Attorney-at-Law.

From a rugged New England farm to the front rank of his chosen profession in New York City, is an example of persevering industry that should be recorded for the inspiration of American youth. But to achieve such a professional success, while at the same time becoming widely known for unrequited service in the interest of human progress, marks the subject of this sketch as a type of manhood of which his host of surviving friends are justly proud.

Mr. Merrill was born at Freeport, Maine, February 16, 1863. He prepared for college at Kent's Hill Academy, and was graduated from Williams College at Williamstown, Massachusetts, in 1889. Upon the completion of his course at Columbia Law School in Washington, District of Columbia, he began the practice of law in the city of Middletown, New York, as a member of the firm of Merrill & Burke. Here he attracted the attention of Thomas Watts, who was in need of someone to take charge of his growing practice in New York City, and having engaged Mr. Merrill for this purpose, placed him in charge of Watts & Merrill, with offices in the Lawyer's Building, No. 52 Broadway. Here he won such success in the courts and became so prominent in the work of fraternal circles, that he was offered a place in the firm of the most noted actuaries in America, and became a member of Dawson, Merrill & Dawson.

In 1907 he was nominated as judge on the citizens' ticket and received the endorsement of the New York County Bar Association. Though he failed of election, his canvass did much for the reforms for which he so earnestly contended. Mr. Merrill was also counsel for the Ontario & Western Railroad in connection with their offices in New York. A further recognition of his ability and public interest was his election as first president of the Society of Justice, in which office he was succeeded by Rev. Percy S. Grant.

Outside his profession his greatest activity was in fraternal societies—a work serious enough to enlist his manly qualities, and social enough for the play of those genial traits that won him such a host of friends. Thoroughly convinced that a cause which could enlist millions of men had great possibilities in it for human welfare, he freely gave the best that was in him. Finding the oldest of these organizations in the State of New York in a discouraged condition, he devoted his energies and training to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, with a zeal and enthusiasm that rescued it from impending dissolution and saved thousands from bitter disappointment. For this great service he neither sought nor received any fee. Small wonder that he was rewarded with the unique honor of Grand Master Workman in the New York State jurisdiction, and with the same office in Connecticut, after he had accomplished the union of the two jurisdictions. Nor was it surprising that when the Lodges met to pay him tribute upon the news of his death, that strong men wept in their sense of loss and grief.

Edwin Sweetser Merrill was the son of Horace P. Merrill, a ship-builder of Freeport, Maine, and of Myra (Waite) Merrill, the daughter of Captain Waite, of Portland, Maine.

Edwin S. Merrill married, June 4, 1908, Mrs. Julia (Boyd) Bacon, the daughter of George Washington and Mary E. Boyd, of Johnson City, Tennessee.

Mr. Merrill died January 17, 1925, at his home, No. 72 West Eighty-fifth Street, New York City. His life was one of honorable achievements; friendships were more to him than fame or fortune; he leaves the world poorer for his going, but richer far by the effect and memory of his unselfish service to his generation.

CUNNINGHAM, Briggs Swift,

Financier, Man of Affairs.

Cincinnati's history records the name of no son who rendered more valuable or more enduring service to his time than Briggs Swift Cunningham. Endowed with splendid talents, he was responsible for their cultivation in contact with his fellows to a rare degree of strength and acuteness, and from the time his operations in industry and finance began to reach their broader stage he wielded influence as one of the foremost financiers and men of affairs of the Middle West. His name is written in the annals of the city as a leader in practical works of vast dimensions that brought him a large fortune and that resulted in progress and benefit to the community-at-large. His was a personality that commanded a loyal following, and under his leadership were completed projects, whose worth to the city were beyond computation. So it is that this narrative is a memorial to a distinguished Cincinnatian, while those who were closest to him will read into the outline of his career the motives that inspired him and the sterling qualities that were his characteristics—a keen sense of justice, broad charity, alert public spirit, deeply generous nature.

It was from a famous line that Briggs Swift Cunningham sprang, the name Cunningham (early form Cunynghame) traced through eight centuries of knighthood after Malcolm of England rewarded his preserver, Malcolm, son of Freskin, with the thanedom of Cunynghame early in the eleventh century. The services of Malcolm to his prince are commemorated in the "Shake Fork" emblazoned on the family escutcheon, for Malcolm concealed the fugitive from the murderous Macbeth by covering him with a pile of straw until the danger was passed. After the battle of Stirling the title of Earl of Glencairn was added to the name, and an illustrious succession of fifteen Earls of Glencairn held the baronies from May 28, 1488, to September 24, 1796, the title lapsing with John Cunningham, fifteenth Earl of Glencairn.

In 1615 James Cunningham, of this line, disposed of large estates in Ayrshire, Scotland, and went to the manor in North Ireland inherited from his mother, daughter of Michael Scott, Esq. From him was descended a numerous progeny, three scions of the line in the latter part of the eighteenth century embarking for the New World. They settled in Lancaster County, Pennnsylvania (the London lands), and each was called upon to serve in commissioned rank in the American Army in the War for Independence, all of them in this struggle adding luster to the Cunningham name, already notable for exploits in arms. One of these brothers was Colonel James Cunningham, who in 1785 migrated from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, to Kentucky, where he married Jeanette Parks, of Scotch descent, and, after several years spent in combatting the wilderness and its savage inhabitants, he came to "Lasanterville," as the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, was then

known. Early land records show that he located warrant No. 139 in what is now Sycamore Township, and he was the first white man to break the virgin forest in that district. He added to his holdings and became owner of a tract of eight hundred acres, building the first saw mill and grist mill in the locality, burning the first brick there manufactured, and building a brick house, and serving as a member of the first grand jury of Hamilton County, Ohio. This sturdy, famous old pioneer died in 1812.

Robert Cunningham, eldest son of Colonel James Cunningham, married Abigail Williams, daughter of Miles Williams, and they were the parents of Elmore W. Cunningham.

Captain Elmore W. Cunningham was a prosperous citizen of Cincinnati, his home on Reading Street, near Bond Hill, and he occupied a responsible position in the community. He married a daughter of a prominent Cincinnati family, the Swifts, and it was from maternal connections that Briggs Swift Cunningham received his name.

Briggs Swift Cunningham, only child of Captain Elmore W. Cunningham, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 9, 1839, the house that was his birthplace still standing. He attended public schools and an institution at Glendale, Ohio, and was subsequently enrolled in an Eastern school, but, a youth of sixteen years, he was eager for active life, and his pleadings overruled the wishes of his father, who had planned a college career for his son. His early self-reliance sustained him in the beginnings of his practical work, and he obtained a position with Alexander Smith & Company, iron manufacturers, leaders in their field, as office boy and bookkeeper. He proved his mettle with this firm, leaving its employ to enter the pork packing industry with his father, this industry then assuming important dimensions in Cincinnati. The Cunninghams, father and son, won leading position in this line of work, and the younger man gained an interest in the packing enterprise with Jason Evans, who had amassed a large fortune and had established a private banking house under the name of Evans & Company. Mr. Evans' son, Benjamin Evans, was also a well-known packer of Cincinnati, and on April 28, 1863, Mr. Cunningham became the husband of Susan Evans, his sister, daughter of Jason Evans. Another daughter of Jason Evans married William J. Lippincott, and Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Lippincott became business associates. They invested in a new packing house venture, were joined by Benjamin Evans as a senior partner, and the firm of Evans, Lippincott & Cunningham gained wide reputation in the packing field. The firm was known as "The Banner House," a slogan which became nationally famous, and the partners led in the keen competition that existed between Cincinnati and Chicago as packing centers, in the course of which all the partners acquired independent fortunes. They became leading capitalists of the district, and in addition to packing operations of premier importance they owned and conducted the Bellevue Inclined Plane, the Cincinnati Railways Company, and the Cincinnati Union Stock Yards.

When Jason Evans and Briggs Swift, Mr. Cunningham's maternal grandfather, retired from banking, Mr. Cunningham, equipped in knowledge, judgment, and experience, took over the management of Evans & Company, and from that time his sphere of influence was preëminently in banking connections. In 1880 a new bank, the Citizens' National Bank of Cincinnati, was incorporated with a capitalization of $1,000,000, and Mr. Cunning-

ham was elected to the presidency. After a quarter of a century of successful continuance, during which it became recognized as one of the soundest and most progressive financial institutions of the region, the capital of the institution was increased to $2,000,000, Mr. Cunningham continuing its honored and efficient head until his retirement, January 9, 1912, when he was succeeded by Griffith P. Griffith, his associate for thirty-two years. He retained his place upon the directorate of the bank, and was chairman of the board at the time of his death, his influence a determining factor in the shaping of its policy and the management of its affairs. At the time of his death Mr. Cunningham was also a director of the Cincinnati Street Railways Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Little Miami Railroad Company, the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railroad Company, the Suburban Bell Telephone Company, the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company, and the Procter & Gamble Company.

That attribute of Mr. Cunningham to which he assigned the vast measure of success that came to him was his untiring industry which, supported by qualities of strength and worth, subdued the obstacles that rose before him and placed him in a commanding position in the industrial and financial world. His quickness of comprehension and apprehension was truly remarkable, and for him to perceive the lack or need in his organization was to supply at once the energy and initiative for remedying the defect. He was appreciative of faithful and loyal service, and his measures approached the ideal in their justice and fairness. Unmistakably the leader and ruler of the works that bore his name, and of which he was the chosen head, he nevertheless possessed the rare gift of effective tactfulness, which was as conspicuous in his business relations as in his social contacts. He was a Republican in political faith, and had he wished for the honors of office, his party would gladly have bestowed upon him its choicest stations.

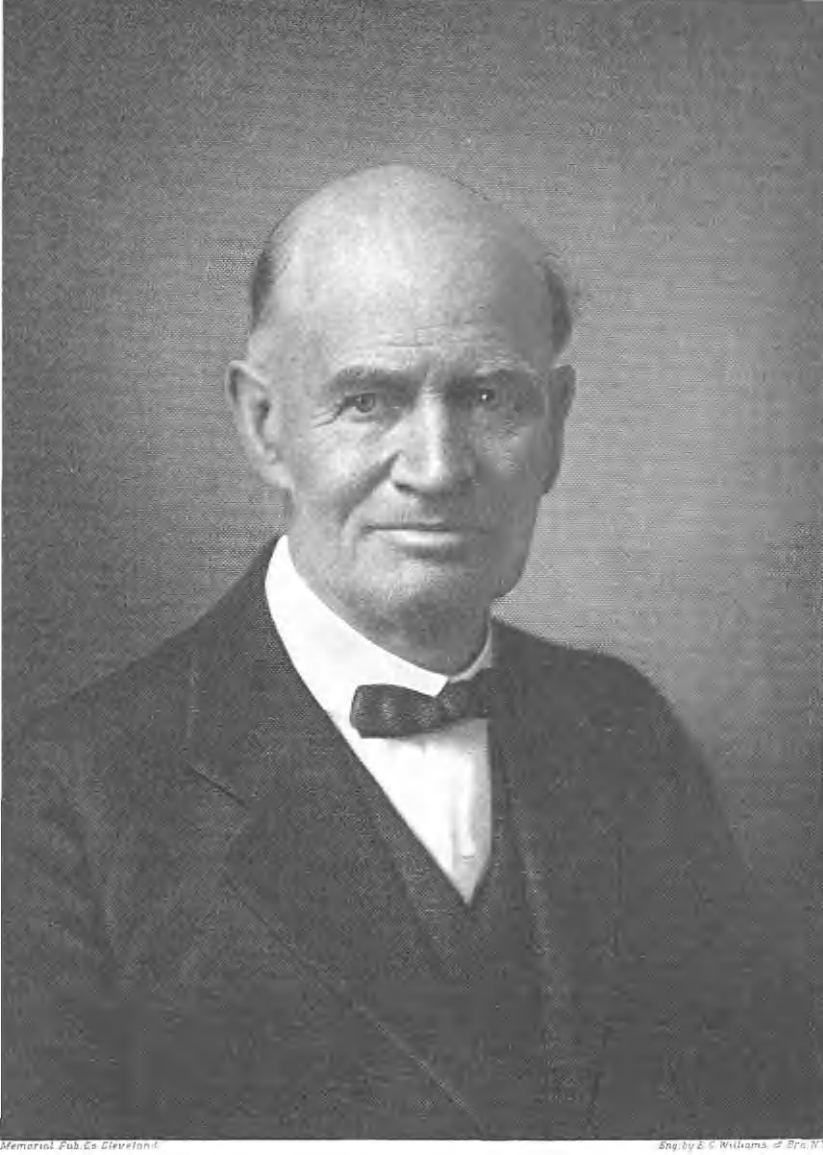
Mrs. Susan (Evans) Cunningham died September 15, 1898, and in that year Mr. Cunningham established an enduring monument to her memory in "Cunningham Hall," of the University of Cincinnati, one of the most beautiful and important buildings in the university group, the hall occupied by the department of biology and physics. On April 16, 1901, Mr. Cunningham married Elizabeth Kilgour, daughter of John Kilgour, of Cincinnati, who was associated with Mr. Cunningham in the telephone and street railways companies of Cincinnati. They were the parents of two children: Mary K., born March 10, 1902; and Briggs S., born January 19, 1907.

Briggs Swift Cunningham died November 24, 1912, and is buried in the family lot in Spring Grove Cemetery. For a man of his age his mental alertness and physical endurance were far above the average, and his passing brought sorrow that was the more intent because unlooked for. He had walked among his fellows as a man worthy of the highest confidence and esteem, and the large number of his associates who were proud to follow his leadership remember the inspiration of that relationship as a privilege and pleasure still enjoyed in retrospect.

GOULD, Hialmer Day,

Man of Varied Activities.

In the death of Hialmer D. Gould, which occurred November 3, 1924, Cleveland lost one of its old and most respected



Memorial Pub. Co. Cleveland.

Eng. by E. C. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Hialmer Day Gould,

Memorial Pub Co Cleveland

Eng by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Mrs. Hialmer D. Gould.

citizens. As the day, with its morning of hope and promise, its noontide of activity, its evening of complete and successful efforts, ending in the grateful rest of the night, so was the life of this good and honored man. His career was a long, busy, and useful one, and through the long period of his residence in this locality he was ever true to every trust reposed in him, and his reputation in a business way was unassailable. As soldier, teacher, scholar, and author, he evinced at all times those sterling qualities of character which ever commend a man to the hearts of those who know him. His career as a militant defender of the country he loved so well; as a teacher in one of Ohio's most famous old educational institutions, as well as in one of Cleveland's foremost schools; his ripe attainments as a scholar, possessing exact and accurate knowledge in a wide range of subjects, and his eminent success as an author of well-known and authoritative text books—all these contributed to a well-earned reputation as a man of more than ordinary native ability and gave him notable prestige among his fellow-men. His career was complete and rounded in its perfect simplicity; he did his full duty in all the relations of life, and he died beloved by those near to him and respected and esteemed by all who knew him.

Hialmer Day Gould was born in a log cabin in Smith Township, Mahoning County, Ohio, August 13, 1848. He was the scion of rugged old Colonial stock, and at the age of six years he attended the funeral of his great-grandfather, a soldier of the War of the Revolution, and who was ninety years of age at the time of his death. Mr. Gould's grandparents, natives respectively of Connecticut and Massachusetts, were pioneer settlers of Ohio, first locating at Nelson, Portage County, but subsequently removing to Mount Union, Ohio. After the death of Mr. Gould's mother the family circle was broken, and Hialmer D. Gould was taken by an uncle, Albert R. Gould, to Carrollton, Ohio, and placed in the home of James Patton, a farmer. In making this move of about thirty miles, Mr. Gould walked all the way, carrying his clothes. He lived with the Patton family three years, and then, at the age of sixteen years, fired with a desire to assist in the defense of his country's integrity, he went back to Alliance, Ohio, and enlisted as a drummer boy in Company I, 178th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. This was on September 7, 1864, and Mr. Gould served until the close of the war, nearly a year. He received his honorable discharge at Charlotte, North Carolina, and was then sent back to Camp Chase, at Columbus, Ohio, where he was mustered out. During his period of service he participated in several battles in Tennessee, most of them in and around Murfreesboro.

On returning to civilian life Mr. Gould entered Mount Union College, of which his uncle, Dr. Orville Nelson Hartshorn, was president, and who also had founded the institution in Alliance in 1846, two years prior to Mr. Gould's birth. For several years he served his distinguished uncle as private secretary and then, from 1871 to 1879, he served as a teacher in that college. He received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1877 and that of Master of Science in 1890. In 1879 Mr. Gould came to Cleveland and became connected with the Spencerian Business College and the Practical Text-book Company. He was the author of a number of text-books for business colleges, several of which were also used in public and private schools in many countries of the world. However, these books did not

carry his name as author, but simply bore the name of the publishing firm. In 1904, Mr. Gould, in collaboration with E. L. Hessenmueller, a lawyer, published a work entitled "Best Thoughts of Best Thinkers." He also wrote many articles for magazines and newspaper on the detection of forgery in handwriting, in which field of accomplishment Mr. Gould undoubtedly had no equal. His career as a handwriting expert, in which he achieved an international reputation, was the outgrowth of his deep interest in the detection of counterfeit money, which became for him an absorbing subject. He developed an almost uncanny faculty for detecting forgery in signatures almost exactly alike, and for more than thirty years figured as an expert in many court cases involving millions of dollars. An uncle, E. N. Hartshorn, who was connected with the Treasury Department at Washington, sent him many spurious bills of the genuineness of which the department experts were in doubt, and for hours Mr. Gould would pore over these, examining every detail under a microscope. Among the celebrated criminal cases in which his testimony was the crux of the case was that of Cassie Chadwick, who, as the result of his detection of a forged signature of Andrew Carnegie on a $500,000,000 note, was convicted and sentenced to a long term in the Ohio State Penitentiary.

THE GOULD TRISECTION OF AN ARC

The first correct solution of the memorable problem "To Trisect an Arc."

On the evening of March 10, 1884, Professor Hiahmer Day Gould, of Cleveland, Ohio, made a discovery which will place his name on the pages of history among those that have stood for more than twenty centuries. Geometry has been for hundreds of years the most perfect of sciences; and its unsolved problems of any importance have been reduced to two: "To Trisect an Arc," and "To Square a Circle." Professor Gould studied this problem for fourteen years, and the trisection was accomplished through the usual methods of elementary drawing, and no process of demonstration had been employed that is not already familiar to students of elementary geometry.

Many references to this celebrated problem are found in encyclopedias and other volumes containing the history of mathematical discovery and the biography of the most celebrated mathematicians of all ages. Among the most noted investigators were Pythagoras, Euclid, Diocles, Nicomedes, Archimedes, Agnesi, and in later times Bernonilli and Sardner. It is, in fact, fair to presume that almost every enthusiastic author, teacher or student has, upon first meeting with the problem, given it at least one fair trial; while hundreds have puzzled over it for years in hope of winning the high renown which success would be sure to confer. After 2,400 years, Professor Gould was able to solve this problem, and he received letters of congratulation from noted men all over the world. Space is too limited here to go into any explanation of the method employed to solve this problem. Here are a few of the names of noted men of Cleveland who lived at that time, who agreed that the solution was correct in every particular:

We, the undersigned, have carefully examined Professor Hailmer Day Gould's solution of the memorable problem (To Trisect an Arc), and we do hereby certify that it is correct in every particular. The propositions are clearly stated, the demonstrations are complete, forcible and thoroughly scientific, and the whole subject is made easy of comprehension by students in elementary geometry: General M. D. Leggett, President Cleveland Educational Bureau; C. E. Bolton, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer Cleveland Educational Bureau; Professor John N. Stockwell, Case School of Applied Science, and Dr. D. B. Smith, Member of Cleveland Board of Education.

The following quotation from Horace is taken from a letter of congratulation sent by Rev. D. P. Lindsley, author of "Tachygraphy":

I have built a monument than bronze more lasting,
Soaring more high than regal pyramids,
Which nor the stealthy gnawing of the rain-drop
Nor the vain rush of Boreas shall destroy;
Nor shall it pass away with the unnumbered
Series of ages and the flight of time.
I shall not wholly die!

—Horace, Ode XXX, Book III.

Politically, Mr. Gould was a staunch Republican, and was twice elected and served as justice of the peace of Cleveland Heights. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a warm supporter. While returning on a trolley from a trip to Canton, Ohio, one night, Mr. Gould was softly whistling his favorite hymn, which starts as follows: "Oh, Happy Day, that fixed my choice." A man who heard him whistling that beautiful hymn asked him if he really meant it, and Mr. Gould said he really did. The man, who was connected with the editorial staff of the "Western Christian Advocate," said that it was very gratifying to see a man who was not ashamed of his religious convictions. He was a member of the Army and Navy Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He was a lover of God's out-of-doors and spent many happy hours in communion with nature. His greatest pleasure, however, was in his home, where, with his wife and his books, his happiest hours were spent.

Mr. Gould married (first) Olive Edwards, of Alliance, Ohio, to which union were born two children: 1. Charles B., who lives in Alabama. 2. Bessie Welcome, married John Trovinger, of Huntington, Indiana, and is now deceased. On November 3, 1892, Mr. Gould married (second) Emma Augusta Weden, who was born and reared in Cleveland, the daughter of John and Augusta Weden, who were among the earliest residents of Cleveland.

Among the glowing tributes paid to the memory of Hialmer Day Gould is the following:

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY.

Mount Union College, through its representative, Miss Mabel Hartzell, presents a floral tribute in memory of Hialmer Day Gould, and desires to express to the relatives and friends heartfelt sympathy and sincere appreciation.

Mr. Gould was related to our beloved founder, Dr. Orville Nelson Hartshorn, and served his distinguished uncle as private secretary for several years. He was a teacher in Mount Union College from 1871 to 1879. He received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1877, and Master of Science in 1890. On several occasions he has lectured at Mount Union College on the subject in which he was an expert—that of detecting forgery and counterfeits by means of photographing pictures through the microscope. In 1923 he was present at the dedication of the monument erected on the birthplace of President Hartshorn, near Nelsons Ledges, Ohio, where he made an interesting address, recalling many incidents in the career of the founder of Mount Union College. This occasion was the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of President Hartshorn.

Mr. Gould was a man of sterling character and exceptional ability, and actuated by a spirit of service to mankind. He has reflected honor upon his *alma mater*, and she mourns today the passing of a loyal and loving son.

(Signed) W. H. McMASTER,
PRESIDENT MOUNT UNION COLLEGE.

ARNOLD FAMILY.

Ancestral History.

Miss Emma Elizabeth Arnold, of Morristown, New Jersey, is a descendant of one of the oldest and most prominent and influential families of that section of the State. Her paternal forebears were men of that hardy, fearless, pioneer type, who carved homes for themselves out of what was then the very heart of the wilderness, who built there the crude log cabins, reared large families of sons and daughters who reflected in their lives and careers their parents' sterling virtues, who were ever ready and willing to leave the plow standing in the unfinished furrow to fight for their infant country, and who gave that first great impetus to American civilization and progress which has made America what it is today—one of the

greatest nations the world has ever known. This progress and these achievements are predicted solely upon activities of those fearless founders of democracy, those hardy pioneers, among whose number we find the forebears of Emma Elizabeth Arnold.

Of great antiquity, the Arnold family has its origin among the ancient Princes of Wales. According to a pedigree published in the College of Arms, they trace from Yuir, King of Gwentland, who flourished about the middle of the twelfth century, and who was paternally descended from Yuir, the second son of Cadwalader, King of the Britons, who built Abergavenny, in the county of Monmouth, and its castle which was afterward rebuilt by Hamlet ap Hamlet, ap Sir Druce, of Balladon, in France. Portions of the walls still remain.

The first of the family to adopt a surname was Roger Arnold, a descendant in the twelfth generation from Yuir. Roger was of St. Anthony, in Monmouthshire, and married Joan, daughter of Sir Thomas Gamage, Knight Lord of Coytey. From the foregoing source descended the Arnold brothers, who came to America, and were progenitors of the numerous and distinguished Arnold family of Rhode Island, and other parts of the country. ("Newport Mercury," March 19, 1904, Arnold Family. "Representative New and Old Families of Rhode Island," Vol. II, p. 1401.)

Samuel Arnold, of Morris County, New Jersey, is recorded as having died October 3, 1764, aged thirty-eight years. He married Phebe Ford, born February 20, 1729, died August 2, 1819, whose second husband was Jonas Phillips. The children of Samuel and Phebe (Ford) Arnold were: 1. Jacob, of whom further. 2. John, born November 19, 1752, died in 1756. 3. Hannah, born July 22, 1754, died in 1756. 4. Samuel, born July 8, 1757, died in 1760. 5. Phebe, born August 12, 1760; married John Kenny. 6. Anne, baptized March 27, 1763; married George Tucker. ("Crayon-Rockaway Records of Morris County, New Jersey, Families," pp. 90-91.)

Colonel Jacob Arnold, son of Samuel and Phebe (Ford) Arnold, was born on his father's estate in Washington Valley, Morris County, New Jersey, the date of his baptism being February 24, 1754. The estate comprised 3,000 acres of land, which remained in the possession of the family until the year 1917, intact, when a part of it was sold by Miss Arnold. Colonel Arnold was born in a little log cabin —then a part of the family homestead— and here he grew to manhood, living all his life there, and dying there when about seventy-three years of age. A celebrated man of his day, he served with distinction as an officer in the Continental troops during the War of the Revolution, being commander of the Light Horse Militia of Morris County, which served under Washington in a number of campaigns. He was the proprietor of the historically famous old Arnold Tavern in Morristown, where Washington and Lafayette spent one winter as his guests, holding many conferences with the leading men of the army. This tavern was situated on Park Place, in Morristown, where the Hoffman Clothing Store now stands. Colonel Jacob Arnold served as Assemblyman for Morris County for several years. He married (first), October 1, 1770, Elizabeth Tuthill, baptized April 1, 1754, daughter of Dr. Samuel and Sarah (Ford) Tuthill. He married (second) Sarah H. Nixon, born in Morristown, October 1, 1783, died April 1, 1843. The children of the first marriage were: Hannah, Jacob, Abram, Charles, Eliza M. To

John M. Arnold

M. Louisa (Pierson) Arnold

Jacob and Sarah H. (Nixon) Arnold were born: Phebe P.; Mary A.; Silas H., of whom further; Abram H.; Elizabeth M.; Samuel D.; Edward A. (Munsell & Company, "History of Morris County, New Jersey," p. 1158. Lewis Publishing Company, "Biographical and Genealogical History of Morris and Sussex County," New Jersey, Vol. 1, pp. 220-221.)

Silas H. Arnold, son of Colonel Jacob and Sarah H. (Nixon) Arnold, was born at the old homestead farm of the family in Morris Township, on April 2, 1812, in Washington Valley, and died in Morristown, New Jersey, on February 28, 1890. He remained on the family farm until he was thirty years of age, and then removed to Morristown, where he established a general store, which was carried on by him and his family for more than half a century. He married, October 9, 1836, Martha Louisa Pierson, who bore him nine children, one of whom is now living in 1926. These children were as follows: 1. Frances C. 2. Isaac J. 3. Jacob Ogden, of whom further. 4. Hannah Isabella, who long resided at the old homestead in Washington Valley. 5. S. Pierson. 6. Edwin F. 7. Willis G., who also lived in the home of his ancestors. 8. Eliza. 9. Emma Elizabeth, of whom further.

Jacob Ogden Arnold, one of the nine children of Silas H. and Martha Louisa (Pierson) Arnold, was born on the old family homestead farm in Washington Valley, Morris Township, New Jersey, on June 14, 1840, and became one of the outstanding business men of Morris County. As a boy and as a young man, Mr. Arnold lived on the farm which has remained in the family for so many years, and received his education in the local public schools. He was a man of enterprise, initiative, and unusual business acumen, and decided to engage in the meat business in connection with his farming activities. Therefore, he established a meat market in Morristown, on June 1, 1863, and in a short time he had built the business up to be one of the finest and largest of its kind in that section of the county. He continued to reside on the farm until 1872, when he took up his place of abode in Morristown, where he became one of that community's leading citizens. He was married, on August 11, 1870, to Ellen Huckman, a native of Lympsham, Somersetshire, England, where her parents had lived and died. Mrs. Ellen (Huckman) Arnold died in Morristown on March 10, 1913. Jacob Ogden and Ellen (Huckman) Arnold were the parents of three children, all of whom are deceased: 1. Walter Locke. 2. Martha Cecelia. 3. Robert. Jacob Ogden Arnold was a valued member of the Masonic Fraternity, and for many years was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown, New Jersey.

Emma Elizabeth Arnold, daughter of Silas H. and Martha Louisa (Pierson) Arnold, was born on the old family homestead farm in Washington Valley, Morris Township, Morris County, New Jersey. There she grew to young womanhood, receiving her education in the local district schools, and there she has lived ever since, managing the old family property with a sure and skillful hand which shows that she inherited much of her father's business ability. Justly proud of her notable ancestry, Miss Arnold kept the ancient estate intact until 1917, when she sold off a part of it. Today, 1926, she continues to reside in the old homestead, surrounded by mementos of a by-gone era, priceless Colonial furniture, the atmosphere of quieter and courtlier days, and the memories of her brothers, father and grandfather—all of whom contributed in large measure to local progress and advancement.

HAWES, James Anderson,

Attorney-at-Law.

Both in his connection with law firms whose membership has a nation-wide repute for leadership in the law, and in business in his own name, James Anderson Hawes is identified with legal interests in New York City. With the specific demand of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity for Mr. Hawes as general secretary of its affairs, he has devoted most of his time to the interests of that position since his appointment thereto in 1912; and few men are more comprehensively informed as to the progress of that fraternity, and generally of the social affairs of the colleges of this country.

Mr. Hawes is of an old Colonial New England family, the founder of the name in this country having been among the early settlers of New England towns. His immediate ancestors were farmers and also prominent in industry, several of the name having held public office. Edmund Hawes, who came from England in the ship next followng the "Mayflower," and married the daughter of John Howland, a signer of the Compact, settled at Yarmouth, Massachusetts, in the earliest days of the colonies. The grandfather of Mr. Hawes removed to Maine, where Granville P. Hawes, his father, was born in East Corinth, near Bangor, in the year 1842, and serving in the Civil War, he was brevetted a general. He was a lawyer and judge in New York City, holding seats in the Marine, City and Superior courts in that city, where he was also chairman of the Republican County Committee. On the maternal side, Mr. Hawes is of Dutch extraction, his mother having ben Euphemia Anderson Vose previous to her marriage to General Hawes. This lineage has been traced to Martyn Crygier, who was the first burgomaster of New Amsterdam (later New York City) under Governor Peter Stuyvesant. Dr. James Anderson, grandfather of Mr. Hawes, was the founder and first president of the Academy of Medicine, a trustee of Rutgers College, professor in the New York University Medical School, and a presiding elder of the Collegiate Dutch Church.

James Anderson Hawes was born on July 30, 1876, in New York City, a son of Granville P. and Euphemia Anderson (Vose) Hawes. His early education was received at Cutler's School in New York, later attending St. Mark's School at Southborough, Massachusetts. He matriculated at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, whence he was graduated with the class of 1894, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered upon his professional training at the New York Law School, from which he was graduated with his degree of Bachelor of Laws, in the class of 1896. He was then admitted to the bar of the State of New York, and for three years was in the offices of the firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, the Hon. Joseph Choate, former Ambassador to the Court of St. James, England, having been a leader in national affairs. Mr. Hawes was afterwards associated with the law firm of Hume & Hawes, Hawes & Metcalf, and later, for eight years, with the Hon. Charles H. Sherril, Arthur C. Train, and A. C. Kellogg, and still more recently practicing alone.

Mr. Hawes' chief attention in recent years has been given to the position of general secretary of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, and therein he has traveled extensively throughout the country, as well as abroad, and in the Far East for his own pleasure and study. He

is also the fraternity's treasurer and general executive officer, as well as editor of the "Delta Kappa Epsilon Magazine," contributing also to other college and educational publications. He has large realty holdings, and serves as president and treasurer of the Jaswah Realty Corporation, and as vice-president of the Triune Realty Corporation.

Mr. Hawes is a Republican in his political convictions, and has occupied a place in party councils, and on one occasion received the nomination for alderman in New York City. At the time of the late World War he was special representative of the New York "Tribune," and he was abroad for eight months prior to the signing of the Armistice.

James Anderson Hawes is a deacon of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York City; a director of the New York Port Society, the Gould Memorial Home, and other charitable institutions; and is generally active in student affairs. He is an active member of the University, Union League, Army and Navy, Yale, St. Nicholas, Midday, Republican, Town and Country, and Delta Kappa Epsilon clubs; and of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Graduates' Club of New Haven, Connecticut; the Colonade Club of Charlottesville, Virginia; the Racquet Club of Washington, District of Columbia; and the Authors' Club, of London, England.

GLENN, Lewis,

Industrialist.

Cincinnati, Ohio, hardly stood at the threshold of its business and civic life when Lewis Glenn, an industrial pioneer of the West, there established his sawmill, one of the first in that part of the State, and began his career as a lumber manufacturer that continued for a long series of years, and in which he shared no minor part in the building of the town and the city. One of the most successful and enterprising business men of his day, he spent his entire life in Cincinnati, where not only was he prominent in the sawmilling interests, but in those of the new transportation and insurance enterprises as well, and a director and counsellor and a constructive force in the city's gradual development. He was a son of Robert Glenn, who was born January 1, 1785, and died October 11, 1832, and whose father had come to this country from Scotland in 1784. Robert Glenn married Mary Miles, born September 7, 1787, died March 17, 1863, daughter of Benjamin and Anne (Piles) Miles, of an old Maryland family. Robert and Mary (Miles) Glenn were the parents of the following children: Barbara; Nancy; Robert; Milton; Mary; Lewis, of whom further; and Sarah Jane.

Lewis Glenn was born October 1, 1823, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and he was nine years old when his father died. He grew to manhood in his native city, and engaged in business there with his brother Milton. They established a sawmill in the east end of the city that developed into a most successful enterprise, so continuing for thirty years. Milton Glenn then retired from the business and Lewis became actively interested in the Cincinnati, Portsmouth, Big Sandy & Pomeroy Packet Company's United States mail service, and in the Cincinnati and Memphis steamboat lines. He was for some years president of the Citizens' Insurance Company, and he was also a stockholder and a member of the board of directors in the Fourth National Bank. He was successful in all his ventures, and continued ac-

tive until two years before his death, which occurred March 22, 1888, and he was buried in Spring Grove Cemetery. Lewis Glenn was a staunch Republican.

Lewis Glenn married, March 21, 1842, Lucy Maria Lewis, who was born August 17, 1825, daughter of Elisha Slater and Keziah (Steele) Lewis, and descendant of early Connecticut families; and they had eight children, two living to maturity, namely: 1. Evaline, who married Commodore Lee R. Keck, of whom further. 2. Alice, who married Albert Gallatin Correo.

Commodore Lee R. Keck, who for years was one of Cincinnati's leading business men, for a long time was a principal in the steamboat activities of the Ohio River. He was born in Milford, Ohio, in 1843, the son of Leonidas and Hannah (Pedrick) Keck. Leonidas Keck, a native of Eastern Pennsylvania, came to Ohio when a young man, and located at Milford, Clairmont County, where he became a prosperous farmer; and in 1849 he removed to Cincinnati, where he continued to the close of his life. His wife, who was Hannah Pedrick, was of French extraction, and died in Cincinnati.

Commodore Lee R. Keck was but six years old when his parents removed to Cincinnati, where he attended the public schools. He had been in the high school one year when, with the outbreak of the Civil War, he joined a company connected with the 5th Ohio Regiment, and in which company he was the first volunteer. This company was later incorporated with the 10th Ohio Regiment under Colonel, afterwards General, W. H. Lytle. After his term of enlistment had expired, Lee R. Keck was promoted to the position of corporal in the Quartermaster's Department, and he served two and one-half years under Colonel C. W. Moulton. Returning home at the end of that period, he answered the call for "one-hundred day" men, and for the third time he entered the service as a volunteer, and he continued therein to the close of the war. He then entered the employ of M. and L. Glenn, as a bookkeeper, which position he filled until 1881, when he became associated with the Big Sandy Packet & Pomeroy Company as a bookkeeper, and of which company he was made secretary and treasurer in 1882, holding that office to the close of his life. He was also elected secretary and treasurer of the United States Mail Line and of the Memphis & Cincinnati Packet Company. He served as president and treasurer of the Cincinnati Marine Railway Company; he was secretary of the Consolidated Boat Store Company; secretary of the Licking Coal and Towboat Company; a director of the Gilson House Company; and of the Eureka and Amazon Insurance Company. All these positions he managed with ability, foresight, and good judgment. Two years before his death he retired on account of ill health. He died July 13, 1901, and was buried in Spring Grove Cemetery, a man of enterprising and progressive ideas, a good citizen, and devoted to home and family. He was a staunch Republican in politics, and a thirty-second degree Mason.

Commodore Lee R. Keck married, in 1864, Evaline Glenn, above mentioned, who died August 25, 1923. Their children were: Lewis Glenn, who married Ida Hoefinghoff; and Coralie, who married Harry C. Hoefinghoff, of whom further.

Harry C. Hoefinghoff, who was president of the Bickford Drill and Tool Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in Cincinnati, September 26, 1871, son of Charles and Minnie Hoefinghoff. Charles

Hoefinghoff was a very prominent citizen and pioneer foundryman of Cincinnati, where he resided to the time of his death. Harry C. Hoefinghoff attended the public and high schools, and after learning the foundry business with his father, he established a business in his own name, and became president of the Bickford Drill and Tool Company, as well as manager of the plant, and in which position he continued to the time of his death, which took place March 2, 1907. He was a Republican in politics, a good citizen, and a man of domestic tastes. The children of Harry C. and Coralie (Keck) Hoefinghoff: 1. Harry Lee, of Cincinnati, who married Martha Schoor, and they are the parents of Coralie Louise. 2. Evaline Glenn, who died in infancy. 3. Helen Kathleen, who married William Boyce Strong. 4. Frances Coralie, who died in childhood. Mrs. Hoefinghoff married (second) Charles E. Critchell, of whom further.

Charles E. Critchell, the founder of the wholesale commission florist house on East Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born at Carthage, then a part of Cincinnati, Ohio, April 17, 1874. The Critchell family were natives of England. Brian Provis Critchell, father of Charles E. Critchell, was born near London, England, August 8, 1842, son of Rev. Brian Siterfin Critchell, who, in England a Presbyterian clergyman, came to the United States with his wife and children in the early fifties, and located at Rochester, New York, where he died, his body being removed to Cincinnati, where he was buried in Spring Grove Cemetery. Brian Provis Critchell was quite young when he came to America with his parents, and attending school in Rochester, he afterwards learned landscape gardening. Later removing to Cincinnati, he was first employed by the firm of Harrison & Wilson, the well-known spice dealers of that day; and he afterwards located at Carthage, in Hamilton County, now a part of the city of Cincinnati. A pioneer in the florist's business, he built the first greenhouse in that section; and after conducting the business there for a number of years, he removed to Avondale, locating on Clifton Springs Avenue, where he established his greenhouses, and conducted a successful business to the close of his life. After retiring from active business, he served for eight years as superintendent of the city parks of Cincinnati. He died May 11, 1914. He was a Republican in politics; and his fraternal affiliations were with the Free and Accepted Masons, and with the Consistory of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree. He married (first) Sarah J. Frost, of Rochester, Massachusetts, who was born in England in 1844, and died in Cincinnati, April 29, 1889. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. There were ten children, three of whom died in infancy: 1. William, deceased in manhood. 2. Emily, deceased; married Leon H. Hayes. 3. Charles E., of whom further. 4. Grace Davis, who married John B. Tracy, and they reside in Chicago, Illinois. 5. Elizabeth S., president of the Charles E. Critchell Company, florists. 6. Katharine Eaton, who married Dr. Robert W. Morris, of Chicago, Illinois. 7. Mary H., who married Henry Clarence Peterson, florist, of Cincinnati. Brian Provis Critchell married (second) ———; he married (third) Frances J. Kipper, and they were the parents of Celeste V.

Charles E. Critchell, after attending the Cincinnati public and high schools, learned the florist's business with his father, and as a young man he went to

Atlanta, Georgia, as manager of the Atlanta Florist Company. He remained there until 1904, when he returned to Cincinnati, where he afterwards made his home. He established the Charles E. Critchell florist business at No. 36 East Third Street, and he was the first commission florist in the city. It was through his close application to his enterprise that he was enabled to build up the largest wholesale florist concern east of Chicago and west of Philadelphia. In 1918 he removed his plant to the present location, No. 15 East Third Street, where he continued to the time of his death, which took place April 26, 1923.

Charles E. Critchell married (first) Emma Jane Inloes, who died in 1915, leaving a son, Charles E., Jr. He married (second) Coralie (Keck) Hoefinghoff, who makes her home in the Crescent Apartments, Reading Road. She has traveled extensively, starting in December, 1924, for a world trip, and visiting Japan, China, Egypt and the Holy Land and Europe, returning in the spring of 1925.

OHAIL, Joseph Calvin, M. D.,

Prominent Physician.

A familiar figure to the sick and suffering on the North Side of Pittsburgh, formerly known as Allegheny City, was Dr. Joseph Calvin Ohail, who for some thirty years devoted himself to helping and healing his fellows. He ranked high in professional esteem, and he was loved by the whole community. This lifelong service to mankind was in part made possible by his wife, a true helpmate, who made his altruistic interests hers, who spared him at every point from the worrisome details of life in order to give him to this larger activity, and who inspired and encouraged him in good times and bad. Mr. Ohail was born on a farm in Indiana, March 10, 1865, son of Daniel and Katherine (Showalter) Ohail. Daniel Ohail was a great-grandson of Hugh and Mary Ohail, who were Covenanters.

Edward Ohail was born in 1747, and died April 18, 1816. He taught school from 1770 to 1780 and was the principal surveyor and conveyancer of his neighborhood. He did a large amount of work in settling of estates, as administrator and executor. It is not certainly known that he was in the Revolutionary War, but tradition relates that he was, and that he found little use for the government "Whiskey ration." The records are lost. He served as elder in the Monoghan Presbyterian Church from 1802. He married Jane Richey, who was born June 5, 1757, and died August 15, 1817, and they were the parents of ten children: 1. Mary, born February 20, 1785, who married John Hobbs. 2. Nancy, born September 23, 1786, married Alex McCurdy. 3. Daniel, born October 30, 1787. 4. Margaret, born April 13, 1789; married Dr. Adam Richey. 5. Elizabeth, born July 24, 1791; married Moses Irwin. 6. Hugh, of whom further. 7. Jane, born August 7, 1795; married (first) Thomas Wilson; (second) Thomas Dobbs. 8. Thomas, born December 7, 1797; married Eleanor Young. 9. Martha, born January 29, 1800; married Colonel Henry Logan. 10. James, born June 8, 1802; married Sarah Bailey.

Hugh Ohail, son of Hugh and Jane (Richey) Ohail, was born March 31, 1793, and died July 31, 1852. He was commissioned justice of the peace by Governor Heister, in April, 1823, and served until the constitution of 1838 went into effect. He married Elizabeth Brinkerhoff (whose mother was a Frazier), and they were the parents of twelve children: 1. John, born

Jos. C. O'Neil

November 3, 1827, died February 14, 1899. 2. James, born April 12, 1829, was drowned July 27, 1830. 3. Rebecca Jane, born January 26, 1831, died March 16, 1874; married Michael Schaeffer. 4. Daniel, of whom further. 5. Martha Logan, born February 10, 1835, died March 20, 1912; married John Reuben Johnson. 6. Henry Logan, born November 16, 1836, died December 9, 1899; married Hannah Jane Burkholder. 7. Mary Dobbs, born September 18, 1838; married Timothy Cronon. 8. Elizabeth Irwin, born July 26, 1840, died July 28, 1912; married Calvin Johnson. 9. Margaret Richey, born May 9, 1843, died January 26, 1913. 10. Emily, born May 4, 1845, died November 25, 1909; married Abraham Montgomery Summers. 11. William Calvin, born June 8, 1848, died December 28, 1889; married Eleanor Maria Smith. 12. Maria Nancy, born January 1, 1850.

Daniel Ohail, son of Hugh and Elizabeth (Brinkerhoff) Ohail, was born Februaty 7, 1833, and died March 16, 1900. He removed from York County, Pennsylvania, to Wayne County, Ohio, where he was married, after which he lived for a short time in Indiana. There he engaged in farming and was regarded as a man of weight and excellent reputation in the community. He married, March 3, 1863, Katherine Showalter, daughter of Joseph and Barbara (Huff) Showalter. The Huff family was of German origin. Children: 1. Joseph Calvin, of whom further. 2. Mary Elizabeth, born January 17, 1868, died April 6, 1820. 3. Irvin Edwin. 4. John Roy.

Joseph Calvin Ohail, son of Daniel and Katherine (Showalter) Ohail, was born in Indiana, March 10, 1865, and died January 14, 1925. He was about four years of age when the family moved back to Wayne County (near Wooster), Ohio, and there he received his preliminary education in the country school, where one of his schoolmates was the little girl he afterward married. He graduated from Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio, in 1889, and taught school for a year in Wisconsin in order to pay for his medical education. This he pursued at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, graduating with the class of 1893. He then entered the Allegheny General Hospital, North Side, Pittsburgh, as interne for a year. His practice began in that locality in 1894, his first office being located on Robinson Street. His temporary location was on West Montgomery Avenue, and he finally settled at No. 412 West North Avenue, where he remained for nearly eighteen years. Dr. Ohail did not follow the prevailing fashion of specializing, but he was regarded as one of the best family physicians on the North Side of Pittsburgh and for almost thirty years was connected with the Allegheny General Hospital, during his later years as senior member of the staff. When first made a staff member, he was the youngest to whom the honor was ever accorded. He worked unremittingly and studied constantly in order to keep abreast of the best modern developments.

During the World War Dr. Ohail served as examiner of the Eighteenth District for the draft. His services in the cause of the Presbyterian faith were very valuable: He was an elder of the Tenth United Presbyterian Church, North Side; a member of the board of directors of the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary, as well as a trustee; a member of the United Presbyterian Church Board of Publication. His professional affiliations were with the American College of Physicians; the American Medical Association; the Academy of Medicine of Pittsburgh; the Allegheny County Medical Association; and the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. He was a member

of all Masonic groups, including the Ionic Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, the Allegheny Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; the Allegheny Council, Royal and Select Masters; the Allegheny Commandery, Knights Templar; the Pennsylvania Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he held the thirty-second degree; and Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Pittsburgh. Dr. Ohail quite literally passed away while performing the duties he most loved—that to his patients in hospital and that to his church—on January 14, 1925, when he was still a comparatively young man of sixty.

Dr. Ohail married, in Wooster, Ohio, March 16, 1899, an old schoolmate, Elizabeth E. Rice, born in Wayne County, Ohio, January 11, 1865. She is the daughter of Simon P. and Susan (Dull) Rice, and her father, an early settler of Wayne County, was a farmer there. One daughter, Helen, came to gladden the home on October 28, 1901. Her stay was brief, being called away on the following day.

To few men comes in life a greater reward in the shape of general gratitude and esteem than this section of Pittsburgh accorded to Dr. Ohail. He quite literally gave his life to his work, and thousands owed recovered health and happiness to the efforts and skill of this noble man. The married life of Dr. Ohail was singularly happy. He and his lifelong companion, his wife, joined forces in his great work, which was a public monument to both.

REYNOLDS, Henry Suydam,

Lawyer, Genealogist.

Henry Suydam Reynolds, descendant of one of America's oldest families, was born in New York City on August 31, 1881, son of Edgar Laing and Alice Lewis (Burdett) Reynolds, and of the ninth generation from James Reynolds, his original American ancestor. He prepared for college at Cutler School, New York City, and received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Yale University with the class of 1902. Two years later he was graduated from the Law School of Columbia University, as a Bachelor of Laws. Admitted to the New York bar, he became associated in 1904 with Shepard & Houghton, attorneys, whose offices were located at No. 111 Broadway. For seven years he continued the active practice of his profession, retiring to private life in 1911. During the World War he served in civilian capacity with the Military Intelligence at the Headquarters Department of the East, on Governor's Island.

Of recent years Mr. Reynolds has become much interested in his family history and has done considerable research both in archives and out-of-the-way places where he has heard of those who might be able to give information of value in making the records complete. "What's in a name?" To Mr. Reynolds there is much in a name, which he stated very clearly and finely in the after-dinner address which he delivered at the thirty-second anniversary reunion of the Reynolds Family Association, held at New London, Connecticut, on June 30, 1923. Said a neighbor in Mr. Reynolds' hearing: "That is the trouble with the New Englanders—all they can think of is the fact that their ancestors came over in 1632! They don't realize what a small part that plays in everyday life. All these people who are using crests and coats-of-arms to which they have no right, and trying to figure out family trees showing they are descended from Charlemagne or Julius Caesar, make me sick!" To which Mr. Reynolds makes answer:

This man does not understand what the study of my family history really means to me. Personally, I don't give a tinker's dam—and if that be profanity, make the most of it!—whether my great-great-great-grandfather was related to royalty or whether he was a serf tied to the soil. I don't care whether he came over in the "Mayflower" or whether he came over in the steerage. But he *was* my grandfather, and as my grandfather I care a whole lot to know where he lived and what he did, whatever it may have been. If by any chance these ancestors really did something worth while and better than their descendants can do it, it isn't going to hurt me or anyone else to think about it. The power of such thought should prove a stimulus to try and be worthy of them.

These critics seem to forget that interest, pride and loyalty, as to your family, is the basis of your interest, pride and loyalty to that collection of families which go to make up our native country.

Then again, the actual student of family history finds himself learning, in spite of himself, detail upon detail of his country's history, which he would never have known, or passed over with but scant notice, were it not for the intimate relationship that family history bears to national history. Events take on a new meaning, places a new interest, when you know that some grandfather or grandmother participated in stirring events of the past in some particular place.

When at school, I learned that the battle of Saratoga was one of the fifteen decisive battles of the world, but the whole affair took on a new meaning and was brought closer to me when I discovered that it was my own great⁴-grandmother who was captured by Burgoyne's Indians, together with Jennie McCrea; and further, that the British General, Simon Fraser, who was killed at Saratoga, was this grandmother's first cousin.

King Philip's War became more than a name to me when I found out that the eldest son of James Reynolds, of North Kingston, was killed by the Indians the night that war broke out. When I motor over the Mohawk Trail today, and go through Greenfield and Deerfield, all that district is more interesting to me since I have learned that I have three direct ancestors who fought in the Turner's Falls Indian fight nearby.

When we consider all these things, no one can gainsay that interest in genealogy and the study of one's family history means more than the bare fact that his ancestor came over in 1632, or any other time; but rather that it tends to make life fuller and more interesting, and hence one of the things that makes it happier.

Mr. Reynolds has compiled a complete genealogical history of his branch of the Reynolds family, whose progenitor was James Reynolds, of North Kingstown, Rhode Island, who died August or September, 1700. It seems reasonably certain that he was the first authenticated ancestor of this branch, that he was born in England and migrated to this country when still a young man, probably landing at Plymouth, where he was counted among those "from sixteen to sixty years of age" able to bear arms. It was his son, Joseph[2] Reynolds, whom tradition says was warned of impending danger by a friendly squaw, so that he and his wife with their two children were able to escape to a place of safety when King Philip's War broke out on June 24, 1675. The Indians arriving after the place had been deserted, found the feather beds, which they ripped up in search of treasure. Finding nothing, they shook the contents on the ground, making "it look as if there had been a snowstorm." The line comes on down through the above Joseph[2]; Joseph[3]; Captain John[4], Jr.; George[5]; Colonel John[6]; J. Spaulding[7]; to Edgar[8] Laing, father of Henry Suydam Reynolds, of the ninth generation.

Mr. Reynolds finds another source of deep enjoyment and enrichment in travel. When not abroad or at his country home in Putnam County, New York, he makes his residence at the Union League, of New York City. He holds his membership in the Yale Club (New York City), the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, St. Nicholas Society, New York Historical Society, and New York State Historical Association, and the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.

On May 22, 1909, Henry Suydam Reynolds married Ilse Georgine Heinmüller, daughter of the late Robert John Heinmüller, a physician of New York City. To Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds a son, Henry Suydam, Jr., was born on August 15, 1910, who died on December 4, 1910.

BLACK, David Pollock,

Financier and Realtor.

For twenty-three years president of the Real Estate Trust Company of Pittsburgh, director of a number of business enterprises, and president of the Pittsburgh Real Estate Board, David Pollock Black was a contributing factor to the development, not only of Pittsburgh, but also to the neighboring sections of Pennsylvania.

Like many men who accomplish much, Mr. Black began life very simply on the farm. He was born in Peters Township, Washington County, March 31, 1856, youngest child of Samuel and Jane (Stilley) Black. Of Scotch-Irish descent, Samuel Black, major of the "Jefferson Greys," was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He lived and farmed for a time in Washington County, then moved to Beaver County, where he continued an agriculturist to the end of his life. A mathematical bent was evidently transmitted to David P. Black and his brother, Cyrus, from his mother's family, for an uncle, John Stilley, was an expert mathematician. Cyrus was professor of Mathematics at Washington and Jefferson College, and the subject of this record was, as a lad, a very efficient aid to John Stilley in civil engineering work. Major Samuel Black, the father, died in 1885, at the age of seventy-six, and his wife in 1896, aged eighty-two.

The educational opportunities of David Pollock Black were very modest, for he had completed all the studies offered by the Washington County schools by the time he was fourteen, when the family moved to Enon Valley in Beaver County. Then he began to work steadily on the farm with and for his father. Thereafter, he continued as long as he lived to educate himself by wide reading, travel, and contact with all kinds of men, so that, in his maturity, he was considered one of the best educated men of Pittsburgh. His surplus energy, even during the years of his hard work on the farm, found vent in trips to Ohio to purchase cattle and farm stock, and resulted in profitable sales in the counties of Western Pennsylvania. While still in his "teens" he shipped dairy products to Pittsburgh, where he sold them advantageously in the public markets.

In 1877 Mr. Black moved to Pittsburgh, where he soon found employment as clerk in the real estate office of W. A. Herron & Sons. In this connection he received admirable training in the field that was to prove so advantageous to him, for the firm was one of the leading realty enterprises of the city, a pioneer in that line of enterprise, and agents and trustees for several notable estates, such as the Schenley Estate. This firm, of late years, has been succeeded by the Commonwealth Real Estate Company. Some time later Mr. Black accepted a position with S. W. Black & Company, of which the chief executive, though bearing his name, was not related to him. In 1885 came his real opportunity. In association with Milton I. Baird, he formed the real estate firm of Black and Baird, for many years one of the most prominent in Pittsburgh and widely known over the whole country. Upon the withdrawal of Mr. Baird, a partnership was formed with J. Ledlie

D. P. Black

Gloninger, who had been head bookkeeper for its predecessor, the firm name becoming Black and Gloninger. In October, 1900, so greatly had the business grown that the partners organized the Real Estate Trust Company of Pittsburgh, capitalized at $1,000,000, of which Mr. Black was the first and only president during twenty-three years. The late Senator George T. Oliver was vice-president and Mr. Gloninger was treasurer. The company acted as agent in buying, selling and renting real estate, executed trusts of every description under the appointment of courts, corporations, and individuals, and conducted a general banking business. By 1910 their capitalization had doubled, and their surplus and undivided profits amounted to $2,000,000. As part of their normal functioning, they capitalized many of the largest financial and business concerns of Pittsburgh, and Mr. Black became officer or stockholder of many of them. In 1923 came a further reorganization of the company, which turned over its banking department to the People's Savings and Trust Company, while its realty business was continued under the name of the Real Estate Company of Pittsburgh. Mr. Black was a director in both these companies. He was president of the Pittsburgh Real Estate Board, the first to hold that office; member of the executive committee of the National Association of Real Estate Exchanges, and director of the Pittsburgh Industrial Development Commission. His business interests were allied with a number of enterprises, on whose boards of directors he sat, or for whom he was an executive, viz: Western Insurance Company (vice-president); Monongahela National Bank (director), as of the First National Bank, the Fort Pitt Improvement Company, the American Improvement Company, and the Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

This long list of business activities by no means exhausted Mr. Black's achievements. He was president of the Chamber of Commerce in 1915 and 1916 and one of the leading citizens to welcome Woodrow Wilson when he visited Pittsburgh on his "preparedness" tour. As an original member of the specially appointed small council of nine under Governor Tener, he contributed significantly to establishing the change in the city government effected by the abolition of the old councilmanic system. Other civic bodies asking and receiving his help were the Commerce Housing Corporation (endeavoring to solve the city's residential problems), of which he was a director; and the Flood Commission of Pittsburgh, of which he was executive committee member. As vice-president and director of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, he contributed a number of valuable papers to the assembled members, including a complete account of the Western Pennsylvania Whiskey Rebellion. A close student of the history of his native State, he was recognized as one of the best informed men in the State on the history of Pittsburgh. He was influential in ridding Pittsburgh of its "Hump." As member and director of the Duquesne Club, the Pittsburgh Country Club, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and the Oakmont Country Club, Mr. Black did much to expand the social opportunities of the city and to widen avenues to out-door enjoyment. The towns of Ambridge, Trafford City, Glassport, and Neville Island City were developed largely through his efforts, for the firm of Black and Gloninger had opened up the new subdivisions and sold the lots to prospective residents,

whom they aided in improving their property.

So much for what Mr. Black did. What he enjoyed just as surely bespoke his real ability. He loved to travel, and at the request of his family and friends, wrote interesting accounts of his trips. The principal one was entitled: "Little Journeys of Katharine," privately printed and presented as a birthday gift to his daughter. It recounts family travels in his own country and in Europe. Of the others, "Across the Continent," related entertainingly and graphically a transcontinental tour, while "In Dixie Land," "Through Yankee Land," and "In the Land of Osceola," told of motoring in the Shenandoah Valley, in New England, and Florida, with touches of humor, and yet so accurate as to locations, that travelers not so well posted found them useful as guide books for such trips. Besides motoring, fishing was Mr. Black's favorite recreation, and he enjoyed this pastime on every possible occasion on his many trips to Florida.

He was a member of the Point Breeze Methodist Church, of which he was long a trustee. For many years he lived at "Ebonhurst," a Colonial mansion near Point Breeze. His later summers, however, were spent at his summer home, "Ebonhurst Farm," near Keown Station, where he indulged his taste for raising thoroughbred Holstein cattle, the farm receiving his personal supervision. He spent the winters in Florida. It was at Daytona Beach that he died on December 10, 1925, in the seventieth year of his life.

On September 17, 1885, David Pollock Black married (first) Edith Young of Pittsburgh, daughter of Jacob and Mina Katharine (Bauer) Young, and granddaughter of Frederick Bauer and Margaretta (Von Palmer) Bauer, natives of Darmstadt, Germany, who had settled in St. Louis on their arrival in America. Mrs. Black's father, Jacob Young, was engaged as a dealer in paintings in Pittsburgh. Mrs. Black died March 11, 1912, survived by her husband and a daughter, Katharine Jane Black, who is now the wife of Harrison McClure Thomas, residing in Pittsburgh, and the mother of two children: Katharine Jane Black Thomas and Joan Thomas. Mr. Black married (second), on March 18, 1915, Ella Duff, daughter of Samuel A. and Mathilda (Lawson) Duff, of Scotch-Irish ancestry and natives of Allegheny County. Mrs. Black survives her husband.

David P. Black was a conspicuous example of the spirit of civic progress, the spur to community growth. His own real estate business he used intelligently to develop all the resources in Pittsburgh and vicinity. He entered enthusiastically into a wide variety of projects for municipal betterment. Meantime, his strength of character, his sincerity, his genuine liking for people, endeared him to individuals as well as to the community. The resolutions passed by the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, with which he was associated from 1906 to 1925 as member, director, vice-president, then president, summarizes his achievements:

In the death of Mr. Black Pittsburgh loses one of her most enterprising business leaders and public-spirited citizens. He was indefatigable in his efforts to further every project leading to the development of the city and the welfare of the community.

The Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh loses an earnest worker and supporter, whose extensive information and sound business judgment made him a highly valued co-worker.

BENNHOFF, Frederick Christopher,

Cleveland Carriage Manufacturer.

The city of Cleveland, Ohio, in all its remarkable record of industry can point to no more interesting career than that of

Fred Pennhoff

Frederick Christopher Bennhoff, from the standpoint of results obtained in the field of carriage manufacture through years of close application to all branches of a business in which Mr. Bennhoff became one of the most expert men in his line. All who had become in any way associated with this well-known and enterprising specialist were aware of the fact that he made his start in the ranks of the toilers, and that although he became prosperous and to quite a degree famous, he practically never left those ranks, but every step of his career was marked with work as well as good workmanship. He reaped what he had sown throughout his life, namely, the credit of an honest man, such being the opinion heartily bestowed upon his memory by the business men of the city and the State. Success did not come easily to him; he won it by concentration of purpose and laborious effort, and chiefly by his upright dealing with the generation in which he lived. He was the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Dress) Bennhoff, his father's career being in many respects as interesting as his own so far as hard work is concerned, and combined the great family trait, honesty of purpose. The family came from Hanover, Germany, when Frederick C. Bennhoff was but four years of age, and they at once located at Cleveland, and after a voyage of eight weeks in a sailing vessel across the Atlantic, made this their permanent home. Cleveland was thriving though small, and Mr. Bennhoff found employment with a Mr. Gabel as a blacksmith, later as a wagon-maker; and as time went along he established his own small wagon manufactory on Lorain Avenue, where he successfully continued in business to the time of his retirement and his disposal of his business to his sons, William and Frederick Christopher.

Frederick Christopher Bennhoff, who was one of the foremost of the business men on Cleveland West Side, was born July 26, 1851, at Hanover, Germany, one of a large family, some members of which were born in Germany, others after their parents had removed to the United States.

He attended the Trinity Lutheran School at Lorain Avenue and West Thirtieth Street, and early expressed his intention of learning his father's trade. Thereupon, he started to work in his father's shop, and he acquired that expertness in blacksmithing that proved of the greatest help to him as his business expanded, and men engaged in all kinds of business depended upon him for the work they required in his line. In the earlier days before the advent of the automobile, the demand upon his shop became so great that his equipment and help, though very complete even then, was not always able to take care of the scores of patrons waiting outside his door from early morning. The business that had been established by his father was for a time continued under the name of Bennhoff Brothers. Some time afterward, William retired, and Frederick C. received his two sons, Gustave and Otto, into partnership, and before his death the business was incorporated as the Bennhoff Wagon Company, with Frederick C. Bennhoff as president. When the automobile business made its anticipated inroads into carriage-making, Mr. Bennhoff, in addition, began the manufacture of automobile bodies. He witnessed and shared in the growth of Cleveland from a small township to its city proportions; he passed through the eras of oil and gas lamps to electricity, and of the horse-drawn street car to the electric car and the automobile; he witnessed the advent of city water, the paving of streets, and scores of other improve-

ments, and he always expressed himself as in favor of progress and general advancement. His business is carried on by his two sons who inherit from their father their progressiveness and industry.

Frederick C. Bennhoff married, December 3, 1875, Mary Clara Jerolm, at Trinity Lutheran Church in Cleveland. Mrs. Bennhoff was born in Hanover, Germany, daughter of Ernst and Eleanore (Fricka) Jerolm, and she came to the United States when she was sixteen years of age, her parents following two years afterwards. Ernst Jerolm was a farmer in Germany, he built a residence on Seymour Street in that part of Cleveland then known as Brooklyn, where his wife and himself spent the remainder of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Bennhoff were the parents of: Bertha, who married Rev. John Lindhorst, now deceased, who was the pastor of the Lutheran Church at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and they were the parents of: Alma, Irma, Vera, Lothar, and Walter. 2. Edith, who married Martin Deter, of Wade Park Avenue, Cleveland, and they are the parents of Edwin Deter. 3. Gustave, who married Caroline Kamman; they have three children: Howard, Eleanore, and Robert; and they reside on Chatham Avenue. 4. Otto, who married Lydia Milbrandt; they have a daughter Lillian, and reside at West Ninety-ninth Street. 5. Clara, who resides with her mother at No. 1498 Belle Avenue, the residence purchased in 1922 by Mr. Bennhoff. 6. Frieda, who married Frederick Kamman, now deceased, and who resides with her mother, with her three children: Karl, Ruth, and Marie.

Frederick Christopher Bennhoff died December 5, 1924. He was a prominent member of the Lutheran Church, where he was held in high esteem. Mr. Bennhoff established all business and social dealings upon strictly honest measures, and it was his prideful saying that all that ever came to him in life in attainment and general success was wrought through earnest hard work.

BAGG, Clinton L., M. D.,

Surgeon and Physician.

Following in the footsteps of his paternal grandfather, one of the pioneer physicians of Detroit, Michigan, Dr. Bagg, when the time had arrived during his youth to make a choice of his life work, decided upon a medical career. That he chose wisely and with due regard to strong natural inclinations and abilities, was proven by the notable success which he achieved in his profession and by the rapidity with which he rose to the very forefront in the medical circles of New York City. There he established himself in the general practice of medicine in 1880, and for more than forty years he continued in his professional work, his skill, the thoroughness of his work, and his kind and attractive personality gaining for him a high reputation and a large practice. Though known for the larger part of his life as a general practitioner, he specialized in later years in surgery, including very useful and valuable services in British hospitals during the World War. He was also successful as a teacher, though the rapid and extensive growth of his private practice soon forced him to withdraw from teaching. To wider circles he was especially well known in connection with his effective and long continued asssociations with various New York City hospitals, and more particularly with the Metropolitan Hospital on Welfare Island, of which institution he was for many years president of the medical board and senior surgeon. In

his social relations Dr. Bagg always showed the true spirit of friendship and kindness, and his deeds of benevolence were too many to be counted. In every respect his professional and personal life was typical of the seriousness of his purposes, the excellence of his mind and heart and the idealism of his philosophy of life.

Dr. Clinton L. Bagg was born in Detroit, Michigan, February 15, 1856, the second son of Judge Benjamin Rush and Helen Mary (Merriam) Bagg. His paternal grandparents, Dr. Joseph H. and Eliza (Sheldon) Bagg, came to Detroit, Michigan, from New York State in 1838, when that city gave no indication of its future growth and greatness. He practiced medicine there for many years with great success, but also took a very active part in public affairs, studied law, was admitted to the bar and held various important public offices. Later he removed with his wife to Owosso and still later to Ypsilanti, Michigan, in which latter town he died, November 2, 1864. His widow, who was a member of a prominent New York family, and three of whose brothers fought in the War of 1812, survived him.

Judge Benjamin Rush Bagg, father of Dr. Clinton L. Bagg, was born in Detroit, Michigan, the only son and the third child of Dr. Joseph H. and Eliza (Sheldon) Bagg. He was educated in Detroit and then took up the study of law, being admitted to the Detroit bar upon the completion of his legal training. His many fine qualities made him very popular, and he rapidly built up a large and important practice, serving also several terms as police justice, which office he filled with great efficiency, fairness and fearlessness. His brilliant and promising career was cut short by his untimely death in Detroit, September 8, 1862. Judge Bagg married, August 22, 1853, Helen Mary Merriam, his first cousin, their mothers being sisters and both daughters of James and Mary (Cheeseborough-Lord) Sheldon, of Remsen, New York. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon were members of old New England families of English ancestry, Mr. Sheldon being a descendant of John Sheldon, who had come from England in the seventeenth century to Pawtucket, Rhode Island. During the Revolutionary War, James Sheldon commanded a volunteer company of grenadiers in the Continental Army and valiantly fought for the cause of the patriots. Mrs. Mary (Merriam) Bagg was born at "Locust Grove," Leyden, Lewis County, New York, oldest daughter and third of the thirteen children of General Ela and Lydia (Sheldon) Merriam, her birth occurring June 7, 1825. She was a woman of fine education, deeply interested in natural history and botany, and after her husband's death returned to her parents' home at Leyden, New York, where she brought up her children; she died April 2, 1897. On her father's side she was a descendant in the eighth generation from the original American ancestor, Joseph Merriam, a native of Kent, England, who came to this country on the "Castle of London" in 1638 and settled at Concord, Massachusetts, where he died January 1, 1640-41. Some of his descendants later moved to Wallingford, Connecticut, where General Merriam was born September 25, 1794, removing at the age of six years with his parents to Leyden, New York, where he died November 11, 1873. He was successfully engaged in agriculture on a large scale, but also had many and varied business interests, and was one of the leading figures of his period in Northern New York. He fought in the War of 1812, and became a general in the militia.

Dr. Clinton L. Bagg was educated at Lowville Academy, Lowville, New York, and at the Hungerford Collegiate Institute, Adams, New York. Inheriting from his mother a fondness for scientific study, especially botany and zoology, he was gradually drawn towards the study of medicine and commenced his studies under the guidance of Dr. Egbert Guernsy, one of the most prominent and successful physicians, teachers of and writers on medicine of that period in New York City. He eventually entered the Medical Department of the University of New York, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1879. In March of that year he passed the competitive examination for the position as house physician in the Ward's Island Hospital, now known as Metropolitan Hospital, New York City, where he remained as an interne for eighteen months. In October, 1880, he established himself in the practice of medicine in New York City, in which he continued with eminent success until ill health forced him to retire from active work in June, 1924, a few months prior to his death. From his early student days he was noted for the carefulness of his physical examinations, the correctness of his diagnoses and of his microscopical tests, and the thoroughness and skillfulness of all his professional work. For many years he also occupied a leading position as a gynecologist. During the latter part of his career he became one of the most widely known surgeons in New York City. Throughout his entire active career he maintained a close connection with the Metropolitan Hospital, serving this institution in many official capacities in both its medical and surgical divisions, and becoming senior surgeon and president of its medical board. For a number of years, during the administration of Mayor George B. McClellan, of New York City, he was actively and effectively associated with the New York City department of public charities. At one time, in the beginning of his professional work, he held for four years the chairs of diseases of children and of gynecology in the Western Dispensary, and later he was a member of the visiting staff of Hahnemann Hospital and of the Community Hospital, while for some time he was also connected with Flower Hospital. In all of these positions he displayed great professional skill, untiring energy and deep devotion to the highest ideals of his profession. For many years he maintained a separate fund, on which he drew freely for the purpose of buying appliances for needy patients, paying their hospital bills or aiding them otherwise. During the World War he was rejected for service in the United States Army, but promptly volunteered his services to London hospitals, where they were eagerly and gratefully accepted. There he was associated with Sir Arbuthnot Lane, the famous English surgeon, and performed many successful and difficult bone-plating operations. So assidiously did he devote himself to this work that, while operating in a London hospital, he collapsed from influenza, from the effects of which he never fully recovered, though, as soon as he had improved sufficiently to be able to get around again, he resumed his work with his customary unwavering devotion to duty. He was a member of the New York Academy of Medicine and of the Clinical Club, of which latter he was one of the founders and a past president, Fellow of the American College of Surgeons; and a member of the Union League, the Lotos Club, the Blooming Grove Club and the Campfire

Willis Few

Club. Throughout his entire life his love for nature and outdoor life never diminished, and as a fisherman and sportsman he made many excursions during vacation time into the woods. He also remained a lifelong student of natural sciences, especially ornithology and zoology, and he was an active member over a long period of years of the Zoological Society.

Dr. Bagg married, September 22, 1884, Henrietta McCready, who was born in New York City, December 8, 1860, a daughter of Henry McCready, a lumber merchant of New York City, like his father, Frederick McCready, the latter having come to New York about 1800, and is believed to be a descendant of Sir Frederick McCready, of Ireland. Frederick McCready married Sarah Phoebe Pers, daughter of Louis Pers, and their son, Henry, married Ann Carter, the latter a daughter of John Carter, who served as an officer under Wellington at Waterloo, came to America about 1826-1828, was an iron manufacturer in New York, and died in 1852. Mrs. Bagg is a lady of rare charm and culture, and was Mr. Bagg's inseparable companion throughout their happy married life of more than forty years. She shared to an unusual degree all of Dr. Bagg's tastes and interests, and, having been married to him at the outset of his career, remained a constant source of help and inspiration to him. Since her husband's death she has continued to make her home, when in New York City, at No. 56 West Fifty-second Street.

Dr. Bagg died at his home in New York City, September 19, 1924, from the effects of an injury to his spine which he had suffered in an automobile accident four years previously. His failing health had forced him to retire from practice in June, 1924, and he had gone at that time to his summer cottage at Greensboro, Vermont, in the hope of recuperating, but his condition did not improve, and about a week before his passing he was brought back to his New York home.

In June, 1925, a bronze memorial tablet was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies at the Metropolitan Hospital, showing a striking profile view of Dr. Bagg and bearing this well-deserved tribute:

In Memory of Clinton L. Bagg, M. D., F. A. C. S., 1856-1924. Honored for his attainments, his loyalty and courage and the heroism of his patriotic service. Beloved for his tenderness to children and numberless endearing qualities.

His medical and surgical skill and untiring efforts were invaluable in the development of this institution.

It is with satisfaction we record in bronze our appreciation of his professional achievements, his brilliant imagination, broad humanity and nobility of character.

TEW, Willis,

Banker.

A retired banker and well-known and prominent citizen of Jamestown, Chautauqua County, New York, is a member of a family that has been prominent in the affairs of the region for a number of generations. He was born at Silver Creek, Chautauqua County, New York, February 27, 1844, and was the son of George Washington and Caroline (Jackson-Reynolds) Tew, and the grandson of William Tew.

As a child Mr. Tew attended the schools of his native town, later attending Phillips-Andover Academy, in Massachusetts, graduating with the class of 1862. He then entered Yale University, but did not complete his course at that institution. Upon his return to Silver Creek, he became clerk and bookkeeper in the Bank of

Silver Creek, a State bank, of which his father was president. He remained with this bank in this position until the fall of 1864, when he accepted a post as teller in the First National Bank at Warren, Pennsylvania, which had just been established, and here he remained until January, 1869, when he came to Jamestown and accepted a position as cashier of the Second National Bank, which later became the City National Bank, which office he held for three years. Later Mr. Tew was vice-president and president of the City National Bank, until it and the Chautauqua County National Bank organized the Chautauqua County Trust Company, in 1896, when he became one of the Trust Company's two vice-presidents, and continued as officer and director of this company until about 1901, when he retired from business. Mr. Tew is fond of music and books. He is an attendant of the Presbyterian Church at Jamestown.

Willis Tew was united in marriage, November 18, 1869, to Mary Eliza Cady, of Jamestown, where on December 17, 1886, Mrs. Tew died, and was buried in Lakeview Cemetery.

KUMLER, Hon. Philip Henry,

Jurist.

A long and successful career in the legal profession was that of the late Hon. Philip Henry Kumler, who in private practice, as well as in official capacity, demonstrated the fact that he possessed ability of a high order, integrity of character, and equity in judgment.

(I) The Kumler family is of Swiss (probably German-Swiss) descent, and after coming to this country located in Pennsylvania. Later, however, Henry Kumler, grandfather of Judge Philip Henry Kumler, removed to Butler County, Ohio, locating near Hamilton, where he became a land owner and a farmer.

(II) John Kumler, son of Henry Kumler, owned extensive tracts of land at Trenton, Butler County, Ohio, and there, during the greater part of his life, he was engaged in farming. During the later years of his life, however, he gave up agricultural pursuits, and he and his wife removed to Dayton, Ohio, where they passed their declining years, and where they died. He gave his support to the Republican party, and his religious affiliation was with the United Brethren Church. John Kumler married Sarah Landis, and they became the parents of eleven children, six of whom became prominent lawyers: 1. Philip Henry (twin), of whom further. 2. Henry Philip (twin), died in infancy. 3. Kate, married Daniel Surface, both deceased. 4. John Francis, a prominent lawyer in Toledo, Ohio, where he died. 5. Austin, a successful member of the legal profession in Lafayette, Indiana. 6. Daniel, practiced law in Evansville, Indiana, where he died. 7. Alvin, who was a lawyer and judge in Dayton, Ohio, where he died. 8. Frederick, engaged in the real estate business in Toledo, where he died. 9. Mary, who resided in Dayton, Ohio. 10. Charles, prominent as a lawyer in Dayton, Ohio. 11. Jennie, deceased, married W. L. Blumenschern.

(III) Hon. Philip Henry Kumler, son of John and Sarah (Landis) Kumler, was born at Trenton, Butler County, Ohio, September 1, 1837, and died at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 27, 1902. Reared on the home farm, he attended the local schools of the district, and then became a student in Otterbein University, at Westervelt, near Columbus, Ohio, an institution conducted by the United Brethren Church. After continuing his studies there for four years,

he entered the law department of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1863. Immediately after the completion of his college course he enlisted in the 167th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for one hundred days' service, during which time he was on guard duty, mostly in Virginia. After being mustered out of service he returned home, successfully passed the examinations for admsision to the bar and began practice in Hamilton, Ohio. There he laid the foundations of a career which was to be one of marked success. In 1873, seeking a larger field, he removed to Cincinnati, and for a time was associated with Henry Snow, but four years later the partnership was dissolved, and during the remainder of his active life he continued his practice alone. His ability and his "genius for work" early attracted attention, and in 1879, on the Republican ticket, he was elected to the office of corporation counsel for the city of Cincinnati, an office which he ably filled for two terms. Success in one field usually brings enlarged opportunity, and in 1883 Mr. Kumler was appointed district attorney for Southern Ohio by President Arthur. The wisdom of the appointment was made apparent during two years of notably efficient service, but at the end of that time he resigned. Two years later he was elected Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Hamilton County, on the Republican ticket, and after serving his full term was renominated and elected. His election at that time constituted a notable achievement and was an eloquent testimony to the esteem in which he was held by his fellows, as he was the "only strictly party candidate" chosen for office at that time. He met the increased responsibilities thus laid upon him with the same energy, discernment, and faithfulness which characterized all his work, and at the expiration of his term continued in private practice to the time of his death, which occurred in Cincinnati in 1902.

Judge Kumler was well-known throughout the State of Ohio, both as a public spirited citizen, and as a notably successful member of his profession. His integrity and uprightness as a judge commanded the respect of all who knew him, and his genial personality made him popular among his professional and political associates, as well as among his many personal friends. He was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Hamilton, Ohio, mourned by a host of friends and associates who recognized the fact that there had passed from them one who was a

. . . . tower of strength
Which stood four-square to all the winds that blew.

Hon. Philip Henry Kumler married, at Miltonville, Butler County, Ohio, in 1865, Josephine Long, daughter of John G. and Hannah Conkling (Squier) Long, and granddaughter of Daniel and Hannah (Grunden) Long. Mrs. Kumler is also a granddaughter of Abraham and Mary (Ball) Squier. Mrs. Kumler is a member of the Cincinnati Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and of the Woman's Club of Cincinnati. Her religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian Church. Hon. Philip Henry and Josephine (Long) Kumler became the parents of four children: 1. Ella F., died in childhood. 2. Ida, died in infancy. 3. Nellie, died in childhood. 4. Paul Henry, who resides in Cincinnati.

Abraham Squier was a descendant of Samuel Squier (or Squire), of Peterborough, England. John Squier, son of Samuel Squier, was born in England, about 1630, came to this country, and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he died June 26, 1713. He married (first) Sarah, surname unknown; (second) Sarah

Francis. The line descends through a son of the second marriage, John Squier, born in Reading, September 4, 1667, married (first) Harriet Baker; their son, John Squier, married (first) Rebecca, surname unknown; (second) Phebe Baker; son (probably of first marriage) Benjamin Squier, married Rebecca Meeker; their son, William Squier, married Sarah Conkling; their son, Abraham Squier, married Mary Ball, grandmother of Mrs. Kumler.

The Ball family of New Jersey is a branch of the Connecticut family of that name, and its members settled in Newark and in Morris (then part of Hunterdon) County, New Jersey. David Ball, born in 1720, died in New Jersey in 1789, was a Minuteman of the Essex County, New Jersey, Militia, during the Revolution. He married Joanna Watkins; their son, Ezekiel Ball, "went West" and was among the pioneer settlers of Cincinnati, Ohio, and later of Butler County, where the Long family also settled. He married Mary Littell, and they were the parents of Mary Ball, who married Abraham Squier. Careful investigation has failed to reveal any connection between the four New England Ball lines and that of the Virginia line of Ball of Millerbech, Lancaster County, Virginia, from which George Washington was descended.

There are four New England Ball lines descended from four brothers, and in each of these the question of relationship to the famous Virginia family has arisen from time to time. Careful search in English pedigrees has so far failed to reveal any connection.

KAY, Dr. Thomas Walter,

Prominent Physician.

It is men like Dr. Thomas Walter Kay, prominent physician of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, that are intelligent factors in every idea and work that helps to develop the success of all American towns. Able, kindly, with the highest of professional standards, he devoted his life to alleviating ill health and suffering in McKeesport. He was born in that city on October 7, 1871, son of Robert and Alfretta Frances (Soles) Kay, both natives of the city, where the father was a glass worker and his wife a member of the prominent pioneer family of Soles. The son attended the local public schools and graduated from high school in 1888. After an interim he attended Western University of Pennsylvania, now called the University of Pittsburgh, where he studied medicine, graduating in 1896.

Dr. Kay was paymaster at the Duquesne Tube works before going to college. When he completed his medical course he immediately entered upon the practice of medicine at No. 211½ Fifth Avenue, McKeesport, in the Lysle Building, where his office continued until his death. Throughout most of his professional career he was a family physician, devoting his skill and tactful sympathy to the cure of the wide variety of ills that attack human beings. He was a member of the staff of the McKeesport Hospital. Dr. Kay was also medical examiner for the McKeesport Post Office Employees' Association, the Railroad Employees' Association of McKeesport, for several fraternal organizations, and for various life insurance companies. His record as examining physician for the McKeesport Aerie, No. 285, Fraternal Order of Eagles, was unparalleled in the twenty-six years of that body's existence in McKeesport. He was a member of the McKeesport Medical Association and of the Allegheny County Medical Association, as well as of the Academy of Medicine. He was a conspicuous figure in the fraternal ranks of the city because of his never-ceasing activ-

L. H. Kay. M.D.

ity in behalf of improved relationships among men. He was State medical examiner in McKeesport; was a member of the Woodmen of the World; Modern Woodmen of America; Aerie No. 285, Fraternal Order of Eagles; McKeesport Lodge, No. 641, Free and Accepted Masons; Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, holder of the thirty-second degree, Pennsylvania Consistory, Valley of Pittsburgh. He was a life member of the Pittsburgh Alumni, Medical Department, Western University. His college fraternity was the Pi Beta Phi. He was a Republican and a stockholder of the Union National Bank of McKeesport. His religious affiliation was with the First Methodist Episcopal Church of McKeesport. Dr. Kay died of heart trouble on December 8, 1925, at his home at No. 1502 Centennial Avenue, in McKeesport.

In Allegheny City, September 28, 1911, Dr. Thomas W. Kay married Mary E. Kinney, born in Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, and brought to McKeesport in her childhood by her parents, Robert G. and Clara (Moore) Kinney, who also had a son, William Kinney. The father, born in March, 1848, in Bellefonte, learned the trade of nobbler in the old iron mill there, and made the first piece of iron ever struck in the old National Rolling Mill of McKeesport, where he also made the last piece before the mill was removed to the South Side of Pittsburgh. During his later years he was an employee of the McKeesport Post Office. His death, on December 27, 1925, was less than three weeks after that of Dr. Kay. His wife and daughter survive Mr. Kinney.

A quiet, unassuming gentleman, devoted to his work and to his fellow men, Dr. Kay won unusual popularity. Nobody could come in contact with him without feeling better for the meeting, more kindly disposed toward others and toward his surroundings. Everyone who met him felt the influence of his good will. His very presence compelled friendship. Professionally, his standing was high, and his domestic life was a model of happiness and consideration.

ROGERS, Henry Warren, M. D.,

Fellow of American Academy of Medicine.

A review of the life and labors of the late Dr. Henry Warren Rogers gives one food for thought. For more than forty-five years this eminent medical practitioner devoted himself to the practice of his profession, both in the active field and in the class-room, practically to the exclusion of everything else which did not have a more or less direct bearing upon his life's work. He was wrapped up, completely absorbed, in his profession, and while considered an authority on the diagnosis and prognosis of many types of diseases, yet he remained constantly eager in his search for further medical knowledge to the end of his days. Such complete absorption in one's chosen field of endeavor is unusual—even in this day of specialization—and the key to Dr. Rogers' distinct success was this never-waning enthusiasm.

The following review of his activities will show that he was one of the greatest humanitarians of his time, preëminent alike in the research field, in active practice, and in the pedagogical field, and his death loses to the city of Cleveland, Ohio, one of the most prominent and influential men in that city's vast medical fraternity.

Henry Warren Rogers was born near East Aurora, Erie County, New York State, on January 29, 1859, a son of Warren S. and Mary F. (Turner) Rogers. In 1864 he entered the local district

school, and in 1870 the Aurora Academy, being graduated from the latter in June, 1877. He came to Cleveland in 1878 to attend lectures in the Medical Department of the Western Reserve University, under the proctorship of Dr. Proctor Thayer, following which he returned to Buffalo, New York, and studied medicine in the offices and under the expert tutelage of Dr. Julius F. Miner. He completed his professional training by matriculating at the University of Buffalo, from whose Medical Department he was graduated on February 25, 1880. He at once engaged in active practice in East Aurora, where he remained until January, 1881, when he went to Chicago, Illinois, in order to take charge of the surgical department of the free dispensary of the Chicago Medical College. A year later, because of ill health, he returned to East Aurora and remained there until he had recuperated. In October, 1882, he came to Cleveland, Ohio, where he established himself in his profession and remained in active practice up to the time of his death—a period of forty-four years of identification with Cleveland's medical fraternity. Soon after coming to Cleveland, Dr. Rogers studied clinical microscopy under Dr. C. B. Parker, and from that time on was always to be found engaged in the study of some deep and erudite subject which had to do with his profession. He was insatiable in his desire for further and yet further medical knowledge, and this in turn brought him the enviable reputation of being one of the most brilliant and widely-read medical professors of his age. In 1887 he became Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children in the Medical Department of Wooster University; from 1890 to 1891, Professor of Diseases of Children; from 1891 to 1895 Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; from 1895 to 1905, Professor of Clinical Medicine and Medical Diagnosis; and was then made Professor Emeritus. He also served as the Secretary of the Medical Department of Wooster University from 1894 to 1896, and as Secretary of the Faculty of the Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons from 1896 to 1897. Altogether, Dr. Rogers served as a professor in the combined schools of Western Reserve and Wooster Medical Colleges from 1887 to 1910. For many years he was a member of the staff of the Cleveland General Hospital, the Lutheran Hospital, and Visitant of St. John's Hospital. He was especially active in the affairs and welfare of the medical societies, and was a member of the committee that united the Cuyahoga County Medical Society and the Cleveland Medical Society on May 28, 1902, forming the Academy of Medicine of Cleveland. In 1903 he served on the Academy Committee for studying the organization of a Board of Health for Cleveland, and in December, 1907, he was elected President of the Academy. During his incumbency (1908) some of the questions before the Academy were those of ambulance service in the city, regulation of the nursing profession, regulation of the coroner's office, investigation of the alleged sale of vital statistics by the city to commercial firms, investigation of lying-in institutions in the city, the formation of a medico-legal section, and investigation of psychotherapy as a part of a religious movement. As President of the Academy, Dr. Rogers was called upon to supervise all of the above-listed work, and the able and efficient manner in which he discharged the many duties devolving upon him won for him the highest praise from his confreres. Of later years the doctor devoted himself almost entirely to internal medicine, and by his proved abil-

John P. Brennan

ity and wide experience had gained the confidence of a large and important clientage, to which he ministered from his office and residence at No. 8607 Detroit Avenue, in Cleveland. He was a man of slender physique, quiet, kindly and courteous in manner, and possessed of a dominant yet engaging personality, which won friends for him wherever he went. He was a skillful physician, a most successful professor, and one of the unusually learned men of his profession, ever faithful in his service to the community and in the maintenance of a rigid code of professional ethics.

Dr. Rogers was married, on Otober 23, 1890, to Nellie Corbin, of East Aurora, New York, who, with one son, Howard Rogers, born in 1892, survives him. Mrs. Nellie (Corbin) Rogers is a daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel De Witt Clinton and Lydia Maria (Arnold) Corbin, a granddaughter of William H. Corbin, and a great-granddaughter of Asa Corbin. Asa Corbin was one of three brothers, born in England, one brother remaining in his native land, another going to France to live, and Asa coming to America. He was descended from a family of gentle blood, one of the oldest of the armigerous houses. Asa Corbin served with distinction in the Revolutionary War, and had the honor of being one of General Washington's body guards. His son was William H. Corbin, who was born at Williamstown, Massachusetts, and died at East Aurora, New York. He fought in the War of 1812; married Sara Doolittle; and they were the parents of thirteen children, one of whom was Lieutenant-Colonel De Witt Clinton Corbin. At the time of the Mexican War he was eighteen years of age, but he was anxious to enlist. His father, however, gave him half of his large farm in order to keep him at home. When the Civil War started, on his own initiative, he formed a company of young men, and with the assistance of a regular army officer, trained, manouvered and drilled them until they were in a high state of efficiency and ready for the Civil War. The company was subject to call, but saw little active service in actual battle owing to the fact that the members were placed on duty guarding the trains running between Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and the battlefields at Gettysburg. The young man had gone into service as a captain, and was mustered out with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He later became successful and prominent in the oil fields of Pennsylvania. Colonel De Witt Clinton Corbin died in East Aurora in the year 1886, his wife surviving him until 1903, when she died at her daughter's home in Cleveland. They were the parents of four children, as follows: 1. Nellie, who married Dr. Henry Warren Rogers, the subject of this biographical review. 2. Sara Elizabeth (deceased), who became the wife of Fred Monchow. 3. Ruth Arnold, who married Thomas J. Maiers. 4. Harriet M., a teacher in the Cleveland Public Schools.

Dr. Henry Warren Rogers died suddenly at his home in Cleveland, Ohio, on February 1, 1926, having celebrated his sixty-seventh birthday but two days before. Funeral services were held at the Wade Memorial Chapel, interment following in Lake View Cemetery. Mrs. Nellie (Corbin) Rogers, since the death of her distinguished husband, has continued to reside in the family home at No. 8607 Detroit Avenue, N. W., Cleveland, Ohio.

BRENNAN, John P.,

Architect.

The architectural attractiveness of nearly if not all of the public buildings of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and therefore

of its charm as a municipality from the structural standpoint, is accredited to what may well be designated as the life-work of John P. Brennan, for more than twenty years the city architect and in charge of all the activities of that office that represents so important a share in the city's general advancement. That peculiarly outstanding element of its architectural features by which Pittsburgh is known among the cities of Pennsylvania is the workmanship of Mr. Brennan who, through long association with the city's municipal department and with its business and social life, was better informed than any other man with regard to what should be produced as a preferred type of construction for the leading public buildings of that community. He was eminently successful in his plans and projects and in carrying them forward to fulfillment in Pittsburgh, as well as in his reconstruction and general improvement work for other district and institutional architecture, and all these efficient labors in their combination are a fitting monument to the man and his devotion to his city and community. He was a son of Dominick C. and Margaret Brennan, Dominick C. Brennan for many years after the Civil War having engaged in the coal business in Philadelphia, as a member of the coal firm of Repplier & Brennan.

John P. Brennan was born January 25, 1853, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he attended the common and the high schools, receiving his technical training at La Salle College in that city. From the beginning of his career he gave his attention to architecture, a profession in which he attained a remarkable success. Upon his graduation from La Salle College, Mr. Brennan became associated with E. F. Duran, one of Philadelphia's foremost architects, and with whom he remained for several years. Afterwards removing to Pittsburgh, he secured a position in the draughting department of the Carnegie Steel Company's works, leaving this position to enter the employ of George R. Orth, one of Pittsburgh's leading architects of his day. Mr. Orth had visited his friend, Mr. Duran, in Philadelphia, and on that occasion, having learned of the abilities of John P. Brennan, he not long afterwards secured his services, Mr. Brennan remaining in Mr. Orth's employ for several years.

At this period, also, Mr. Brennan's talents in the field of architecture that he was establishing for himself became recognized in Pittsburgh and its vicinity; and presently the old city of Allegheny, which is now the North Side of Pittsburgh, offered him the position of chief architect for the city. Mr. Brennan accepted the offer, and for more than twenty years he proved his value to the city and to his profession, the position being the same after the consolidation that made Allegheny a part of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Brennan designed, supervised the construction of, or inspected practically all of the large structures which the city erected for twenty years prior to his death. The first architect ever appointed in the city's history for city work, his first office was located in the old City Hall of Allegheny, now the North Side, where Mr. Brennan and his five draughtsmen assistants drew their plans for the extensive improvements that from time to time were contracted for. Since then, besides the special work for the city itself, some of the large architectural operations in which Mr. Brennan had engaged included the reconstruction of the Mayview Institution group of buildings; the improvements in recent years at Marshallsea; the

H. J. Brennen

playgrounds of the Lawrenceville District; the Tubercular Hospital; the Soho bathhouse; and many others, including the Little Sisters of the Poor Building. Always an ardent Republican, Mr. Brennan supported the principles of his party with his vote and influence. He was an untiring worker, and the results benefit this generation and those to come. He was a member of several Republican clubs; and he was also affiliated with the Order of Eagles and the Knights of Columbus. He was a communicant of the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church at the East End of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Brennan married, in October, 1883, in Philadelphia, Louise A. Reinhart, daughter of Professor Adolf A. Reinhart, for years a professor of music in Philadelphia; and Walburg (Ritter) Reinhart.

John P. Brennan died June 11, 1925, in Pittsburgh; he believed in work, and was ever mindful to give the city the best he had, through his profession.

BRENNEN, William James,

Lawyer, Democratic Leader.

Strong in body and soul, William James Brennen was nationally known as a lawyer, Democratic political leader, and friend of labor. In his native Pittsburgh, he won other descriptive titles, such as savant, philanthropist, constructive citizen, and man of many loyal friendships. The story of his life reveals the conquest over humble birth, poverty, lack of opportunity, every sort of obstacle which never fails to thrill an American heart; and it discloses other facts which touch that heart even more deeply. Mr. Brennen was not content with educating himself; he must needs enrich the lives of others with what brought him success and happiness and furnish his fellow workingmen with educational opportunities and inspiration. He was not satisfied with winning legal victories for the rich and powerful, but he lavished on the litigation of labor organizations and on private individuals too poor to pay him in money the same time and skill he gave to the wealthy. Becoming a famous lawyer himself was not all he desired: he found joy in guiding others to professional success. Nor did even his great fortune satisfy him in itself, for he used it to give comfort and happiness to others. His political leadership was an agency for progress in the Democratic party and in Pittsburgh.

William James Brennen was born in Pittsburgh, on the extreme South Side, September 5, 1851, son of John and Teresa (Gallagher) Brennen. His father, born in 1820 in that part of Pittsburgh above Sharpsburg, was educated in the public schools and became a millwright in the Jones & Laughlin American Iron Works. He died in 1888. He was a Democrat, and served as director of the public schools. In 1848 or 1849 he married Teresa Gallagher, daughter of Thomas Gallagher, who came from County Mayo, Ireland, and she died September 20, 1882, at the age of fifty-three. Nine of John and Teresa (Gallagher) Brennen's thirteen children reached maturity: 1, William J., subject of this record. 2. Josephine, who married Joseph O'Conner Campbell. 3. Mary E. 4. John P. 5. Linda, now Sister Berchmans, of the Visitation Order, Wheeling, West Virginia. 6. Sarah, now Sister De Paul of the Sisters of Charity, Greensburg, Pennsylvania. 7. Frank T. 8. Stella, now Mrs. Joseph G. Vilsack. 9. Jessie, now Mrs. Thomas V. Wise.

The struggle of William J. Brennen, eldest son in so large a family, to gain an education was little short of heroic. At

the age of seven he enrolled in the only public school in the town available to him, and for five years he was absent not one day, tardy only twice, although he had to walk the six miles from his home to school and back again. Through snow, rain, and cold, the sturdy and determined figure made its way to what he considered from the very beginning as the fountain of happiness and success. Meantime, in summers, he learned from his father something of mill work and worked under his eye in the rolling mills at the age of ten and a half, when the Civil War kept the iron mills busy. He also studied at parochial schools, beginning at the bottom of the class but becoming its leader at the end of six months. At twelve years of age he began definitely his self-supporting career as machinist's apprentice or "pull up boy," in the mills which employed his father. Thereafter his career was for many years an admixture of mechanical labor and self-education. He aided in forming a literary club known as "The Mechanics' Library," where he met such associates as John W. Brashear, who became a well-known astronomer; Emmet Cotton, later an eminent lawyer; Andrew Burtt, an educator. These ambitious young men studied, read, and debated, preparing each other for their subsequent successful careers. By 1872 Mr. Brennen was an expert machinist, presented with a kit of tools by the Jones & Laughlin Mills, and for some time he followed his trade in various cities, ultimately settling in Pittsburgh.

At nineteen he began to give indications of the quality of human leadership, which later distinguished him above his fellows. He taught night school, composed of fellow mechanics of his own age. A great reader, he prepared the manuscript of a book called "The Machinist's Guide," which, however, was never published. During this formative period, also, he became captain of the Ormsby Hose Company, an old-time volunteer fire department in Birmingham, now the South Side of Pittsburgh, the basis of a life-long association with the fire department. In his early twenties he developed qualities of public speaking, and travelled over the country speaking against the Fernando-Wood Tariff Bill. By 1876 he had become enough of a factor in local politics of the Democratic party to be elected delegate to the Democratic National Convention in St. Louis, which nominated Samuel J. Tilden for president, and there he was, although important in the Pennsylvania delegation, the youngest delegate at the convention. In 1878, at the age of twenty-seven, Mr. Brennen was elected a member of the Pittsburgh City Council on the Democratic-Labor ticket and at once became minority leader. He was on the Gas and Light committees, the Retrenchment, and the Reform committees. He secured the passage of a resolution requesting the legislature to authorize evening sessions of the Council, also of an ordnance for contract street cleaning, and he was active in pushing the bill for supplementing street lighting with gasoline in case gas was unavailable. Early in his political career he was elected to the Board of Aldermen, but was counted out and won his place only after a three-year contest. While Alderman, he studied law and laid the foundation for his wider usefulness. He was admitted to the Allegheny County bar July 19, 1884. Wider political prestige had come to him during this same stage of his career, for he was elected Democratic County Chairman, an office he held until 1895, and delegate to the State convention. For twenty years he was on the stump in every campaign

and present at every State convention of his party save one. In 1883 he was appointed clerk of the committee on labor at the National Capitol, which he helped organize. During his last twenty years he served as a member of the Democratic Central Committee of Pennsylvania. To a man of such extensive political influence, defeat in the various minor offices for which he ran, largely due to his party affiliation rather than to his personal attributes, was of little significance. He was easily one of the foremost Democrats.

Equally famous was Mr. Brennen as a lawyer. No man seems to have specialized in so many directions, for he was called on as an expert in criminal cases, in election contests, and in labor litigation. He was counsel in seventy-six homicide cases, and it was declared that he never lost a capital case. For a quarter of a century he was retained as counsel in nearly every important election contest in Pennsylvania, including the successful Democratic fight against Matthew Stanley Quay as the United States Senator in 1901 on the plea of illegality. Having read and remembered exactly the body of the law which applied to the cases he handled, Mr. Brennen was celebrated for the accuracy with which he quoted laws and for never attempting to twist them or interpret them in accordance with his own interests. He stood as the workingmen's attorney. He was president of the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union for five years before it was merged in the Knights of Labor, which he helped organize in Pittsburgh. He was legal advisor for the Firemen's Protective Association. He represented the defense in the Homestead strike difficulties, himself putting up thirty-one $1,000 bonds for thirty strikers whom he had never seen, but who were faithful to the trust he imposed on them. He was counsel in the Brace boycott case. He was attorney for the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers for years and of the American Flint Green Bottle Glass Workers and the United Coal Miners' Union. He was selected by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America as arbitrator with David L. Oliver in the Pittsburgh Street Railway strike in 1910, resulting in a satisfactory settlement of the controversy. Much of his work for labor organizations was without compensation, and he is said by the Firemen's Protective Association never to have charged a penny for his years of service. Individual workingmen he helped in the same generous spirit. When asked for a bill, he would say: "I am a working man and do not believe in charging a labor organization for my services."

During his practice of the law, he amassed a large fortune and had so large a clientele that when offered the position of first assistant city solicitor he declined it. His early partner was J. K. P. Duff, the firm being known as Duff & Brennen. As the senior partner died in 1888, Mr. Brennen thereafter practiced alone. In spite of his wealth he lived simply in an unfashionable quarter of the town, and never married. He did not drink, smoke, or chew tobacco, nor was he ever heard to use oaths. He was once director of the T. Campbell Glass Company of Pittsburgh and of the Blair Land Company. He was president of the Roselia Foundling Asylum at the time of his death, past worthy president of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 10. He was a communicant of the St. Agnes' Catholic Church of Pittsburgh.

Always an insatiable reader, who loved to talk over with intelligent men current

events and thoughtful matters, Mr. Brennen was dean of the "Steps," a group of political philosophers whose daily sessions in a doorway at Market Street and Liberty Avenue were for more than twenty years a feature of downtown Pittsburgh. Weather rarely interrupted these gatherings at the close of court. Politics, philanthropy, and constructive movements were settled there. "Big Bill" Brennen founded the "Amen Corner Club" after the passing of the "Steps," which met in the southwest corner of the William Penn Hotel lobby. There he was the chief advocate of the "Old Age Pension" law passed in the last session of the Pennsylvania legislature. He banqueted the club members at the hotel shortly before his death. His later days were especially given over to study, particularly of the wide range of religions the world has credited throughout history, to wide reading, and to talk with his friends. He had a fine library, which was presented to the Brashear Memorial. He devoted much time to assisting embryo attorneys who came to him for advice, and dozens of lawyers successful today owe their right start to him.

William James Brennen died in Pittsburgh, April 15, 1924, in the seventy-third year of his life. All Pittsburgh did honor to one of its foremost citizens. The Court of Common Pleas and Criminal courts adjourned out of respect to his memory; the Firemen's Protective Association formed part of the funeral services and drew resolutions of respect; so did the Fraternal Order of Eagles. A great mass meeting brought to the Harris Theater a host of his friends and supporters, and the memorial meeting overflowed the doors of that large building as spokesmen for his services, legal, philanthropic, political, and personal, testified to the benefits he had conferred on the community. His was the rare type of personality which attracts and holds friends everywhere. He was as courageous and daring as he was strong, as tender and generous as he was firm. The Pittsburgh "Post," speaking for the community, said of him:

> Behind the man who so often was thought of as "a war horse of Democracy," impatient of opposition from any quarter, there also was the picture of the patient student, following an ambition when the obstacles encountered would have turned back any but a strong soul. He is to be thought of not only as educating himself, but as having done much to increase the knowledge of his fellow workers. . . . His poularity, irrespective of political consideration, attested his many likeable qualities, and no matter if men differed with him politically, they recognized his strong character, and all who came to know him outside his "fighting harness" found him kind and ever ready to help those in need.

WILLIS, Honorable Frank Bartlett,

Legislator.

National interest has attached to the political advancement of the Honorable Frank Bartlett Willis, lawyer, college professor, ex-governor of Ohio, and member of the United States Senate. He is a man of unusual vision and power, level-headed, unswayed by political expediency, and still in the prime of life.

Frank B. Willis was born at Lewis Center, Ohio, in Delaware County, December 28, 1871, son of Jay B. and Lavinia Adeline (Buell) Willis, and descended from notable New England ancestors who fought in the earlier American wars. His grandparents migrated to Ohio from New England in pioneer days.

Frank B. Willis had a liberal education in the common schools of Delaware County, at Galena High School, and at the Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio, Ohio Wesleyan University, and Miami

G. A. Boyrton

University. His degrees, including those honorary titles bestowed on him for distinction in public service, are: Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Laws. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1906 and for a time practiced at Ada. For some years he occupied a place on the faculty of the Ohio Northern University, part of the time as professor of history and economics and later as professor of law.

It was in 1900 that Senator Willis began on the political career which has carried him so far along the road to national significance in twenty-five years. From 1900 to 1904 he was a member of the Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth General Assemblies of Ohio, to which he was elected from Harding County on the Republican ticket. The zeal and ability displayed by him in that work brought recognition which resulted in his election to the Sixty-second and Sixty-third Congresses from the Eighth Ohio District for the years from 1911 to 1914. He resigned from Congress in order to accept his election to the gubernatorial chair in Ohio, where he administered the affairs of the State with great courage and intelligence from 1915 to 1917. It was Governor Willis who presented the name of Theodore Burton to the Republican National Convention in 1916 and that of Warren G. Harding in 1920. He was the Senator who succeeded Harding when he resigned to become President. Senator Willis was elected to office November 2, 1920, and is to serve until 1927. He retains his interest in the affairs of his home town, of Delaware, Ohio; is director of the Columbia Life Insurance Company; and trustee of Ohio Northern University. His religious adherence is given to the Methodist Church.

On July 19, 1894, Frank Bartlett Willis married Allie Dustin, of Galena, Ohio, and they are the parents of a daughter, Helen Dustin Willis.

BOYNTON, Gorham Lincoln,

Retail Lumberman.

The business career of the late Gorham Lincoln Boynton furnishes an additional example of the success which can be obtained from America's golden opportunities, provided that the necessary prerequisites to success are applied to the opportunities in question. Gorham Lincoln Boynton possessed that fundamental probity upon which all lasting success is predicated, and to this honesty of purpose and deed he added an indefatigable energy and an unusual business acumen. Therefore, the results of his hard work, wise planning and close application to the business in hand, could not do other than spell success in glowing letters. Practically single-handed he built up and stabilized the Boynton Lumber Company, Inc., whose destinies he directed with extraordinary prevision as president and treasurer until his death in the year 1924. Mr. Boynton died at the comparatively early age of fifty-three years, while at the very apex of his physical and mental abilities, at the height of his usefulness, and his death was a distinct loss not only to his immediate family and his business associates, but also to the community in which for so many years he had been a well-loved and foremost figure. Mr. Boynton was public-spirited to a most unusual degree, and was the protagonist in practically every worthy movement which had as its design the advancement and betterment of Woodbridge, New Jersey, its environs, conditions and institutions. His value to the community in which he lived was such that it can be

measured by time alone, only by the passage of years; but by his countless good works he has builded for himself a monument of imperishable love and respect, and one which assures his name of perpetuity.

Gorham Lincoln Boynton sprang from distinguished ancestry, being a direct descendant of the historically famous John Alden, and others equally active in laying the firm foundation of these United States. The Boynton family is traceable through thirty-four uninterrupted generations back to Bartholomew de Boynton who flourished in England in the year 1067, A. D., the family having been planted in Saxon, England, the year before, when William the Conqueror and his Norman hordes over-ran and effectually subdued the country. From this Norman knight, Bartholomew de Boynton, are the many Boynton families of England and America descended. One of the American branches produced a man who was destined to become a powerful and influential figure in the War of the American Revolution, serving as an officer in the Continental Army and becoming one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati. This man was Joseph Boynton, great-great-grandfather of Gorham Lincoln Boynton.

(I) Joseph Boynton was born in Stratham, New Hampshire, January 17, 1755, died in Cornish, Maine, June 24, 1830. He married Rebecca Thurston. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: 1. Alex Scammel, born in 1782, in New Hampshire, died in Bangor, Maine, in 1869; married Lydia Hasey. 2. Nathaniel, of whom forward. 3. Robert Thurston, born in Stratham, New Hampshire, died in Limington, Maine; married Mercy Abbott. 4. Samuel. 5. Joseph Warren, married Rachel Russell. 6. Lydia. 7. Mehitabel.

(II) Nathaniel Boynton, second of the seven children of Joseph and Rebecca (Thurston) Boynton, was born in Durham, New Hampshire, May 14, 1785, and died in Bangor, Maine, in 1869. He married Betsey Clark. They were the parents of the following nine children: 1. Gorham Lincoln (Nathaniel), of whom forward. 2. Robert. 3. George C. 4. Rebecca T. 5. John H. 6. Hannah. 7. Thomas F. 8. Edward. 9. Martha Boynton.

(III) Gorham Lincoln Boynton, eldest of the nine children of Nathaniel and Betsey (Clark) Boynton, was born at Bangor, Maine, October 25, 1807, died January 12, 1888. He married (second), April 23, 1835, Louisa M. Basford, who was born June 25, 1815, died May 13, 1908. Mr. Boynton was christened Nathaniel, but had his fontal name changed to Gorham Lincoln by an act of Legislature about the year 1836, according to the "History of the Boynton Family," page 179. Gorham Lincoln Boynton was the father of ten children, as follows: 1. Cassimer Whitman, of whom forward. 2. Albert Grenville, born March 31, 1837, died January 9, 1898; married, in May, 1862, Frances G. Patten. 3. Henry Sabine, born September 8, 1839, died May 20, 1845. 4. Frederick, born June 26, 1841. 5. Helen M., born August 9, 1842, died April 5, 1843. 6. Helen (2), born March 26, 1844. 7. Charlotte R., born May 30, 1848; married Charles H. Wood. 8. Frederick G., born March 24, 1851, died March 25, 1851. 9. Hervey B., born June 12, 1853, died March 5, 1862. 10. Walter C., born December 31, 1854, died September 28, 1875.

(IV) Cassimer Whitman Boynton, eldest of the ten children of Gorham Lincoln Boynton, was born February 14, 1836, died June 12, 1908. He married, December 20, 1866, Eunice A. Harriman, who was born October 2, 1843, died November

28, 1913. Cassimer Whitman Boynton is sometimes called Charles W. Boynton. Cassimer Whitman and Eunice A. (Harriman) Boynton were the parents of the following nine children: 1. Mary Louise, born September 26, 1867. 2. Helen Grace, born January 23, 1869; married, May 24, 1892, William T. Ames. 3. Gorham Lincoln, of whom this genealogical and biographical review. 4. Georgie Smith, born August 8, 1873; married, June 24, 1903, Alfred Thurston Child, born March 10, 1876. 5. Cassimer Whitman, Jr., born June 26, 1875, died October 4, 1899, unmarried. 6. Ernest Harriman, born January 24, 1878; married, October 16, 1901, Bertha Hinsdale, born February 7, 1877. 7. Albert Beebe, born January 13, 1879; married, October 5, 1904, Agnes Frances Day. 8. Clancy Dempster, born February 20, 1880, died August 11, 1923; married, at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, April 5, 1905, Mathi Kohler, born July 28, 1884; they had two children, Eunice, born October 25, 1906, and Thomas, born January 26, 1913. 9. Dorothea Basford, born October 5, 1886; married, October 5, 1912, Francis M. Drake.

(V) Gorham Lincoln Boynton, to whose memory this biography is dedicated, was born at Woodbridge, New Jersey, January 29, 1871, eldest son and the third of the nine children of Cassimer Whitman and Eunice A. (Harriman) Boynton. His early education was received in the local public schools of his birthplace, following which he attended the Bordentown Military Academy. He then matriculated at Columbia University, New York City, whence he was graduated with the class of 1896, and having taken a thorough architectural course he established himself in that profession in the town of his nativity immediately upon the completion of his scholastic work. Not being entirely satisfied with a career as architect alone, in two years' time he enlarged the scope of his activities to include a contracting business, finally establishing what is now the Boynton Lumber Company, Inc., in 1902, the incorporation taking place in the year 1906. To this business Mr. Boynton devoted himself with tireless energy, and, serving in the dual capacity of president and treasurer, soon brought the concern up to a flourishing basis. After his death in 1924, the business was left without an executive head. His widow, however, being familiar with all the details and many ramifications of the business, immediately stepped into her late husband's place, and under her wise direction the business has continued to grow rapidly. Due to her efforts alone, more than twenty additional warehouses have been added to the property of the concern. The Boynton Lumber Company, Inc., in a flattering state of prosperity, still continues under her leadership (1926).

Mr. Boynton was a prime factor in the erection of the Woodbridge Municipal Building, as was he also in his successful attempts for a Centennial Celebration at Woodbridge. Other business connections were as follows: President of the Woodbridge Building and Loan Association, and treasurer of the Boynton Real Estate Company. He was one of the most active members of the New Jersey Lumbermen's Association and of the Middlesex Lumbermen's Association, and ever took a foremost part in promoting good feelings, coöperation and comradeship among the local lumber dealers.

During the late World War he served as an officer of the local Home Guard, and lent his personal and financial aid freely to bring to a successful completion the many drives for funds incident upon

that war. Fraternally, he was a member in good standing of Americus Lodge, No. 83, Free and Accepted Masons. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Society of the Cincinnati, his membership in the latter having now passed to his elder son since membership in that famous body is predicated upon the law of primogeniture. Mr. Boynton was also a charter member of the Woodbridge Rotary Club, and vice-commander and commander at various times of the Sewaren Land and Water Club. Mr. Boynton did a great deal for general civic advance, and he was a recognized leader in all charitable and philanthropic work, giving constantly of his time, energy and means toward local benevolences. The Children's Playground at Woodbridge, for which he worked indefatigably, has been named the Gorham L. Boynton Playground in his honor and to his memory. Soldiers of all wars, their widows, and children, whose welfare was ever close to his heart, will cherish his name and memory for years to come.

The death of Gorham Lincoln Boynton occurred suddenly at his home in Woodbridge, New Jersey, in the evening of July 4, 1924, news of which came as a great shock to the entire community. The Rotary Club and several business organizations passed resolutions upon his death, and people from all walks of life flocked to the Boynton residence in Sewaren on the day of the funeral in order to pay their last respects to their friend and benefactor.

Gorham Lincoln Boynton was married at Bangor, Maine, on July 8, 1900, to Maude W. Ware, a daughter of Elton and Ada (Higgins) Ware, residents of that city. Two sons blessed this union. They are: Cassimer Ware, born July 22, 1901; and David Eastman, born March 27, 1905. Cassimer Ware Boynton and David Eastman Boynton represent the third generation in lineal descent from Joseph Boynton, an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati. Mr. Boynton is survived by his widow and their two sons, and by four sisters and two brothers, as follows: Miss Louise Boynton, of New York City, Mrs. Alfred Childs, of Terra Haute, Indiana; Mrs. William T. Ames, of Sewaren, New Jersey; Mrs. Francis M. Drake, of Sewaren; Albert Boynton, of Schenectady, New York; and Ernest Boynton, of Woodbridge, New Jersey.

After Mr. Boynton's death a beautiful editorial tribute appeared in the Perth Amboy "Evening News," under date of Tuesday, July 8, 1924, which constitutes such a just appreciation of Mr. Boynton and his life and labors, that it is herewith given inclusion in its entirety—a most fitting peroration to the biography of a great man and a true American gentleman:

The death last Friday of Gorham L. Boynton marked the passing of a man whose value to his associates and his community was almost beyond estimating. Esteemed and respected by everyone with whom he came in contact, and loved by those who knew him, the qualities in his life that makes his death the more sad might well be emulated by all of us. Generous, not only in giving of worldly goods to causes that seemed worthy, but generous to a marked degree in giving of that more valuable thing, his personal time and services, he lived true to the ideal that "he profits most who serves best." Throughout his life there was no half-way measure in anything Mr. Boynton undertook to do; his work of civic or public nature was done thoroughly and in a quiet manner that neither invited applause nor sought personal aggrandizement. There are too few of Mr. Boynton's kind to allow his passing to go unnoticed. The half-masted flags on public buildings in his township, and the men and women that gathered at his late home on Monday to participate in the funeral is ample proof that he was understood and appreciated. And that is the only reward that counts.

LIPPINCOTT, Jason Evans,

Manufacturer.

The rich natural products of that section of the United States, known as the Middle West, and the wide variety of opportunity offered ambitious young men make it a very desirable goal. For that reason it has been built up by migrating New Englanders, who have taken to their new home their sturdy virtues, their shrewdness, and the stability and culture inherited from long lines of New England ancestors. Jason Evans Lippincott spent a long, happy, and useful life in Cincinnati and its vicinity. He was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1861, the son of William Jackson and Sarah (Evans) Lippincott. While he was still an infant, his parents moved to Cincinnati, where William J. Lippincott became a successful business man and well known citizen.

Evans Lippincott (the name he was always known by) attended the Cincinnati public schools and the high school, well known for the excellence of their curricula. His higher education was procured at Swarthmore College, in Pennsylvania, and at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, where he received the degree of Civil Engineer. For a while he practiced his profession in the South, in railroad construction; but he found that he preferred business to civil engineering. Returning to Cincinnati, therefore, he accepted the responsible position of secretary and superintendent of the Swift Iron & Steel Works at Covington, Kentucky, just across the river. In 1889 he joined his uncle in organizing the Lippincott Glass Company, with a plant at Findlay, Ohio, which was in 1891 moved to Alexandria, Indiana. Thus was established a plant destined to become one of the largest factories of lamp chimneys in the country. Under the able guidance of Mr. Lippincott as president and managing head, the company became a testimonial to his ability, untiring industry, his financial genius, and his high professional honor. Mr. Lippincott also busied himself with the manufacture of mineral wool, used for insulation and similar purposes, and became president of the Banner Rocks Produce Company. He found time, as well, to be director of the Fourth National Bank of Cincinnati. His business interests were wide and varied. Mr. Lippincott was affiliated with many groups with whom he had interests in common. He was a member of the National Association of Glass Manufacturers, and of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce. A Republican in politics, he was a valued member of the Republican Club of Indianapolis. He died in the prime of his life at Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1916, and is buried in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

J. Evans Lippincott married (first) Minnie Morner, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who died leaving one son, William Jackson Lippincott. He married (second) Laura d'Isay, in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1889. The daughter of Captain Isaac and Alida (Morss) d'Isay, Mrs. Lippincott is descended from several famous old New England families, including the names of Morss, Haskell, Nichols, and Soule. Her father saw ten years of active service in the United States Army, serving in the 27th Regiment, United States Infantry during the Civil War. He also served as quartermaster in the Spanish-American War. Captain and Mrs. d'Isay have made their home with Mrs. Lippincott, on Resor Avenue, Cincinnati, since the death of Mr. Lippincott. The children of J. Evans Lippincott and his second wife

are: 1. Morss d'Isay, who graduated from Yale in the class of 1922 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and who studied law in Harvard Law School, class of 1925. 2. Benjamin Evans, graduated from Yale University in June, and from Yale Sheffield Scientific School with degree of Bachelor of Arts; he is entering Oxford College, England, fall of 1925, for post-graduate work. 3. Laura Alida, now at school at Dobbs Ferry.

(The Haskell Line).

The Haskell line is prominent in Mrs. Lippincott's maternal ancestry. One of her early forebears came over in the "Mayflower," and others were heroes of the Revolution. A brief outline of the Haskell line is given here. This name in early records is variously spelled: *i. e.*, Hascall, Haskall, and Haskell, the last being most common in America.

(I) Roger Haskell, born in 1618, died at Beverly, 1667. He married Elizabeth Hardy (some records say Hendry or Deudry), daughter of John Hardy (or Hendry or Deudry). They had eight children, among whom was John, of whom further.

(II) John Haskell, son of Roger and Elizabeth (Hardy or Hendry) Haskell, was born about 1637, and died at Middleborough, Massachusetts, March 15, 1706. He married, in January, 1666, Patience Soule, daughter of George Soule, who came to America in the "Mayflower." Among their children was John, of whom further.

(III) John Haskell, Jr., son of John and Patience (Soule) Haskell, was born in 1670. On March 2, 1699, he married Mary Squier, daughter of John and Sarah (Francis) Squier, of Cambridge. Of their children one was Squier, of whom further.

(IV) Squier Haskell, son of John and Mary (Squier) Haskell, was born June 1, 1706. He succeeded to the homestead, which was on the northern boundary of Thompson Parish, Killingly, Connecticut. He and his wife were dismissed to another church in 1727; when he was in Killingly, "Squire Haskell" (Squier, the usual spelling) was among the "Brethren" of the Second Church of Woodstock, dated 1803. Squier Haskell's name appears on the Lexington Alarm list from Colchester, twenty days of service being indicated. Squier Haskell recorded the births of the older children and of his youngest son, but not of his whole family, as is shown by his will. He married Elizabeth, surname unknown. Among their children was Jeremiah of whom further.

(V) Jeremiah Haskell, son of Squier and Elizabeth Haskell, was born in 1751, baptized May 26 of that year, in Dudley, Connecticut. He served in the Revolutionary War. From the "Massachusetts Soldiers & Sailors in the Revolution" (Vol. 7, p. 371) is the following record:

"Jeremiah Haskell (Haskel) of Dudley, Corporal, Captain Jonathan Carriel's Co.; Col. Whitney's Regt."

Company receipt was dated June 13, 1776. Jeremiah Haskell married (first) Hannah Nichols, March 22, 1773, and she died before 1777. He married (second), at Dudley, April 8, 1777, Hannah Newell, daughter of Benjamin Newell. By the first marriage there was a daughter (according to family records) Lavinia, of whom further.

(VI) Lavinia Haskell, supposed to be the daughter of the above Jeremiah and Hannah (Nichols) Haskell, was born January 22, 1774. She married (first) a Mr. Hawes, by whom she had two children: Jeremiah and Dan. She married (second) Caleb Clark. Their children

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were: Nelson, Lemuel, Laura, and Susan, of whom further.

(VII) Susan Clark, daughter of Caleb and Lavinia (Haskell) Clark, was born August 20, 1815. On July 24, 1837, she married Samuel Springer Morss, in Fort Wayne, Indiana. Among their children was Alida, of whom further.

(VIII) Alida Morss, daughter of Samuel Springer and Susan (Clark) Morss, married Captain Isaac d'Isay, and their daughter was Laura, who married J. Evans Lippincott, of this review.

CAULKINS, Horace J.,

Business Man.

It is a wonderful thing for an unknown country lad to invade such a city as Detroit, Michigan, and to so impress himself upon the business life of that city as to found an enterprise and to carry it forward to such a high plane of development that a reviewer termed it "the principal commercial enterprise through which Detroit has made its greatest contribution to art." Yet Horace J. Caulkins did this, and has thereby placed his name high on Detroit's manufacturing Roll of Fame for his art was his business and his business was his art. He reached mature age of seventy-three years and Detroit profited in many ways through his connection with the city and the city's institutions.

Horace J. Caulkins, son of William and Elizabeth (Burns) Caulkins, was born at Oshawa, a town and port of entry of the province and county of Ontario, Canada, about thirty-three miles from Toronto, July 12, 1850, died at his home in Detroit, Michigan, July 16, 1923. His father was a farmer and until reaching the age of twenty he remained at the home farm, his father's assistant, and a pupil in private and public schools. His work on the farm developed a fine physique accompanied by unusual strength, the mental attitude of the lad responding to his physical condition so readily that a most worthy ambition to strive and succeed was a part of the result of those years of out-of-doors work and training.

In 1870 he left the farm and secured a position with a dry goods store at Niagara Falls on the Canadian side, there remaining until removing to Detroit, Michigan, in 1871, that city ever afterwards being his home and business headquarters. His first position in Detroit was as a traveling salesman in the employ of the Detroit Safe Company, and in that and other lines he passed the following six years. In 1877 he entered business under his own name as a dealer in dental supplies under the firm name, H. J. Caulkins & Company. That business expanded into the Detroit Dental Depot, the first plant in the State of Michigan devoted exclusively to the manufacture and handling of dental supplies.

The output of the Detroit Dental Depot required kilns capable of functioning under a very high heat, and later these kilns were perfected for firing enamels and porcelains. This led Mr. Caulkins into an interest in ceramic art, and finally that interest became a passion resulting in the founding of The Pewabic Pottery, devoted to the highest form of ceramic production. During the last twenty years of his life Mr. Caulkins devoted himself to the interests of the highest development of the possibilities offered by his business and also guided the material interests of the Pewabic Pottery, the principal commercial enterprise through which Detroit has made its greatest contribution to art. He was a member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of Detroit, a Republican in politics, a member of the Detroit Board of Commerce, and the Detroit Country Club.

Horace J. Caulkins married, October 28, 1875, Frances Leadbeater, of Detroit, who died June 8, 1878, daughter of Edward and Margaretta (Welsh) Leadbeater. Mrs. Caulkins left a son, Edward Burns Caulkins, of Detroit, who married Sara Platt, of Englewood, New Jersey, and they are the parents of three sons: Dan Platt, Rufus Clark, and Edward Burns, Jr. Sara (Platt) Caulkins died in 1909 and Edward Burns Caulkins married Bertha Bliss in 1912.

Horace J. Caulkins married (second), April 11, 1888, Minnie Peck, of Detroit, daughter of George and Sarah (Butler) Peck, and to them was born three sons and three daughters: 1. George Peck Caulkins, married Alma Fauser, of Detroit, and they are the parents of three children: Barbara, George, and John Erwin. 2. Horace James, Jr., married Evangeline Schreiter, and they have two children: Jean and Horace James, Jr. 3. Sarah Butler Caulkins, married Charles B. Johnson and they were the parents of four children: Stephen Olin, Charles B., Jr., Horace James, and Dan Lee. 4. Henry Lewis Caulkins, married Ruth Stone, and they have a son, Ralph Stone. 5. Esther Lee Caulkins, married Frederick S. Ford; they have a son, Frederick S., Jr. 6. Elizabeth Ann Caulkins, residing at home. 7. William Burns Caulkins, died in infancy.

In an appreciation of the wide reaching influence of the life of Horace J. Caulkins, Marion Holden wrote:

In the death of Horace J. Caulkins, Detroit lost more than a prominent citizen. Over a long period of years and to an extent that few people realized Mr. Caulkins had been an active factor in promoting the art interests of the city.

Quietly but with a forward looking purpose Mr. Caulkins worked to provide for Detroit an adequate foundation and usefulness both in the decorative and the fine arts. He was a museum founder, for years he was on the board of directors and did much for the School of Design. He was also, most literally, a founder of the Society of Arts and Crafts, having long cherished the idea of a society that should be a channel for the completed product of individual workers as opposed to the usual piece work method of factories. He believed thoroughly in the crafts and worked consistently to gain for them an adequate appreciation.

Of course the Pewabic pottery, started and developed by Mr. Caulkins and Mary Chase Perry, now Mrs. William B. Stratton, has, for some years, been the main interest of his life. His keenness for pottery started through the development of kilns for high heat in making porcelain for dental use. He established the Detroit Dental Depot, the first business in Michigan devoted exclusively to the manufacture and handling of dental equipment. In this work he developed the oil firing china kiln and furnace and gradually worked out a system of heats and kilns that are now being used all over the world—in the Sevres pottery in France, and in potteries as remote as China, Japan and New Zealand. For years Mr. Caulkins was president of the American Dental Trade Association—one more evidence of his strength and personality, and of the fact that he was a marked individual in whatever field his interest lay.

Mr. Caulkins' interest and feeling for the ceramics which have been the most absorbing interest of his life, was evident enough to those who have seen him handling his beloved vases, or watched him open a kiln at the Pewabic pottery after a firing. He liked to place the finished jars in tiers on the stairs where his friends, as he expressed it, would get a "jump" out of suddenly coming upon them. All the mechanical side of pottery making was of course understood and developed by him, but his knowledge and interest was just as keen in every phase of the thing. He worked unceasingly to bring the Pewabic product up to the best possibilities of ceramic art. His devotion and patience were undeviating and in spite of failures and long drawn out experiments that seemed to come to nothing, his vision of a definite ultimate object made him unwilling to turn back. The development of the irridescent glaze, for instance, for which the Pewabic pottery is now well known, took constant small experimenting over a period of months and years before anything approaching its present perfection was achieved.

That glaze, developed by Mrs. Stratton and Mr. Caulkins, was one of his chiefest delights. Every firing held the thrill of fresh adventure, something

unexpectedly lovely would inevitably turn up. Mr. Caulkins' feelings for the shapes and surfaces was that of a collector, his pleasure in color, form and quality was something quite apart from the natural pride of the creator. There were jars for which he would take no price, placed carefully in his little closet "beyond purchase," to be taken out occasionally for the delight of friends.

I remember once taking an enthusiastic friend through the pottery. It was a dark day, and I switched on the lights, thinking we could better see the jars and vases. Suddenly Mr. Caulkins appeared in the doorway. "I think you'll like them much better in a natural light," he said in the quizzical way he had. He snapped off the light and took his favorites one by one to the window revolving them in his hands so that we could see the luminous depth upon depth in the various glazes.

Mr. Caulkins was an outstanding example of a business man who threw himself heart and soul into the development of an enduring outside interest. It proved so enduring and so absorbing that he finally came to devote most of his time to pottery making. He never succumbed to the commercial temptation that the pottery constantly offered. More than that, he was quite willing to accept esthetic satisfaction in lieu of cash returns. He and his partner accepted no commercial order that they felt was not esthetically justified. That attitude, had it been the only fine thing about Mr. Caulkins, would have set him apart in a world of the money mad.

Charles Freer once made the remark that when every industry in Detroit is forgotten, the name of Pewabic will be remembered. And, one may add, the name of Horace J. Caulkins will be a part of that memory.

CUTLER, Condict Walker, M. D.,

Physician, Author.

Similar distinction in the medical profession and authoritative contribution to creative medical literature characterize Dr. Condict Walker Cutler, of New York City, and his son, Dr. Condict Walker Cutler, Jr., who likewise resides in that metropolis. They came of a distinguished family whose members established certain traditions borne out in the lives of the present representatives. For nearly three centuries the family and its connections have furnished leadership in business, in the professions, in the establishment and defense of the Nation, in Government, and in religious and civic undertakings.

The first American ancestor of Dr. Cutler was James Cutler, a native of England, who came to the colonies in 1634 and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts. From him and his wife, Anna, the line of descent is traced through their son, James, who married Lydia Wright; their son, John, who married Hannah Snow; their son, Uriah, who married Rachel D. Canfield; their son, Abijah, who married Dinah Lee; their son, Joseph, who married Elizabeth P. Cook, and who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. On his mother's side he is a direct descendant of Peregrin White, one of the Pilgrim Fathers who landed from the "Mayflower." Many of his ancestors took up arms in defense of civilization in the New World they were building up and fought in King Philip's and the Revolutionary wars. The father of Dr. Cutler was Augustus William Cutler, an attorney of note, who was State Senator, and served as Congressman from New Jersey. He married Julia Rebecca Walker.

Condict Walker Cutler was born in Morristown, New Jersey, February 27, 1859, son of Augustus William and Julia Rebecca (Walker) Cutler. He attended the local public and private schools and Rutgers College, from which he graduated in 1879 with the degree of Bachelor of Science, which was supplemented in 1882 with that of Master of Science. Determining on a medical career, he took a course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York City, which bestowed on him the degree of Doctor of

Medicine and highest honors in 1882. His interneship of two years was passed at Bellevue Hospital, where the most varied ailments and types of patients in the city came under his observation and where he gained broad practical experience.

The medical career of Dr. Cutler has been a part of the development of New York City as a center of professional progress. He began as a general practitioner in 1885 and has adhered to this larger form of service without attempting to specialize, although he has been much interested in dermatology and has accomplished much useful curative and research work in that field. From 1888 to 1902 he was physician-in-chief of the New York Dispensary. During the next four years he was instructor in dermatology at the New York Post Graduate Medical School, and from 1892 to 1895 professor of dermatology at the University of Vermont. In 1898 he was appointed visiting physician of the New York City hospitals on Randall's Island. He is a trustee of the New York Dispensary, and consulting physician of the Free Industrial School for Crippled Children. A large private practice has enabled Dr. Cutler to perform a great humanitarian service. He is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a member of the Hospital Graduates' Club.

By no means the smallest of his contributions to modern medicine has come from his pen. Dr. Cutler is the author of the following books: "Differential Medical Diagnosis," 1886; "Differential Diagnoses of the Diseases of the Skin," 1890; "Essentials of Physics and Chemistry," 1885; "Lectures on Dermatology," 1894; besides a progressive group of articles for medical journals. Fishing is his favorite recreation, and he is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Founders and Patriots, the New York Athletic Club, and the Zeta Psi Fraternity. His political affiliation is with the Republican party.

On January 30, 1884, Dr. Cutler married Cora Carpenter, of New York City, also of early New England ancestry, daughter of Wesley Carpenter, of Warsaw, Indiana. To them a son was born, in Morristown, New Jersey, February 27, 1888, Dr. Condict Walker Cutler, Jr.

The professisonal career of Dr. Condict Walker Cutler, Jr., in scope and usefulness, has approximated that of his father. He graduated from Horace Mann School in 1906, from Columbia College with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1910, and from the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1912.

He began as interne and house surgeon in Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, in 1913, and he was interne and resident surgeon at Sloane Hospital for Women. He was appointed assistant attending surgeon at Roosevelt Hospital, 1923, and is also surgeon in chief of the Dispensary. He is also instructor in surgery at Columbia University. Like his father, also, Dr. Cutler, Jr., has written valuable and interesting medical papers, including "Health and the Summer Camp"; "Homemade Surgery"; "Fractures of the Head and Neck of the Radius"; and "Fractures of the Elbow," in which he is co-author.

The World War found Dr. Cutler, Jr., eager to give his services to his country's cause, and he enlisted as first lieutenant in the Medical Corps, United States Army, in 1917, serving with the 26th Division, and at Base Hospital No. 15, American Expeditionary Forces, until 1919. He is a Fellow of the American

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College of Surgeons, of the American Medical Association, and a member of the Academy of Medicine of New York, and the Medical Society of New York State, as well as of the Alumni Association of Roosevelt and Sloane hospitals. He is also enrolled in the Columbia University Club, the Beta Theta Pi, the Nu Sigma Nu, and the Military Order of Foreign Wars. He was commander of the Columbia University Post, American Legion, 1923-24. His chief recreation is tennis or travel.

MOORE, William Van,

Corporation Counsel.

There is probably no American family which has made greater contribution to the civic, intellectual, and financial progress of a community than has that to which William Van Moore belongs made to Detroit, Michigan. For three generations the family has led the city in its onward stride toward its admirable public school system, its municipal integrity and efficiency, and it has helped organize stable financial organizations like the Wayne County Savings Bank.

The family is of Scotch-Irish stock. An ancestor was a member of the Douglas Clan of Scotland that was virtually exterminated in the massacre at Glencoe, Scotland, February 13, 1692. His widow fled with her family to Ireland, where the family was represented until 1718, when several bearing the name immigrated to America, where they were among the first settlers of Londonderry, New Hampshire. The youngest son of one of the immigrants, John Moore, was the great-grandfather of William Van Moore, subject of this record. His son, William Moore, was reared in New Hampshire, and moved to Peterboro, Hillsboro County, where he enlisted for Revolutionary War service, seeing action in the battle of Bennington, July 19, 1777. In December, 1763, William Moore married Jane Holmes, and they were the parents of twelve children, among whom was William Moore, born near Peterboro, New Hampshire. He moved to Clifton Springs, Ontario County, where he was a prosperous farmer and office holder. He saw service in the War of 1812, being present at the burning of Buffalo by the British, and at the engagement at Fort Erie. In 1831 he moved with his family to Michigan and settled in Washtenaw County. There he was the following year made justice of the peace of the pioneer community, which office he held until 1837, when Michigan became a State. He was then justice for twelve years consecutively, and was honored with other official preferment, including membership in the first Constitutional convention of the State, in the first Senate of the State, and in the House of Representatives in 1843. He thus aided in shaping the policy of Michigan during its formative period and left the imprint of his sturdy good sense and honest judgment on the new State. William Moore married Lucy Rice, a native of Massachusetts, and they had a son, William Austin Moore, father of the subject of this sketch.

William Austin Moore was born on a farm near Clifton Springs, Ontario County, New York, and was brought to Michigan when he was eight years old. There he was educated, and at the age of twenty he began preparing for the profession of law by studying at Ypsilanti for two years, and by taking a literary course at the University of Michigan, from which he graduated with the Baccalaureate Degree in 1850. For eighteen months thereafter he taught in Salem, Mississippi. In April, 1852, he began to read law with the firm of Davidson &

Holbrook, of Detroit, being admitted to the bar of Michigan the following January. His practice became extensive and important, particularly as he specialized in admiralty law. In this connection he was retained in most of the important cases in the neighborhood of the Great Lakes, being called to Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, and Milwaukee, as well as to various points in Michigan. Though an able trial lawyer, he preferred acting as counselor. Of him it was said:

> He united a judicial and independent character of mind, long familiarity with the principles of law, excellent foresight, sound judgment and, above all, unquestioned integrity—qualities which admirably fitted him to act the part of conciliator and harmonizer of conflicting interests. His convictions were not reached without careful investigation and consideration, but a stand once taken was not abandoned for any mere question of policy or expediency. All his influence was cast on the side of morality, good government, obedience to law, and the elevation of his fellows. No responsibility laid upon him was ever neglected or betrayed. Many persons of far less worth have attracted a larger share of public attention, but few have done more to conserve, in various ways, the best interests of the city.

William A. Moore was a prominent Democrat, who from 1864 to 1868 was chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and for eight years thereafter represented Michigan as a member of the Democratic National Executive Committee. He served on the Detroit Board of Education from 1859 to 1865, for three and a half years as its president. He long served as attorney for the Board of Police Commissioners; in 1881 he was made a member of the Board of Park Commissioners and in 1884 re-appointed, serving as president for one term and part of a second. He was an organizer of the Wayne County Savings Bank and of the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company, in both of which he was a director and attorney. He was a devoted member of the Baptist Church. William A. Moore married, on December 5, 1854, Laura J. Van Husan, who was born at Saline, Washtenaw County, Michigan, March 12, 1837, a daughter of Caleb Van Husan, leading citizen of Detroit. William A. Moore died September 25, 1906, and his widow five years later.

William Van Moore, only son of William A. and Laura J. (Van Husan) Moore, was born in Detroit, at the old family homestead, December 3, 1856. His preliminary education in the local schools was continued at the University of Michiban, from which he graduated with a Baccalaureate Degree in 1878. He then read law with his father and studied for two years in Boston University, from which institution he received his Bachelor of Laws degree in 1880. He was admitted to the bar in Detroit and became associated with his father in practice. He was thus identified with the law firm of Moore & Canfield, and of W. A. & W. V. Moore, while subsequently he was a partner in the firm of Moore & Goff until 1905, when he became senior partner of the firm of Moore, Standard & Drake. In 1909 he began to practice alone and continued thus until his death, which occurred October 12, 1925. He was recognized as one of the most prominent corporation lawyers of Michigan and had long been general counsel for the Wayne County and Home Savings Bank, of which he was a vice-president. He was a director of the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company and vice-president of the Northern Engineering Works. Like his father, a Democrat, Mr. Moore was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1896, but opposed free silver and won for himself the title of a "gold Democrat." From 1885 to 1889 he was a

member of the Detroit Board of Education, serving for two years as president, and from 1905 to 1913 he was on the Board of Fire Commissioners. Mr. Moore first introduced autos in the fire department in the city of Detroit. He was a generous and devoted trustee of the Woodward Avenue Baptist Church.

Mr. Moore married, on June 28, 1883, Jane C. Andrews, a native of Michigan, daughter of Henry S. and Harriett Augusta (Smith) Andrews, the former now deceased, of Fenton, Genesee County. Mr. and Mrs. Moore were the parents of two children, who, with their mother, survive Mr. Moore: 1. William Van Husan, a prominent business man of Detroit; he married, April 11, 1912, Stephanie Moran, and two children have been born of this union: William John, and Jane. 2. Mary, who married, September 8, 1908, Richard P. Joy, and they are the parents of three children: Richard P., Jr., William Moore, and Thomas Bourne Joy.

A man of dignity and great weight in the community, Mr. Moore was always listed as a supporter or endorser of every project for civic betterment. The soundness of his opinions, the discriminating judgment and clear understanding which he brought to bear on every situation made him a much sought-after member of important councils. As a father, a friend, and a citizen he nobly continued the work begun by his ancestors.

HAY, Clarence Leonard,

Archaeologist.

Actively associated with the scientific recovery of long-buried proofs of a forgotten civilization in Central America and Mexico, and devoting his career to research in the vast treasury and nearly obliterated record of a former age, Clarence Leonard Hay, archæologist, has been instrumental in restoring the vestiges of a people and a period once powerful in industry and the arts. Largely sharing in the present-day successful exhumation of a storied past, Mr. Hay is also a valued factor in the progressive plans of the American Museum of Natural History, with which he is an official, an investigator, and a practical co-worker. Son of the eminent Hon. John Hay, statesman and author, his alliance by name and trait with old American families of great mental and moral worth is inscribed in both genealogy and history.

From the first-comer of the paternal name to America, Mr. Hay's lineage is as follows:

John Hay, who was the son of a Scottish soldier, came from the Rhenish Palatinate about 1750, and settled in York County, Pennsylvania.

Adam Hay, son of John Hay, was a soldier in the Continental Army of the American Revolution, and he settled in Berkeley County, Virginia. He married Mary Boyer.

John Hay, son of Adam and Mary (Boyer) Hay, was born in 1775, and died in 1865, in Springfield, Illinois. He married Jemima Coulter.

Dr. Charles Hay, son of John and Jemima (Coulter) Hay, was born in 1801, and died in 1884. He married, in 1831, Helen Leonard, member of the Leonard family celebrated in New England iron industry, her lineage being as follows: David Augustus[4], David[5], Joseph[6], Joseph[7], John[8], Solomon[9].

Hon. John Hay, LL. D., son of Dr. Charles and Helen (Leonard) Hay, was born October 8, 1838, and died in July, 1905. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Brown University in 1858. He was private secretary to Presi-

dent Abraham Lincoln; was Ambassador to Great Britain in 1897-1898; and was Secretary of State from 1898 to 1905 in the cabinets of Presidents William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt. He married, in 1874, Clara Louise Stone, daughter of Amasa Stone, born in 1818, and died in 1883, railway builder and financier, of Cleveland, Ohio, descendant of Gregory Stone, who came from England in 1635. Their children: 1. Adelbert Stone, who was born in 1876 and died in 1903. 2. Helen, who married Payne Whitney. 3. Alice, who married James Wolcott Wadsworth, Jr., United States Senator from New York, descendant of William Wadsworth, who came from England in the "Lion" to Newtown (Cambridge) Massachusetts, in 1632. 4. Clarence Leonard, of whom further.

Clarence Leonard Hay was born December 19, 1884, in Cleveland, Ohio, and after attending Westminster School he was graduated at Harvard University in the class of 1908 with his Bachelor of Arts degree, receiving his Master of Arts degree from Harvard in 1911. He at once became associated with research work in archæology, particularly in Mexico and Central America. He is a trustee of the American Museum of Natural History; a member of the American Anthropological Association, and the New York Academy of Sciences.

During the World War Mr. Hay served as second and as first lieutenant of infantry in the United States Army, his term of service extending from August 5, 1917, to February, 1919. He is a member of the Racquet and Tennis, and the Harvard clubs.

Clarence Leonard Hay married, August 5, 1914, Alice Appleton, daughter of Francis Randall Appleton, of New York. Their children: 1, John, born August 31, 1915, in Ipswich, Massachusetts. 2. Adele, born March 26, 1917, in New York City.

LANDON, Francis Griswold,

Military and Civic Leader.

In an efficient service rendered the United States Government through several branches of activity, military, legislative, and diplomatic, Francis Griswold Landon has represented with distinction those institutions that are pillars in the greater National temple, and both in this country and on fields overseas he has performed an honored patriotic task and one of meritorious achievement. As major in the New York State National Guard and during the World War, as member of the New York State Assembly, and as secretary of embassy abroad, Mr. Landon has been very prominently concerned with the present history-making epoch in the front rank of affairs. He is of a family that in various of its branches from the days of the Colonial settlers has been intimately associated with early township, Provincial, and State matters, in their civic and military life. Mr. Landon is of English ancestry, his paternal line being as follows:

(I) Nathan Landon, who was born in 1664, and died in 1718, came from England to Boston, probably at the age of sixteen years, and settled at Southold, New York. He married Hannah ——, who was born in 1663, and died in 1742.

(II) Judge Samuel Landon, son of Nathan and Hannah Landon, was born in 1699, and died in 1782. He married Bethia Tuthill, who was born in 1703, and died in 1761.

(III) David Landon, son of Judge Samuel and Bethia (Tuthill) Landon, was born in 1743, and died, at Guilford,

Connecticut, in 1796. He was a captain in the Continental Army of the American Revolution. He married Rebekah Ruggles. (See Leverett-Ruggles V.)

(IV) Nathaniel Ruggles Landon, son of David and Rebekah (Ruggles) Landon, was born in 1784, and died in 1851. He married Mary Griswold. (See Griswold VI.)

(V) Charles Griswold Landon, son of Nathaniel Ruggles and Mary (Griswold) Landon, was born in Guilford, Connecticut, in 1818, and died in New York City, March 23, 1893. When seventeen years of age he went to New Haven, where he obtained his first experience in the dry goods business by entering the employ of Henry Sanford, a wholesale merchant. Seven years later, in 1842, he left New Haven and came to the metropolis to enlarge his experience and to find a wider field for future activities. Fortunately, Simeon B. Chittenden, who was also a native of Guilford, Connecticut, and who had known Mr. Landon as a boy, was engaged in the wholesale dry goods business in New York City, and it was with this business that the young man from New England became identified. With characteristic energy, ability, and faithfulness he applied himself to the discharge of his new responsibilities with such effectiveness that he eventually was made a member of the firm, which then consisted of Mr. Chittenden, John J. Phelps, and George Bliss. The store was then located at the corner of Broadway and Rector Street, and during his first years in the city Mr. Landon boarded at the old "Bunker's Hotel." Later the firm became George Bliss & Company, and removed to No. 340 Broadway. In 1864 Mr. Landon severed his connection with the firm with which he had been identified for twenty-two years, and in 1864 associated himself with the firm of Benkard & Hutton, one of the oldest dry goods houses in the city, founded during the first quarter of the nineteenth century and then located at No. 144 Duane Street. With this concern Mr. Landon was identified during the remainder of his life. Some time after 1864 its location was changed to Nos. 419-421 Broome Street. After the death of the last of the original partners, about 1885, the firm name was changed to that of Charles G. Landon & Company.

Mr. Landon was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of the sub-committee of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, a trustee of the Central Trust Company, and a director of the Bank of America, of the Sixth National Bank, the German-American Fire Insurance Company and the Hanover Fire Insurance Company. He was a trustee of St. Luke's Hospital, and of the American Museum of Natural History, and formerly was a member of the executive committee of the Union League Club. Politically, he gave his earnest support to the Republican party, and always retained his interest in the Republican Club. He was a member of the Union Club, and one of the promoters of the new Metropolitan Club. Though not a member of the bar, he belonged to the Lawyers' Club, having been induced to join it by William Allen Butler, who was one of his most intimate friends.

In 1849, Mr. Landon married Susan Hunter Gordon. (See Gordon V.) She was a member of an old Virginia family and a descendant of the Hunts and Hunters, but had lived in New York City since her childhood. Mr. Landon left five children and nineteen grandchildren. His sons are: 1. Henry H. 2. Edward H. 3. Francis Griswold, of whom further. 4.

Mrs. Townsend Howes. 5. Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt.

(VI) Francis Griswold Landon, son of Charles Griswold and Susan Hunter (Gordon) Landon, was born in New York City, New York, August 20, 1859, and received his early school training in Anthon's Grammar School in his native city. He prepared for college in Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, Massachusetts, and then matriculated in Princeton University, from which he was graduated in 1881, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. In January, 1882, Mr. Landon enlisted in the 7th Regiment of the National Guard of the State of New York, and he was thereafter appointed successively regimental adjutant, captain of Company I, in the regiment, major, and captain of the regimental rifle team. He was also a member of the Militia Counsel of the State of New York; and in 1914 he was graduated at the Fort Leavenworth School of Field Officers.

Meantime, Mr. Landon became active in the political arena, and he allowed his name and influence to be used in official place and in legislative matters. He was a member of the New York State Assembly in 1901, 1902, 1903, and 1915; and he served as chairman of the Dutchess County Republican Committee in 1908. In 1904 he fulfilled the duties of Presidential elector; and then entering upon the diplomatic service, he held the position of under-secretary for the American Embassy in Berlin, Germany, in 1905, and in Vienna, Austria, in 1905-07.

During the World War Mr. Landon served as field director for the American Red Cross, from July, 1917, to August 16, 1918, at Camps Jackson, Mills, and Merritt; was commissioned as major of the United States Army in the Adjutant-General's Department; he so continued to November 10, 1919, when he received his full and honorable discharge from the service. He was president of the Princeton Club, in New York City, from 1915 to 1918; was chairman of the Graduate Council of Princeton University in 1917-1918, and 1921, and in the latter year he was chairman of the National Alumni Association of Princeton University. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars; and of the University, the Athletic, and the New York Yacht clubs.

Francis Griswold Landon married, May 20, 1897, Mary Horner Toel, who was born in New York City, July 19, 1874, and died December 2, 1924, daughter of William and Adelaide (Taber) Toel. She was a member of the Colonial Dames. Their children: 1. Adelaide, born July 3, 1898. 2. Eleanor, born July 28, 1901; married, April 18, 1922, Philip MacGregor Parker, and they are the parents of Jean and Charles.

(The Leverett-Ruggles Line).

(I) Sir John Leverett, Governor of Massachusetts Colony, was born in 1616, and died in 1678. He married Sara Sedgwick, who was born in 1629, and died in 1704.

(II) Ann Leverett, daughter of Sir John and Sara (Sedgwick) Leverett, was born in 1652, and died in 1717. She married John Hubbard, who was born in 1648, and died in 1709.

(III) Mary Hubbard, daughter of John and Ann (Leverett) Hubbard, was born in 1673, and died in 1742. She married Rev. Thomas Ruggles.

(IV) Nathaniel Ruggles, son of Rev. Thomas and Mary (Hubbard) Ruggles, was born in 1713, and died in 1794. He married Anna Bartlett.

(V) Rebekah Ruggles, daughter of Nathaniel and Anna (Bartlett) Ruggles, was

born in 1743, and died in 1821. She married David Landon. (See Landon III.)

(The Griswold Line).

(I) Michael Griswold, who was born in 1597, and died in 1684, emigrated from England to Wethersfield, Connecticut; he married Ann, surname unknown.

(II) Thomas Griswold, son of Michael and Ann Griswold, was born in 1646; he married Mary, surname unknown.

(III) Thomas Griswold, son of Thomas and Mary Griswold, was born in 1674, and died in 1729. He married Sarah Bradley.

(IV) Thomas Griswold, son of Thomas and Sarah (Bradley) Griswold, was born in 1708, and died in 1784. He married Anna Graves.

(V) Ezra Griswold, son of Thomas and Anna (Graves) Griswold, was born in 1753, and died in 1875. He married Mehitable Cleveland.

(VI) Mary Griswold, daughter of Ezra and Mehitable (Cleveland) Griswold, was born in 1786, and died in 1871. She married Nathaniel Ruggles Landon. (See Landon IV.)

(The Gordon Line).

(I) Charles Gordon died in 1740.

(II) Peter Gordon, son of Charles Gordon, was born in 1704, and died in 1770; he married Mary Craig.

(III) Major Peter Gordon, son of Peter and Mary (Craig) Gordon, was born in 1745, and died in 1835. He was an officer in the Continental Army of the American Revolution. He married Susanna Hunt, who was born in 1752, and died in 1823.

(IV) Charles Gordon, son of Major Peter and Susanna (Hunt) Gordon, was born in 1781, and died in 1830; he married Anne Hunter, daughter of Rev. Andrew Charles Hunter, a chaplain in the Continental Army of the American Revolution, and first chaplain of the Cincinnati, appointed by George Washington.

(V) Susan Hunter Gordon, daughter of Charles and Anne (Hunter) Gordon, married Charles Griswold Landon. (See Landon V.)

MEIER, Henry,

Financier.

The name of Meier is one of those whose origin goes back into the mists of remote antiquity. With the many variants in spelling, Meyer, Mayer, Mayor it once stood for the head of a commune, or *maire*, what we would call a "mayor." The German form *Meier* has also the meaning, a bailiff, or steward, or one in general charged with the responsibility of administration.

The Meier coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Per pale (first) azure a lion, or; (second) argent, a tree placed on a terrace vert.

The branch of the family of Meier to which Henry Meier belonged was identified with the state of Hanover, in Prussia, and here he was born March 25, 1819, the son of William Meier, born in the same country about the year 1796, who saw service in the devastating wars of the closing Napoleonic era, a combatant in the final struggle at Waterloo, which decided the fate of Europe. He came to this country in 1839 and settled, remaining until his death in 1865.

Henry Meier, the son of the American progenitor of the family, was educated in the schools of his native Hanover, and at first had in Germany entered upon agricultural pursuits. But coming with his parents to this country he realized that here in the new republic more than in the old régimé of which Napoleon spoke it was true that *La carrière est ouverte aux talents.* He was only therefore for a short time engaged in farm work on his

father's acres in St. Charles County, Missouri, and soon found his way into employment in the city of St. Louis. The first "job" that offered itself to the ambitious lad was that of driver of a delivery wagon. Later he saved enough to buy a wagon of his own, and this small beginning lasted until the year 1846.

His abilities had begun to show themselves to shrewd observers, and he was offered a partnership with John G. Kaiser, and he embarked in the retail grocery trade, the style of the firm being Meier & Kaiser. Its stand was on Franklin Avenue between Fifth and Sixth streets. This arrangement lasted until 1861, at which time Mr. Meier withdrew from the organization and established himself in the wholesale grocery business at No. 909 Franklin Avenue. This enterprise met with great success, and for more than a third of a century Mr. Meier was identified in a prominent manner with the leading business interests of St. Louis. He became interested in the conduct of banking and insurance business as well as those of a commercial nature, and was a large stockholder and, from the year of its organization in 1867, the president of the Franklin Bank. He was the president of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company from the year 1879. He died October 13, 1900.

He married, January 19, 1850, Catherine A. Kaiser, sister of John G. Kaiser, of St. Louis, and she died May 4, 1895. Their children were: 1. Minnie Meier Rohde, deceased. 2. Henry Meier (2), deceased. 3. Julius Meier, married Ida Stockhoff. 4. Edward Meier, deceased. 5. Emma Meier. 6. Lillie Meier.

(The Kaiser Line).

Kaiser Arms—Or, two arms clothed azure, placed in the form of a St. Andrew's cross.

Crest—An arm per fess or above azure, holding a chisel in fess.

The name Kaiser probably originated as did the English equivalent King, in some half-serious half-playful nickname induced by any one of a large number of circumstances—such as the port or bearing of the person, a character which the person displayed, or the role he may have acted in one of the numerous miracle plays which in mediaeval times were a community affair. Whatever the origin, we can be sure that it is one which stretches far back into the early beginnings of patronymics, in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. As a matter of fact, the word "kaiser" in its meaning of "king" or Roman ruler goes back to the personal name of Caius Julius Caesar, who at the beginning of our era so consolidated the Roman domain, that the empire which we call the Roman took its beginning with the rule of Julius Caesar's great-nephew Augustus. From this time, or rather from the end of the period of the first twelve Caesars remotely connected but connected, it is true, with the first Caesar, Julius, the name became a mere title and as such has remained in Russia and Germany.

It is a step from these interesting but remote origins to the democratic times of the present day, but connection there is, nevertheless.

John G. Kaiser, born in Germany, came to St. Louis, Missouri, in 1845, and went into partnership in 1846 with his young compatriot, Henry Meier. The store which they operated was situated on Franklin Avenue and Sixth Street, and is known as the oldest grocery business in St. Louis. From a modest beginning as a retail store, the organization grew, keeping pace with the growth and progress of the city of St. Louis. The City Directory of 1856 records the large wholesale grocery house at the northwest corner of

Franklin Avenue and Ninth Street, known under the style of Meier & Kaiser. Mr. Meier withdrew from the firm in 1861 to establish a wholesale grocery store of his own; but only a few years elapsed before Mr. Kaiser found able and loyal assistance in his sons George and Henry Kaiser. So successful was the business that it was found desirable to form a corporation, and this was carried into effect in 1896, under the name of the John G. Kaiser Grocery Company. Of this John G. Kaiser became president. Upon his death in 1897 his widow, Mrs. Mary (Meier) Kaiser, a sister of Henry Meier, a former partner, became president, George E. Kaiser becoming the vice-president and treasurer, and Henry Kaiser the secretary of the corporation. John G. Kaiser had also other interests, and was one of the incorporators of the Jefferson Mutual Fire Insurance of St. Louis, organized May 1, 1861. The firm continued under the firm name until 1910, when George E. Kaiser entered a new corporation, the Kaiser-Kuhn Grocery Company, of which he was the president, his brother Henry, who was born in St. Louis in 1851, having died in 1910. George E. Kaiser was born in St. Louis December 24, 1865, and entered the firm in 1888. He married Martha Crawford.

Catherine Adelheid Kaiser, sister of John G. Kaiser, came with him to St. Louis and on January 19, 1850, she married his partner, Henry Meier. (See Meier Line.)

REFERENCES—Kaiser Arms: Rietstap, "Armorial General." Siebmacher, 5ter Band, 2te abt., p. 27. Pott, "Die Personennomen," pp. 272-73. Bardsley, "Surnames." Kargau, "Mercantile and Professional St. Louis," p. 475. Hyde & Conard, "Encyclopedia of History of St. Louis," Vol. III, p. 1437. "Book of St. Louisans," p. 323. Family data. Meier Arms: Rietstap, p. 192. Bardsley, "Surnames." Hyde & Conard, "Encyclopedia of History of St. Louis," Vol. III, p. 1437.

BISSELL, Pelham St. George,

Attorney-at-Law.

Of high rank in the legal profession, where he is recognized as a specialist in the trial of customs cases and argument on appeal, Pelham St. George Bissell is also notable for his military achievements. His offices are at No. 26 Liberty Street, New York City, and his clientele covers a wide territory.

The family is old and distinguished, numbering many of the heroes of American history who have shared in shaping the development of this country since Colonial days. It was founded in America by John Bissell, born in 1591 in England, who landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1628, and settled at Windsor, Connecticut, before 1640. He established Bissell's ferry across the Connecticut River, under charter from King Charles, which is still being operated by his descendants. He played an important part in public affairs, being a deputy in 1648, a soldier of King Philip's War, a captain of Windsor Troop, 1676, and quartermaster of the Troop of Horse in 1677. He married Mary Drake, and their son, John Bissell, a soldier in King Philip's War, married Isabel, daughter of Major John Mason, who commanded in the Pequot War in 1637, and was Deputy Governor from 1659 to 1669. The line was carried by their son, Jeremiah, who married Mehitable White, daughter of Lieutenant Daniel White, of Hatfield, Massachusetts; Samuel, who married Mary Kibbe; Isaac, soldier of the American Revolution, who married Amelia, daughter of Captain John Leavitt, soldier of the Revolution; Isaac (2), who married Nancy, daughter of Captain John Wemple, of the Revolutionary Army; George Henry, born in 1821, founder of the petroleum

industry, who married Ophelia Louise, daughter of Charles Griffin. Their son was Rev. Pelham St. George Bissell, born in New York, December 5, 1858, died April 2, 1918, a highly-educated man and well-known Episcopal clergyman. Mr. Bissell received his Baccalaureate and Master's degrees from Columbia University, and was an associate of King's College, London, England. He was ordained priest of the Church of England by Mandel Creighton, Bishop of London, and served as assistant at St. John's, on Bethnal Green, London. In this country the Rev. Mr. Bissell was rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, at Milford, Pennsylvania, of the Church of the Transfiguration at Freeport, Long Island, and of Grace Church, Van Vorst, Jersey City.

Rev. Pelham St. George Bissell married, in 1886, Helen Alsop French, born in 1865, descended from Captain Philip French, born in 1789, who married Phoebe Ann Powell, through their son, Colonel Richard, who married Matilda Wood, and their son, Thomas Jefferson, who married Helen Alsop Bailey, descended from Simon Sackett, founder of Newtown, Massachusetts,. The son of the Rev. and Mrs. Bissell is Pelham St. George Bissell, subject of this record.

Pelham St. George Bissell, son of Rev. Pelham St. George and Helen Alsop (French) Bissell, was born in New York City on April 11, 1887. He attended Cutler School, which he completed in 1905; Columbia University, from which he received his Baccalaureate degree in 1909, his Master's in 1910, and, from the law school of that institution, his degree as Bachelor of Laws in 1912. His professional career began in New York City, about which it has continued to center. Besides his active private practice, he was special attorney to the United States Department of Justice, Customs Division, was attached as counsel to the Appraiser of Customs, Port of New York, and is an expert on customs cases. A Republican, he was vice-chairman of the Fraternal Committee of the Mayor of New York; member of the Republican Committee of New York County, and delegate to various Republican State conventions. Although designated Republican candidate for justice of the Municipal Court of New York City for the First District in August, 1925, Mr. Bissell declined to accept the nomination.

On May 11, 1917, Mr. Bissell was commissioned second lieutenant of the Infantry, Reserve Corps, United States Army, being promoted to first lieutenant in the National Army, December 31, 1917. Other promotions followed: Captain, United States Army, March 26, 1919; major, Reserve Corps, June 21, 1922, in which rank he continues. During the World War, Major Bissell served with the 77th Division, participating in most of the famous offensives. He fought in the Baccarat Sector, June 21 to August 4, 1918; the Vesle sector, August 11 to August 18, 1918; the Oise-Aisne offensive, August 18 to September 16, 1918; the Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 26 to November 11, 1918. He has held official positions with many military organizations growing out of the World War as well as those of historic interest. The Military Order of Foreign Wars has benefited by his services as deputy secretary general and secretary of the New York Commandery; and the American Legion by his officiating as Past Vice-Commander, New York County, Commander of Greenwich Village Post, No. 18, and his membership on the County Committee. He is a member and Senior Vice-Commander of the Society of Amer-

ican Wars; member of the Sons of the Revolution, on whose Church Committee he formerly belonged; the St. Nicholas Society, in which he is Color Guard; the Society of Colonial Wars, being a member of its Council; the Veteran Corps of Artillery, Society of the War of 1812, a member of the honorary staff; New York Society Military and Naval Officers of the World War, serving on the membership Committee; Military Order of the World War; Veterans of Foreign Wars, serving as Judge Advocate of Downs Post; Societé des 40 Hommes and 8 Chevaux, American Legion (past Chef de Gare, New York County; Past Grand Avocat, New York State) and Grand Chef de Gare, New York State; Reserve Officers' Association, on whose Executive Committee he serves; and the 77th Division Association. He was awarded the Conspicuous Service Cross of the State of New York for a memorandum of commendation from the commanding general of the 77th Division during the Argonne offensive in October, 1918.

Mr. Bissell is a member of the Bar Association of the City of New York, which he has represented on many committees, of the New York Historical Society, and the Junior Order United American Mechanics. A communicant of the Episcopal Church, he is vestryman for Grace Church (Van Vorst). His favorite forms of recreation are motoring and fishing. His clubs: The Army and Navy, Columbia University, the National Republican, in which he is secretary of the Membership and City Affairs Committee; the Church Club of New York; Town and Country Club; and the South Shore Yacht Club.

In Columbia, South Carolina, on November 10, 1910, Mr. Bissell married Mary Valentine Yale Bissell, daughter of Major Eugene V. N. Bissell, of New York City, an officer of the United States Army, and of his wife, Mary Valentine (Yale) Bissell. Children: 1. Helen Alsop, born November 23, 1911. 2. Pelham St. George, 3d, born October 20, 1912. 3. Mary Sackett, born March 25, 1915. 4. Nancy Wemple, born October 30, 1917. 5. Ruth Mason, born October 21, 1918. 6. Ophelia Louise, born June 13, 1920. 7. George Henry, born June 12, 1922. 8. Elizabeth Goodwin, born April 12, 1924, died December 10, 1924.

POLLOCK, Gilbert K.,

Lawyer, Political Leader.

Unusual business acumen, legal ability of a high order, and such capacity for leadership that he was seated in the City Council of Richmond, Virginia, for twenty-one years, gave to Gilbert K. Pollock, of Richmond, a prominent place in the public eye. The following tribute sums up his achievements, in part:

> Many a so-called good citizen regarded him as "a politician." He was a politician; he had grown up in an atmosphere permeated by politics at first hand; in his younger days he knew the rough and tumble of ward politics. And it is because he was a politician that Richmond owes him what it can never repay for his years of service in the Council. Because he was a politician, he was able to accomplish during any year of his service more for the good of Richmond, the material advancement of Richmond, than the average man who thinks himself a good citizen even attempts to in a lifetime.

Gilbert K. Pollock was born in Richmond on May 2, 1871, son of Thomas H. and Isabel (Fraser) Pollock. His father, too, was a leader of men, and for something like twenty years exercised in the Council the power later handed on to his son. The inspiration of his hopes and visions for the city shaped the altruistic

ambitions of his son. The boy was educated in the grade and high schools of Richmond, and after earning his living for a time as clerk, saved money to pursue the law course at the University of Virginia. He was, indeed, conducting a successful real estate business while studying law, and he triumphantly achieved the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Admitted to the bar, he began a general law practice. His first partnership with L. O. Wendenberg being dissolved after a number of years, Mr. Pollock practiced alone throughout the rest of his active years. He was highly successful, having a State-wide reputation for brilliance in the criminal branch of the law.

It was, however, as a political leader that he was best known. During his twenty-one years in Council he was considered a leader in debate and parliamentary procedure. He played an important part in debates on transactions concerning public utilities and annexation schemes. Since he knew intimately all the branches of the city's government, the men who operated them, and the objectives in each case, he was considered a leader on the floor of Council, and his advice was always sought by persons interested in municipal affairs. He was able to sift the good and bad in proposed reforms. He knew the rules governing legislative bodies, and he had instantly available, by virtue of his ready and well-stored mind, the whole of this useful knowledge. His presence at Council and committee meetings could be relied on, even when other business pressed hard. His primary interest was the development of adequate rapid transit, and for that reason he was a leading figure in the Richmond Rapid Transit Company, whose success is a monument to his efforts.

Outside this well-rounded public life, Mr. Pollock lived a happy life in a home that was a model of domestic happiness, among many and devoted friends, and in a gracious and cultured atmosphere. He was a devotee of music, and played well on a number of instruments. Prominently identified with Masonry, he had taken all the degrees of the order possible in this country. He was still a young man, comparatively, and in the prime of his effectiveness toward the promotion of city interests when he died, on February 7, 1924, in Baltimore, Maryland.

Gilbert K. Pollock married Ferdie E. Davison, of Richmond, who survives him. Children: Cornelia Fraser, Elizabeth, and Gilbert K., Jr.

There are men whose memories are always green in the minds of those who knew them; whose personalities are so vivid that the recollection of them is lasting. To that group belonged Gilbert K. Pollock, whose geniality, wit, and intellectuality made him a delightful companion, whose ready smile brought cheer to all who met him. He overcame almost insurmountable obstacles, practically unaided, and he was so successful in his exacting profession that he proved himself a man of unusual force. He was brave in misfortune and lovable, even in the worst of health. Where many a politician uses his power for his own advancement, Mr. Pollock used the tools he found to hand for the community's welfare, and thus did more to better conditions than many a zealot without his experience. Of him it was said: "He did not stand on the street and denounce the city government; he went into the city government and exercised his fine ability and his trained political perception for the development of his city."

Albert Zimmerman

ZIMMERMANN, Dr. Albert,

Manufacturing Chemist.

In a wholly unobtrusive and yet a very forceful manner, through faithful and progressive practice of his profession, did Dr. Albert Zimmermann, widely known chemical engineer, late of New York, became famous over a great area of the country for his outstanding ability. He was one of those deeply learned men, in love with the sciences and their vast treasure houses of knowledge and benefits to humanity, who sought to be of the greatest service possible to his clients and, through them, to the whole body of people, for whom he firmly believed all things were created or revealed. He considered himself, by native endowment and culture, to be essentially a medium for the transmission, within his capacity, of his gifts to his fellow-men. In constant realization of this fact, Dr. Zimmermann labored indefatigably and efficiently to help others; this he did both as a chemical engineer in a constructive way, and as a doctor of pharmacy in the laboratory. Incidentally, he was eminently successful from the emoluments of his practice, and numbered among his clients some of the most important manufacturing chemists in the country.

Albert Zimmermann was born in New York City July 23, 1865, the son of John Charles and Helen Christina (Ritter) Zimmermann, who were natives of Germany; his father engaged for many years as a wine manufacturer for the Longworth Company at Cincinnati, Ohio. The son, Albert, received his preliminary training in New York public schools. His parents were not wealthy, but they were frugal, honest folk, who had the laudable ambition for seeing their son well educated and get a fair start in the world. To this end they did the best they were enabled, and Albert, by his own efforts, did the rest, which, in his case, was the greater part. The science of chemistry early had its attraction for him, and he bent every energy and directed most of his thought toward acquiring a thorough knowledge of that science as would make it practicable for him to engage in it as a life calling. With this objective in view he studied at Cooper Institute, then Columbia University, broadening his researches with courses in both the medical and chemical departments. He finished his education at the New York College of Pharmacy, having earned his degrees of Chemical Engineer and Doctor of Pharmacy and become equipped to practice in broadly related fields of the science of chemistry. On his graduation from the New York College of Pharmacy, he was awarded the medal struck for the members of the class of 1884, and as an alumnus of that institution he ever afterward took a deep interest in its welfare. Following his graduation he spent some time as a pharmacist in a drug store, then, in 1888, he became identified with Fraser & Company, of New York City, as a chemist in microscopic and research work.

Having arrived at the place where he might receive clients seeking his services, Dr. Zimmermann soon made contracts that were at once valuable and influential. One of these was made in connection with his practice as chemical engineer. The Palmer Lime and Cement Company of York, Pennsylvania, had learned of the chemist's ability and the soundness of his principles in practice, and retained his services in the matter of constructing their large plant at York. He demonstrated his skill as a chemical engineer in the lime and chalk industry by supervising the building, after his own designs, of two of the largest lime kilns in the United States for his York client. The

successful execution of this commission brought Dr. Zimmermann to the attention of other important concerns, which added to his clientage. He also performed a great deal of work for E. R. Squibb & Sons, the widely known firm of manufacturing chemists, of New York City. At the time of his death he was chief chemist for M. J. Breitenbach & Company, manufacturers of medicines, of New York City. It was in these latter associations, as doctor of pharmacy, that he did invaluable service in bringing out remedies of proved curative properties in combatting the afflictions of the sick and injured. He was invited by F. H. Seely in 1905 to go to St. Louis, Missouri, as chemical engineer of the plant of the Mallinckrodt Company, manufacturing chemists. He also received a commission from Lowell M. Palmer, of Chicago, Illinois, to manufacture pepsin from the stomach of hogs. Dr. Zimmermann was instrumental in putting the plant on a sound basis and it later was sold to a concern in Detroit, Michigan, for $50,000. During the period that he was executing this assignment, the stomachs of hogs at the rate of 60,000 in a single week were used in the process.

Dr. Zimmermann enjoyed a very wide acquaintance of the members of his professions throughout the country, and was affiliated with the Chemical Society and the Chemical Engineering Society of New York, and with the American Chemical Society. He was a trustee of Grace Gospel Church, Brooklyn, an undenominational body, in whose work he took an active interest. One of the most delightful occasions in Dr. Zimmermann's career was a tour of the world, which he made both for pleasure and research, and on which he conducted a very profitable study of the subject of quinine, its sources and application. The material he gathered on this tour was of immense service to him in his work in the laboratory. The greater part of his research abroad was conducted in the island of Java, and of his observations of the newer methods of cinchona cultivation, the chief source of quinine, he wrote most illuminatingly for "The Druggists' Circular and Chemical Gazette." He also contributed valuable and exhaustive information on the following subjects, the papers on which were prepared by him: "The Accelerating Action of HCl upon the Starch-Converting Properties of Pancreatin and Malt" (paper read before the Pharmaceutical Division, June, 1911, meeting of the American Chemical Society, Indianapolis, Indiana); "Laboratory Studies of Pepsin, Pancreatin and Combinations of These Ferments" (read before Division of Pharmaceutical Chemists, American Chemical Society, June, 1911, meeting); "Laboratory Studies of Rennin" (paper presented at American Chemical Society meeting at Washington, D. C., December, 1911).

When Dr. Zimmerman was compelled to yield to the sudden call of the Reaper, May 23, 1926, as he was preparing to visit his summer home in New Paltz, Ulster County, New York, he was in the very prime of his powers, and it seemed that he had many more years of usefulness before him. He had, however, lived a life filled with the intensity and devotion of the lover of his profession and of the humanity which his practice of it indirectly but actually benefited.

FESS, Hon. Simeon D.,

Legislator.

Among the Senators of the United States a well-known name is that of the Hon. Simeon D. Fess, of Yellow Springs,

Ohio, whose liberal educational outlook found expression in his chairmanship of the House Committee on Education during his term in that body, and who is favorably known as a progressive educator and educational administrator. The same qualities of vision and understanding interest in public welfare have characterized his service since 1923 in the United States Senate.

Senator Fess was born on a farm in Allen County, Ohio, December 11, 1861, son of Henry and Barbara (Herring) Fess. Like many of the illustrious sons of his State, he graduated at Ohio Northern University, in Ada, in 1889, receiving his Baccalaureate degree in the Arts, and, subsequently, his Master's, in 1891. That of Bachelor of Laws was bestowed on him in 1896, and the honorary title of Doctor of Laws in 1900. His first pedagogic work was as head of the department of American History at his *alma mater*, 1889 to 1897, from which he passed to that of director of the College of Law, 1897 to 1900. While vice-president of Ohio Northern University, Professor Fess was called by President Harper, of the University of Chicago, to that institution in 1902, and there he was lecturer until 1907, at the same time pursuing his own graduate studies. For the decade from 1907 until 1917, he was president of Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio, meeting with great success in an extension of its curricular opportunities and in an enlarging of its student body.

Meantime, Senator Fess' interest in public affairs in general was growing, and popular confidence in him kept pace with his own ambitions. He was delegate to the Ohio Constitutional Convention in 1912, of which he was vice-president; chairman of the Education Committee, and the author of the amendment creating the department of State Superintendent of Public Instruction and other organization factors. It was in 1913 that he was elected from the Sixth Ohio District to the Sixty-third Congress, a widening of his potentialities which bore fruit in reëlection to the subsequent Congresses from 1915 to 1923, from the Seventh District. He was chairman of the Committee on Education, member of the Rules Committee and the Library Committee of the House. As chairman of the Republican National Congressional Committee he had the direction of the Congressional elections in 1918 when the Democratic majority of twelve gave way to the Republican majority of thirty-eight, and of the more signal success of 1920, when the Republican majority was increased to one hundred and seventy. Nominated to the United States Senate at the Republican primary, August 8, 1922, he was in the November elections victorious by a majority of 50,601. His term endures until 1929, and further outstanding achievements may well be looked for from a man of his intellectual stature.

Senator Fess has written an excellent book, "Outline of United States History" (1897); also "Outlines of Physiology" (1899); "American Political Theory" (1907); and a useful handbook on "Civics in Ohio" (1910). From 1903 to 1906 he was editor of the "World's Events." He is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias. His church is the Methodist Episcopal.

Simeon D. Fess married Eva C. Thomas, of Rushville, Ohio, in 1890, and their home is at Yellow Springs.

McCUTCHEON, David C.,

Editor and Publisher.

The late David C. McCutcheon, executive head and owner of the Mercantile

Publishing Company, and one of the most influential and prominent business men of the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was called to his eternal rest in the last days of 1925. His entire business life had been most profitably spent in the field of news dissemination, of printing, and publishing, and that his activities reacted to the advancement of progress in Pittsburgh is not to be doubted. His business life was controlled and actuated by a strict code of professional ethics, among whose ramifications were those prerequisites to success—no matter what the field of endeavor—of proved ability, great efficiency, high integrity, perseverance, and absolute and unquestioned honesty of thought, purpose and deed. That he will be greatly missed in the city in which he lived and labored for so many years is a foregone conclusion.

David C. McCutcheon was born on South Seventeenth Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on August 15, 1872, a son of John C. and Mathilda (Moffatt) McCutcheon, both of whom, now deceased, were of fine old sturdy Scotch-Irish ancestry, and early settlers of Pittsburgh.

The son, David C. McCutcheon, in early boyhood, removed with his family from the South Side to Bluff Street in the old Sixth Ward, where he resided for many years. He attended the Forbes Public School and the Central High School of Pittsburgh, and completed his scholastic work at the Indiana Normal School of Indiana, Pennsylvania. He embarked upon his business career by accepting employment in the advertising department of the Pittsburgh "Dispatch," and later became a reporter for this newspaper. For several years he was manager of the Pittsburgh "Bulletin," and later was connected with the Pittsburgh "Index" in a similar capacity, from which he retired to take up his own business. He organized and established the Mercantile Publishing Company, publishers of the "McCutcheon Service," a nationally known specialized mailing list, and continued in this field of endeavor with great success during the balance of his life. The "McCutcheon Service" is published in book form, and shows to subscribers the moneyed purchasers in out-of-town communities; shows substantial families worth from $25,000 to $1,000,000 and more in all the zones covered; and shows the head of the family, conservative estimate of wealth, business, occupation, or source of income, home address, members of the family residing at home, and the age and sex of the children. The service eliminates waste because it is not padded with dead wood. It is dependable because it is the result of diligent and indefatigable work by representatives of the organization, assisted by the best and most reputable authorities in each town, with access to assessors' lists, court records, etc. It is not a blue book in any sense, or a directory of persons prominent in society circles. It is a compact and detailed business service enabling the users to get into direct touch with buyers who have money enough to meet their obligations with reputable concerns. It is a most excellent service, and a great asset to modern business.

After a singularly full and most useful and constructive life, David C. McCutcheon died in St. Margaret's Hospital, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on December 20, 1925, in his fifty-fourth year. His death, coming as it did while at the very prime of life and at the very apex of his mental and physical abilities, was a great shock to his many friends and acquaintances, not only in Pittsburgh and its environs, but in New York City, Philadel-

G. H. Bergenberg

phia, Chicago, Detroit, Kansas City, and many other cities in which he conducted branches of his greatly ramified business. He was a man of great geniality, and of an engaging yet dominant personality which made friends for him wherever he went and which won him the affection and esteem of all of his employees. He was a past president and a member of the board of trustees of the Pittsburgh Press Club; a member of the board of governors of the Swedish Glee Club; and a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. He was president of the Press Club for two successive terms, and during his tenure of office the club was able to purchase its own club building. Mr. McCutcheon was also active in many other local organizations, and gave freely of his means to aid in welfare work, benevolences and charities. His greatest achievement, and an incomparably fine gift and legacy to American business, is his "McCutcheon Service." In giving the data pertaining to the individual in question, the estimate of wealth in every case is a conservative figure obtained from the most reliable sources in the town covered, and in many instances is verified by bank officials; but it is not for credit purposes. However, many of its users—especially those in banking and bond houses—have reported the estimate as being very conservative. The "McCutcheon Service" will long remain a most fitting monument to the memory of so able a man.

David C. McCutcheon was married at Greenfield, Indiana, on December 28, 1909, to Florence Binford, a daughter of John H. and Lucy (Coggeshall) Binford, well known and highly respected residents of that community. The father, John H. Binford, was a native of Greenfield, while the mother was a native of Richmond, Indiana, both being of Quaker faith. John H. Binford was a prominent lawyer and banker; organizer and director of the Capitol State Bank of Greenfield; organizer and president of the Palestine State Bank; a member of the Indiana State Bar Association; and a most active worker and prominent man in the public school and educational work in general throughout his section of Indiana. David C. McCutcheon is survived by his widow and their two children: 1. David C., Jr., born February 13, 1911. 2. Florence Binford, born March 29, 1917.

BENZENBERG, George Henry,

Eminent Engineer.

Although he retired from active work in his profession twenty-five years ago, George H. Benzenberg, who died in Milwaukee on his seventy-eighth birthday, May 31, 1925, is still remembered as one of the country's most eminent engineers. His achievements as city engineer of Milwaukee during the period that it was developing most noticeably from a small town into a city, won for him nation-wide reputation. Mr. Benzenberg was also a prominent figure in Masonic circles throughout the country. He was the only son of Henry and Christina (Rugee) Benzenberg, both of whom were of German birth. The father was a cabinet and piano-maker, and lived for a time in New York before coming to Milwaukee.

George Henry Benzenberg was born in New York City, on May 31, 1847, and moved to Detroit with his parents a year later. He attended the Detroit public schools, and then entered the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1867 with the degree of Civil Engineer. Many years later, in 1912, his *alma mater* granted him the degree of Doctor of Engineering, *honoris causa*, and

a year previous he received from the University of Wisconsin the honorary degree of Doctor of Sciences on account of his notable achievements in the field of engineering. After leaving college Mr. Benzenberg was employed by the government for two years on primary triangulation of the Great Lakes. He was locating engineer for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad in Iowa, in 1870. From 1870 to 1873 he was at the work of location and construction for the Milwaukee Northern Railroad. He was also the designer of the ore docks for the Bay View Iron Works, and of the track system for this plant, which is now a part of the works of the Illinois Steel Company.

Entering the city engineer's office of Milwaukee as assistant in 1874, he was appointed city engineer in 1882 and was reappointed by both Republican and Democratic mayors until 1889. This was a period when the duties of city engineer were many and varied; for in addition to being responsible for projects of a strictly engineering nature, he was expected to act as advisor to the public works commissioners, heads of the board, and park commissioners. Under his jurisdiction were pavements, bridges, parks, sewers, the water department and other branches of the city service, and almost immediately after he assumed office, Mr. Benzenberg began the development of these municipal works on broader and more permanent lines than were previously in use. He put up steel and iron bridges in place of wooden ones, commenced the laying of permanent street pavements, built the first great viaducts across the valleys, and made improvements in the sewerage system with a view to elimination of unpleasant odors in the rivers and relief of flood conditions. Among the projects completed under his régime were the Sixteenth Street Viaduct, the Holton Street Viaduct, the North Avenue high service pumping station, the Jones Island pumping station, and the first intercepting sewer system. The flushing station and flushing tunnel designed to keep the Milwaukee River clean and clear, and the Milwaukee River dam, built to keep the upper river suitable for boating, swimming and fishing, were also important achievements that have served their purpose well in the decades since their construction. But the feat that won for him the greatest renown was the design and construction of the intake tunnel planned to give the city its water supply. He planned to run this intake tunnel more than eight thousand feet out into the lake, and the novelty of the scheme was such that engineers all over the country became interested in the undertaking. Quicksand and other obstacles were encountered, and the contractors actually gave up and quit work on the project, but Mr. Benzenberg took personal charge and carried it through to a successful completion.

His courage and persistence, and his resourcefulness in the face of difficulties were proverbial in Milwaukee. For ten years he struggled with the municipal authorities to obtain funds for the Sixteenth Street Viaduct, and the appropriations for the Holton Street Viaduct were also the outcome of his personal effort. His scheme for flushing the Milwaukee River by building a tunnel from the lake was violently opposed, not only by the city officials but by fellow-engineers who declared that the project was not workable, and who were not convinced until they saw the pumps actually in operation. But for all these numerous situations in which it was necessary for him to win over opposition, he consistently refused

to let politics play any part in his official duties. He was a Republican, but was held in high regard by members of both parties, chose his subordinates for their ability and not for their political connections, and never allowed the discharge of any employee in his department for political reasons. In addition to his notable work on the sewerage and water systems of Milwaukee, his development of parks received great praise.

Because of his outstanding success in Milwaukee, Mr. Benzenberg became widely known throughout the country, and was many times called into consultation by commissions in Chicago, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Omaha, Dayton, Toledo, New Orleans, and a number of Eastern cities. Other offers which would have brought him international fame poured in upon him, but his code of ethics and honor forbade his abandoning projects undertaken, even though he would profit greatly by them. When he left Milwaukee in 1889, he went to Cleveland, and there carried to completion the waterworks tunnel, which had been abandoned as an impractical undertaking. In 1897 he was appointed consulting engineer to the board of trustees of the Cincinnati Water Works Commission. The task of providing Cincinnati with an adequate system proved an unusually difficult and intricate matter. Upon the death of Gustave Bouscaren in 1904, Mr. Benzenberg succeeded him as chief engineer and carried the project to a successful completion. The filtration plant at Cincinnati is considered a signal achievement.

He retired from active life in the engineering world twenty-five years ago, but continued to be called in as consulting engineer by cities with special problems on which they wished his expert advice. Mr. Benzenberg held a high position among men of his profession, and served actively in the following societies: American Society of Civil Engineers, director from 1895 to 1897, vice-president from 1901 to 1902, and president from 1907 to 1908; American Water Works Association, president from 1893 to 1894; American Society of Municipal Improvements, president from 1895 to 1896. After his retirement in 1909, he continued to take an interest in civic welfare, and was appointed head of the Sewage Commission by Mayor Bading, the work of which body in sewage disposal has become internationally known. He became a trustee of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company in 1904, and served as such until his death. As chairman of its Building Committee, he supervised the erection of the Home Building of the company, a magnificent structure costing about $3,000,000. The following story illustrates Mr. Benzenberg's attitude in the face of difficulties. The foundation diggers struck quicksand, and laboring in vain amid great risks, they made their way to Mr. Benzenberg's office, wanting to abandon the job. The order came back clear and quick. "Go back on the job, you fellows, or I'll fire the bunch of you. If the quicksand slide leads to hell, we'll go right after it and plug it up." And as good as his word, he followed the men to the work and took personal charge until the difficulties were overcome.

Mr. Benzenberg was very well known in the Masonic Order, a member of the various bodies and an official in many. He was made a Master Mason in Excelsior Lodge, No. 175, Free and Accepted Masons, in Milwaukee, September 16, 1874, and served as Worshipful Master in 1889, 1890 and 1891; exalted a Royal Arch Mason in Excelsior Chapter, No. 40, Royal Arch Masons, in Milwaukee, Janu-

ary 16, 1875; greeted a Royal and Select Master in Wisconsin Council, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters, in Milwaukee, in 1881; created a Knight Templar in Wisconsin Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, in Milwaukee, April 25, 1876, and served as Eminent Commander in 1881, 1882 and 1883; in the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, of Wisconsin, served as Grand Senior Warden in 1879, Deputy Grand Commander in 1882, and as Grand Commander in 1883, 1884 and 1885; elected a trustee of his Blue Lodge in 1894; elected a trustee of his Chapter in 1886; elected a trustee of his Commandery in 1914, and held each of these trusteeships until his death; received the degrees of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite in the Bodies of the Rite in Milwaukee in June, 1877, and served as Commander-in-Chief of Wisconsin Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, from 1889 to 1894; received the thirty-third degree and Honorary Membership in the Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, at Chicago, September 14, 1886, and was crowned an Active Member at Philadelphia, September 19, 1899; and served as Deputy for the State of Wisconsin from 1912 to 1923, when he resigned on account of ill health. At the time of his death Mr. Benzenberg was the oldest living Past Commander of the Wisconsin Commandery, and well and widely known as a sincere Christian gentleman and a devoted and enthusiastic Mason. Among his fraternity he was lovingly called the Grand Old Mason of Wisconsin. His health had been failing for some time, and he died at his home in Milwaukee, on his seventy-eighth birthday, May 31, 1925.

He is survived by his wife, Alvina (Wolfrum) Benzenberg, whom he married December 16, 1879, and their daughter, Mrs. May (Benzenberg) Mayer, with her two sons, Sandro and Philip, resides in New York City.

Funeral services were held in the Scottish Rite Cathedral, Past Master Charles Borst officiating, under the auspices of his own Excelsior Blue Lodge, with many other Masonic bodies participating. Honorary representatives came from near and far to pay their last tribute at these services, and friends and Masonic brothers followed his body to its final resting place, passing the flag, which dipped in homage from the tower of the City Hall.

From the press, as from Engineering Societies and Masonic bodies, sincere expressions of appreciation have come spontaneously, and it is safe to say that few men are as universally loved and respected as he was, and to few is it given to live such a long life of genuine usefulness and honor.

TALBOTT, Colonel Harry Elstner,

Construction Engineer.

The following tribute is from the pen of Governor James M. Cox, an offering to the memory of his friend, Colonel Harry E. Talbott, of Dayton, Ohio.

Death has levied a heavy toll on the substance of this community this winter. After all, a very vital asset of any place is its citizenship, and those who assume a distinct leadership in potential activities can least be spared.

In the final accounting of the career of Col. Talbott, one needs to recite only the excellent qualities of his nature and carry a narrative of his achievements. They are but the making of substantial eulogy. He was essentially a self-made man, but he was endowed with the elements of brain, character and industry in such rare degree that his success in its final analysis occasions no surprise. The chemistry of human composition is so different that one must reflect upon the thoughts as to whether in the whole scheme of things the design of the Almighty is not pre-

dicated in the first instance upon the dispensation of talent.

An engineer is ordinarily a well-rounded man. It may be that inherent traits lead to the choice of this profession, or the training itself may develop a fabric of strength which otherwise would be uniformed.

The truest index to this man of parts was the circumstances in the early days of his career which determined his ultimate career. It required a brave and confident spirit to attack the rugged elements of the northern forests and make the resources of nature yield to the genius of man. Marshalling an army of more than a thousand workmen, Col. Talbott carried the steel and steam of modern transportation into the unexplored fastnesses of the Algoma country. Man progresses in proportion to the resistance he overcomes. To visualize possibilities and write them into the chart of practical accomplishment is the mark of real leadership. The man who plowed his way to his goal through the snows of the bitter winters of the Upper Superior country was well equipped for the task that involved less trying obstacles. The man who can cast his eye over a situation, make a survey of its parts, and then shake a definite result out of it, possesses the mould of generalship. It was this equipment that enabled Col. Talbott to look unafraid upon the scenes of wreckage that followed the flood of 1913 in Dayton. He knew that the hearts of our people were tied sentimentally to their desolated homes and that this vital spark was sufficient upon which to rebuild a city. His courage and confidence were infectious, and his greatest service to his fellows was then given.

It can be said of him that in engineering and construction, in manufacturing and banking, he lifted himself by the process of unquestioned result to the recognition of national leaders in these respective spheres.

This statement will hardly be challenged, that in a sense there are two sides to the modern man of affairs—the impulse aroused by competitive elements in business and those which mark the sweetness of a happpy home. On the one hand we see a marshalling of strength for the stress of storm, while on the other, the home is the haven and the harbor where the spirit of contest gives way to the tranquility of the household. The Talbott home was an unusual one. A family of three generations, and a social center that attracted the culture of the community and State, it was a place where people loved to go. The latchstring did not hang upon any caddish bearing. Brains and character, whether from cottage or castle, were both welcome and sought. Within the household there was added that kind of alloyed happiness which is found when the husband bears to wife and mother the chivalry of the knights of old, and where every child feels the warmth of unfailing love and sympathy.

The circumstances of the untimely summons that have come to two leading citizens within a brief period are sufficient to make us pause and ask whether, after all, the game is worth the candle. In a large sense it is, of course. A concept more or less general than men applying their talents, for the purpose of acquiring wealth is not a correct one. It is achievement and the love of the game in which its possibilities lie that stir men to action. The accumulation of wealth in most circumstances is an incidental result and not the objective. Pride is a laudable human quality. If we extracted the desire to tie his name to history of greater enterprises we would impair the base of civilization. The man who becomes the head of a great banking house and uses its resources in assisting the struggling merchant and small manufacturer, gives evidence of the golden truth that, after all, the dollar has a heart to it if it falls into proper hands.

As an outstanding type of the American boy whose genius supplied the architecture for, and whose character and industry builded the substance of a useful career—as a man whose heart controlled his purse, as a citizen of singular purity of private life, as the head of a home whose traditions will live through generations, as a host and friend, Colonel Harry E. Talbott has met the requirements of high place in public esteem. He leaves us in the very flower of rugged manhood, and the community will think of him as a vital part of the vital times through which he passed. He lived worthily and usefully. He passed from earthly scenes entrenched in the affections of every one who knew.

The Talbotts came to America from England about 1700. They were members of the Society of Friends, descended from two Joseph Talbotts, father and son, and Samuel Talbott, who married Rachel Littler, in December, 1792. They had one daughter and five sons; one son, Joseph, was the grandfather of Harry E. Talbott. Joseph Talbott was born in 1795, and

moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, from Winchester, Virginia, in 1825. He was an architect and builder by profession. In 1831 he married Elcy Mary Tudor, who had removed to Hamilton County from Baltimore. Joseph Talbott and Elcy Mary (Tudor) Talbott had seven children, three of whom are living today: John Littler Talbott, born in 1832, father of Harry E. Talbott, and two sisters, Mary Eliza and Virginia. John Littler Talbott married Sarah Jane Elstner in 1859, and they had a son, Harry Elstner Talbott. The mother, Sarah Jane (Elstner) Talbott, was one of ten children, her father, John Elstner, coming, when a young man, from Holland to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and later to Cincinnati, Ohio.

Harry Elstner Talbott was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 4, 1860, and died in Miami, Florida, January 31, 1921. After his graduation from the Cincinnati public schools he entered the engineering school of the University of Cincinnati, graduating from that institution in 1880. His practical engineering experience began when he became associated with the engineering department of the Kentucky Central Railroad. He afterward served in a similar capacity with the Cincinnati Northern Railroad. Mr. Talbott was so far in advance in his profession that in 1883 he became division engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Much of his time with this road was spent in the capacity of locating engineer in the Dakotas and in Montana, with Butte as his headquarters.

In 1887 Mr. Talbott joined the engineering staff of the Joliet & Eastern Railroad, with headquarters at Chicago, and later became assistant engineer of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. In 1891 he gave up his railroad work, and came to Dayton in 1892. In that city he opened a contracting engineering department and was soon rated as a master in his line, becoming widely known as an expert in bridge building. Among his first notable achievements was the construction of a dam in the rapids of the Sault Ste. Marie. After this he supervised the building of a branch of the Agoma Central Railroad in Ontario, Canada.

During this work Mr. Talbott obtained considerable fame by taking 1,200 men of the railroad construction crew through the almost impenetrable Canadian forests into the far North. This achievement was an example of his indomitable spirit and demonstrated his outstanding ability to overcome difficulties. In record breaking time Mr. Talbott built the Lake Superior Paper Company's mammoth plant at the Soo. The plant was in operation eleven months after work of construction began. He also constructed the water power plant of the Laurentide Pulp and Paper Company at Quebec.

During the Dayton flood of 1913, Mr. Talbott was appointed colonel of engineering and in this capacity had full charge of the cleaning of the city. Bringing 5,000 men from Chicago, 150,000 tons of debris were removed from the city within a very short period.

Mr. Talbott was a conspicuous character during the war with Germany. Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities he entered into a contract through J. P. Morgan & Company for the manufacture of detonating fuses for high explosive shells, and for that project a large factory was built at Dayton, under the name of the Dayton Metal Products Company. The company was the largest of its kind in the United States, and produced more than 6,000,000 fuses, which were supplied to the British and Russian governments.

Associated with him in this work were E. A. Deeds, C. F. Kettering and H. E. Talbott, Jr. Deeds later sold his interests. After the United States entered the war, this company took over the stock and financed the Dayton-Wright Airplane Company, with Orville Wright as consulting engineer. The McCook Aviation Field of two hundred acres and the Dayton-Wright Aviation Field at Moraine City are owned by the Dayton Metal Products Company. The company also owns the Dayton Research Laboratories, where many metallurgists, chemists and electrical engineers are employed to work for developments in scientific lines. Just prior to Mr. Talbott's death the factories were merged into the General Motors Company of the United States. Colonel Talbott was president of the Dayton Metal Products Company; chairman of the board of directors of the Dayton-Wright Airplane Company; chairman of the board of directors of the Mead Pulp and Paper Company, and chairman of the City National Bank of Dayton. He was also a director of the American Exchange Securities Corporation; of the American Exchange National Bank of New York; and a director of the Dayton Power and Light Company. He was associated with practically every enterprise of importance in Dayton, and was well known for his enterprise and public spirit.

The "Spanish River News," of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, thus lauds Mr. Talbott's work in Algoma:

The history of Algoma is largely written around certain outstanding figures, one of whom was Mr. Talbott. In 1899 the Helen Mine was discovered at Michipicoten. The iron ore was in mounds, which required a steam shovel for removal. Contracts were made by the then Lake Superior Corporation to ship this iron ore to Lake Erie in the following spring. It became necessary, therefore, to build the Michipicoten branch of the Algoma Central Railroad, a subsidiary of the Lake Superior Corporation, in time for the opening of navigation. Chance brought Mr. Talbott in touch with Mr. F. H. Clergue in the year 1899. Mr. Clergue was quick to recognize the power and ability of Mr. Talbott; in fact knew him as being just the man required for the difficult task of going in on the dangerous shores of Lake Superior and building a railroad one hundred miles from the nearest settlement. This was the beginning of Mr. Talbott's connection with the history of Algoma. He accomplished the task of building the road to the Helen Mine, as well as building four ore and commercial docks and all bridges and culverts in the allotted time. This was a most difficult feat, and was so recognized by all familiar with the undertaking, for the necessary material, supplies and men had to be taken in to Michipicoten before the close of navigation that the work might be carried on all winter by the twelve hundred men engaged in the railroad construction.

The sixty-mile trail north of the Canadian Pacific main line was only used by mail carriers with dog teams. Mr. Talbott and Mr. E. V. Clergue, brother of the promoter, made their home in Michipicoten the winter of construction in what they called "their wigwam," on a small island close to the shore. Their home was always open to the "boys," about twenty of whom, storekeepers, clerks, engineers, etc., had supper with them in the wigwam every Saturday night, they being always expected whether special mention of the event was made or not. Mr. Talbott lived under these conditions away from his family the whole winter except a short time at Christmas, when he went home to Dayton. He was a most ardent lover of his family, about whom he talked continually and to whom he was deeply devoted. In order that he might be at home Christmas he undertook the Missanabie Trail, accompanied by an Indian guide. He covered the sixty miles without stopping except for the customary pail of tea, and was rewarded by reaching home in Dayton on Christmas morning, a journey only a man of Mr. Talbott's splendid physique could hope to make successfully.

The task of building the Michipicoten Branch was indeed a difficult one, involving many trips on the Missanabie trail. There still exist, in this country, dog teams who like to tell the story of record trips made in the old days with "the chief" as he was always termed by both Indians, half-breeds and his white associates.

During the following two years Mr. Talbott

constructed most of the buildings of the Algoma Steel Corporation, as well as the initial part of the compensation and power dams in St. Mary's Rapids. In 1909-10, when further large extensions were made at the steel plant, Mr. Talbott again secured the contract and built extensions to the original steel plant. In 1911 the Lake Superior Corporation decided to divide up its various companies. The pulp and paper and lumber departments were put into one group, and it was at this time that Mr. Talbott became interested in the possibilities of pulp and paper. Mr. Talbott and Mr. Mead were invited to give consideration to the taking over of this group and the formation of a separate company. This was finally arranged and the Lake Superior Paper Company was formed. Under his direction the present large paper mill was built. Mr. Talbott was president of the Lake Superior Paper Company during its early existence. His reputation and skill for getting things done with miraculous rapidity, his capacity for surrounding himself with able men, was of great assistance to him in those days.

Mr. Talbott was an engineer of that fine type which was so familiar in the United States during the past two centuries. He was successful in his business, ranked high professionally, and accumulated a large fortune. He was a man of cultivated tastes and fine social qualities, very fond of his home, a good sportsman and a big game hunter, a good golf player, a most hospitable and entertaining host. He hunted in the big woods with his children, and was interested in all that pertained to home life. He took an active part in all the movements for the betterment of his community, and if he had a hobby it was stock raising. Several years prior to his death he bought about 1,000 acres in Greene County, Ohio, and there conducted a stock farm, raising registered Hereford cattle, possessing a large herd of the finest stock at the time of his death. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; the Engineers' Club of New York City; the City Club; Buz Fuz Polo; and the Hunt Club, of Dayton.

The following resolution was passed by the board of directors of the City National Bank and the City Trust and Savings Bank of Dayton, of which he was the chairman:

The sudden calling of our chairman and friend, Colonel Harry Elstner Talbott from the activities and pleasures of this life, yesterday while at his winter home in Florida, was a sad shock to each one of us, as well as to this entire community which has lost a great and valued leader. It is a personal loss to each member of these boards as well as to the officers and employees of these banks which have been associated with him and been aided by his sound advice and genial guidance.

Colonel Talbott was a safe leader of men, beloved and respected by all who coöperated under and with his leadership. We shall miss his wise counsel and friendship but shall profit in its remembrance and be guided in our affairs by his sterling qualities as an upright, just and safe example. In 1907 he was elected to this directorate, vice-president in 1912, and after the death of W. B. Gebhart in 1916, was chosen president of both banks, serving faithfully and successfully. On March 19, 1918, his many interests compelled him to resign, but he was induced to accept and has since continued to serve as chairman of both boards, a position created at that time in order that these banks might not lose entirely his official guidance which they hoped to benefit by for many years by reason of his personal vigor and strong mentality in the prime of life.

To his devoted, charming, ideal American family, which was his fondest and proudest association, we extend our grieving and sincere condolence.

On June 7, 1887, Mr. Talbott married Katherine Houk, daughter of George Houk, of Oakwood, Ohio, a suburb of Dayton. To Mr. and Mrs. Talbott nine children were born, all of whom survive their father, as does his father, John Littler Talbott, now aged ninety-one (1923). Children: 1. Harry E., Jr., who married Margaret Thayer. 2. Mrs. George Shaw Greene. 3. Mrs. A. B. Hilton. 4. Nelson Talbott, who married Elizabeth Green. 5. Mrs. George H. Mead. 6. Mrs. Thomas

Anne M. Bertner

Hillyard, 7. Lilah, wife of F. M. Thayer, 8. Katherine, 9. Margaret. All his children reside in Dayton except Mrs. Hillyard, who is a resident of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. Talbott became the owners of "Runnymede," the Houk estate at Oakwood, which they enlarged and modernized, and there dispensed a generous hospitality. "Runnymede" was the center of many local movements, social and musical, and always the gathering place of the many friends of the host and hostess.

BERTNER, Anne Mary,

Dramatic Soprano.

Music, to quote an old truism, is one of the greatest compensations of life, and when expressed through its original medium of song, is as natural to birds and to mankind as flying and walking. Now and then an all-wise Providence sees fit to place this greatest of all the supreme arts in the heart and throat of some gifted girl, and be she a kitchen servant or a well-born society favorite, this golden voice must be utilized, these throbbing notes of pure genius must be allowed to charm auditors, and nothing can gainsay or deter the triumphant forward march of the lucky possessor of such a God-given voice, so precious an organ. Musical America has been agog of late over the debuts of two of its native daughters, Mary Lewis and Marion Nevada Talley, whose lovely voices have won for them a secure and well-deserved place in the world of music. And now comes Miss Anne Mary Bertner, a prominent member of the most exclusive society of the Old South, whose extraordinary dramatic soprano voice is destined to make operatic history, and who will be classed as one of the greatest sopranı of this or any other age. She has already achieved a distinct success and attained widespread fame as a recitalist (notoriously the most difficult and critical of all vocal paths to travel), and before the present year has waned and passed her voice will be heard in all its fresh, unspoiled beauty in some of the most famous grand opera houses of the Continent, pouring forth the never-dying arias of long-dead masters. Possessing this divine gift, Miss Bertner's future is assured—a brilliant future of which she will be deeply proud and humbly grateful, the attitude and outlook that befits the true artist. Years of hard work lie in wait for her (the penalty of being a great singer), but also awaiting her is the love and acclaim of countless thousands of music lovers (the reward of being a great singer). A glorious thing, this—to be vocally competent to pick up the fallen standards of the Garcias, of Malibran, Patti, Lind, and the many others whose brilliant careers are still the shibboleths of ultimate achievement, and to carry on, and on, and on.

Anne Mary Bertner was born in Colorado, Texas, a small banking city of Mitchell County, on March 25, 1900, a daughter of Gustave and Anne Mary (Miller) Bertner. The father, Gustave Bertner, was born in Germany in 1862, and at the age of twelve years left his native country and came to America. Today (1926) he is a prominent citizen and successful insurance broker of the city of Little Rock, Arkansas, where the family has been socially prominent for many years. Although born in Texas, it is Arkansas that claims Miss Bertner, and rightly so, for in one of the finest and most progressive cities of that latter State she was reared, educated and trained in the rudiments of vocal

artistry. While she was still a child, the family removed to Little Rock, where she received her early education in the local public schools, and was subsequently graduated from the Little Rock High School at the age of sixteen, with the class of 1916. She then attended Miss Bristol's well-known finishing school in Washington, District of Columbia, and while there studied voice with Paul Bleyden until 1918. Upon her return to Little Rock she made her debut in local society, and for a short time entered with zest into the social life of her city. After a few months, however, she decided to concentrate all of her activities and energies on a vocal career. During all of this period, and in fact since her early high school days, she appeared in so many amateur musicales, entertainments, and plays (all under professional direction), that she soon acquired the stage presence, poise and technique of an experienced artist. Late in the year 1924 she came to New York City and placed herself under the expert tutelage of that internationally famous vocal maestro, Oscar Seagle, under whose wise direction she is still studying. During the past two summers she has been a prominent member of the Oscar Seagle Colony for singers in the Adirondacks, and in the summer of 1925 she distinguished herself as an interpreter of folk songs in a Russian Benefit performance given entirely by Mr. Seagle's finest pupils. The Oscar Seagle Association, which the members of the colony have formed, has done much to foster musical appreciation and social life in the summer colonies of the Adirondacks and has its headquarters at the Seagle Colony at Olowan, on beautiful Schroon Lake. The association gives entertainments each season to raise funds for its various activities. Until lately the Seagle Colony spent its winters in Paris under the direction of Jean de Reszke, but since the death of that great French teacher, Mr. Seagle has formed his now famous summer colony in the mountains of New York State. Since her husband's death, Mme. de Reszke has been quite alone in the world, and is anxious that her husband's work might be carried on. Writing to Mr. Seagle in the summer of 1925, she said, in part:

> I know what love you had for the "Master" and how warmly he returned it. Will you not come back here? You alone have the right given by Jean himself to unite his name with yours. Also you alone can continue and represent his school. I say it at every moment, for you cannot imagine the number of people who wish to claim the title "successor to the de Reszke School."

During the late World War, the famous de Reszke family lost nearly everything, including their only son, to whom Madame was devoted. She has a magnificent home in Paris, but has never returned there since her husband's and son's deaths.

For the past year Miss Bertner has been winning her way to fame as a recitalist, singing in American cities in the North, East, South, and West, being engaged and re-engaged by foremost New York City clubs and musical societies, often appearing alone, and often with her famous teacher, Oscar Seagle. Her success has been definite and conclusive, and the consensus of the opinions of many noted critics throughout the metropolitan area and the country at large is that in this personable young woman is to be found a voice of such magnificence as the world has not heard for full many a day. Her voice is a dramatic soprano of such remarkable range that its one extreme borrows freely from the mezzo, while its other extreme easily explores the terri-

tory of the lyric. Throughout its entire and extensive range the voice shows a remarkable flexibility, each note being full, round, of great power, and yet under complete control. Her legato work is especially noteworthy—the result of wise, persevering and most excellent training. The tonal quality itself is pure and rich as well as powerful, and has been described as both "warm" and "golden." In addition to this (the greatest attribute, of course), are other prerequisites of a successful prima donna, among them being complete poise, a charming and engaging personality, great personal beauty, and true musical feeling and temperament —all of which spells success in glowing letters. Repeatedly she has been offered stellar rôles in musical plays and revues, but upon the sound advice of Mr. Seagle she has carefully avoided these alluring pitfalls of the rising young artist, which have proved far too often to be professional back-waters, side-tracks and limitless detours. Therefore, Miss Bertner has continued in concert work for a little more than a year, scoring decided triumphs in many American cities, as well as in many New York City clubs and musical societies. Concerning Miss Bertner's singing at the Pleiades Club of New York City, a prominent critic said, in part:

Seldom, if ever, in the history of the Sunday evening musicales of the Pleiades Club, has a young singer been accorded the enthusiastic reception given last night to Anne Bertner. At the conclusion of her second encore, cries of "Bravo!" echoed throughout the hall, and some of the more enthusiastic ones insisted upon kissing the hand of the young artist, much to her embarrassment. When it is considered that practically all of the Pleiades' members are critics or artists themselves, an outburst of this sort is surely a fine tribute to a young and unknown singer. Miss Bertner seems to have every attribute of a real operatic prima donna: a pure, rich, powerful dramatic soprano voice, which she controls admirably, a great deal of poise and personality, true musical feeling and temperament, and in addition, good looks. She is a pronounced brunette from somewhere south of the Mason and Dixon Line who might easily pass for a dashing Spanish senorita.

Miss Bertner was immediately engaged for another recital at the Pleiades Club, and to her fell the honor of being chosen to sing at the Congress of Southern States, held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City, and to be soloist at the convention of the Louisiana State clubs. James A. Fitz Patrick, of an organization under whose auspices Miss Bertner sang, wrote a personal letter to her of which the following is an excerpt:

I want to take this opportunity to tell you that your vocal ability has even surpassed my expectations. Letters have come to me from some of your hearers praising your splendid singing, and the general comment of the entire audience was enthusiastic praise for the soloist. I prophesy a most successful career for you.

As a child, Miss Bertner won many prizes in singing contests, as well as in the Arkansas State Contest in voice competition, and second prize in St. Louis in a contest conducted by the Federation of Women's clubs. At the present time she is under contract with the Horner Witte Concert Bureau of Kansas City, Missouri, to do a series of concerts in all of the leading cities of the United States. Upon the completion of this recital tour, in November, 1927, she will go abroad.

The high spot in Miss Anne Bertner's career to date was the tremendous ovation accorded her recital at the famous Town Hall in New York City, on March 3, 1926, when before a critical metropolitan audience she sang her way to a well-deserved fame. The newspapers on the following day were lavish in their praise for the young singer, and the following laudatory criticism appeared in the March 4, 1926, issue of the "New York Evening Post":

A large segment of Little Rock, Arkansas, was at Town Hall last night to witness the metropolitan debut of that community's musical idol, Miss Anne Bertner. And no one who saw and heard that charming soprano will blame her home town folk for thinking she is worth a trip to the frozen north. Then, in the intermission, they evidently tried to make her forget it was winter and far from home, for the floral pieces handed up over the footlights almost hid the piano, grand though it was. Little Rock can hold its head up to Kansas City any day. Miss Bertner made a charming appearance and sang her short program in a manner which showed her neighbors to be good judges of music. From grave to gay she traveled with confidence. In A. Perilhou's "Musette du XVII Siecle" her voice showed a decidedly sweet quality in the upper register. The showy "Walcourt," by Joseph Szule, was very well handled by the young seeker for wider fields. . . . . In the greenroom after the concert, it seemed half the audience wanted to tell her personally how lovely she was. And none of them was exaggerating much, at that. New York is sure to hear Miss Bertner again.

Singing before a packed house of New York's elite, both socially and artistically, this American girl poured forth her lovely voice without stint in a well-chosen programme, singing with a charming graciousness, wholesome verve and delightful sureness that thoroughly captivated the entire audience. Her technique was almost perfect, as was her diction, breath-control and pointing or placing, and she was in particularly good voice for the Town Hall ordeal that would possibly have frightened or overcome a less experienced singer. But she sang with entire self-possession, as freely and as naturally as a bird in the wilderness, with warmth, subtle expression, colorful shadings of tones and delicate nuances. The music critic of the "New York Times" spoke of her performance as follows:

Anne Bertner gave a song recital at Town Hall last evening of more than ordinary interest. First to engage the attention was the stage presence and personality of the singer, then a voice, which though labeled soprano, yet had the depth and expressive warmth of the mezzo. Miss Bertner followed two distinct styles in her interpretations, the one all delicate shadings and soft intonations, heard with charming effect in the first three songs of her first group; the second, the clear, soprano notes used in the aria from "Don Giovanni." The mezzo quality and the capacity to express tenderness were very apparent in the German group. Numbers by Brahms and Richard Strauss displayed the voice to the best advantages. In fact, Miss Bertner betrayed a special affinity for these beautiful songs. A closing group in English again called attention to the charming quality of her low notes, and of Miss Bertner's intelligent pianos. Elizabeth Estle Rucker proved a sympathetic accompanist.

It is fervently to be hoped that after Miss Bertner's European debut in grand opera, some wise impressario will realize the limitless possibilities of her glorious voice in the more strenuous and heroic German operas, and will cast her in Wagnerian rôles, for which she is peculiarly suited by nature and heritage. A prominent critic once remarked, after an hegira to Bayreuth to witness and to hear the "Ring Cycle," that Wagnerian opera was opera at its best. So it is with operatic voices, the robust German rôles showing off the beauties of tone, range and volume to the best advantage.

Miss Anne M. Bertner stands today among the three or four prima donnas who represent the finest voices in America. She has achieved much and gone far, and it is not only safe to predict that she will achieve much more and go still farther, but it is also a trifle bromidic and trite, for that has been said of her time and time again until it has become—no longer a possibility—but an established fact. She is one of our foremost and most gifted dramatic soprani, and a credit, an honor and an asset to America, the land of her birth.

Wm H. Henningsen

HENNINGSEN, William Herman,

Artist in Photography.

The gift for making high-class portraits and a musical ability of no little capacity is a combination rarely to be found incorporated within any one person, and when such a prodigality of talents is in evidence, its demonstration marks the holder as conspicuous among his fellows in the circles in which he moves. Versatility, when attended by the finished product in the varied channels through which the collection of two or more gifts runs, is always a source of wonderment on the part of those less richly endowed. The humbly equipped must content themselves—provided always that they are not victims of envy's poisoned darts—with standing on the sidelines and beholding the bewildering array of accomplishments, the fruit of seemingly little effort in the process of cultivation. It is ever a cause for delight, however, for those who may only stand and behold, that there are numerous instances of talent-holders wisely and profitably employing their gifts to the best advantage for the greatest number possible of those concerned.

The artistic temperament was bestowed in a double portion upon William Herman Henningsen, well-known photographic artist and a baritone soloist, of New York City, who has achieved a large success by reason of his operatic and musical comedy selections that he has broadcast to an appreciative audience through important radio stations. But it is as a maker of portraits that Mr. Henningsen has, perhaps, come to be best known in an intimate way. He is a finished photographer, who has reached his high standing in the business—or profession—after threading the mazes of every branch and process of the science. He has also enjoyed the delights attending the "free lance" pursuit of the wary coin of the realm.

Born in Brooklyn, New York, May 2, 1898, William Henry Henningsen is a son of Captain Herman and Louise (Betz) Henningsen. His father, a native of Copenhagen, Denmark, was master of a seagoing vessel. On the paternal side, he is from well known trades folk and manufacturers in Denmark. Aunts and uncles have been engaged in the furrier trade in that country for many years. Herman, Nicholas, Marcus and Ludwig Henningsen are identified with the meat-packing business in the West of the United States. A cousin of Mr. Henningsen by the name of Moresco was knighted by the King of Great Britain for conspicuous and meritorious service to the crown.

Mr. Henningsen attended the public schools of Brooklyn and was graduated at the age of fourteen years. He made a scientific study of photography at the Camera Club for one and one-half years before he went to Flushing, Long Island, in 1923. His studio is at No. 47 West Seventy-second Street, New York City, where he is a producer of photograph-portraits in a variety of modern effects made possible by the remarkable advance in the art. His versatility led him into gratifying his taste for music, and he has spent considerable time in study to the end that he has developed a bass-baritone voice of excellent quality and wide range. Those who have heard him over the radio have been pleased by the rendition of his offerings.

Mr. Henningsen tried persistently, four times, to enlist in some branch of the United States military establishment, but was rejected because of defective eyesight. This for a long period was a sore trial for him, but, with characteristic

optimism, he has risen above it, and with redoubled energy has devoted his attention to the photographic and musical arts.

CAPEN, Samuel Paul,

Educational Administrator.

The banner of educational progress in the United States is borne by nationally-known scholars, research students of educational institutions and methods, organizers, and executives of institutions of learning, and writers. One of the foremost representatives of a body which the Nation views with pride is Samuel Paul Capen, who has achieved success in most of the lines mentioned above, and is now chancellor of the University of Buffalo, Buffalo, New York.

Mr. Capen was born at Somerville, Massachusetts, March 21, 1878, son of Elmer Hewett and Mary Leavitt (Edwards) Capen. Liberal educational opportunities were afforded him by parents who had the New England love of learning and by the long-established and excellent schools of a cultured community. His collegiate studies were pursued at Tufts, which gave him in 1898 the degree of Bachelor of Arts, followed by the higher degree of Master of Arts; at Harvard University, from which he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1900; the University of Pennsylvania, which made him a Doctor of Philosophy; and at the University of Leipzig, in Germany, where he occupied himself during a leave of absence from the University of Pennsylvania in 1901-02. Lafayette College bestowed on Mr. Capen in 1920 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and Tufts that of Literarum Humariorum Doctor in 1921.

For some years Mr. Capen was active in Worcester, Massachusetts, where he began as instructor and became assistant professor of modern languages at Clark College, proving so gifted both as a teacher and as an administrator that he was advanced to the rank of professor of his department. After nine years there Professor Capen was, in 1911, made professor of German. In 1911 he was appointed lecturer on educational administration in Clark University in Worcester, continuing until 1914. These same years had launched him on public educational activities as president of the Worcester Public Education Association from 1908 to 1911, and as member of the Worcester School Board from 1908 to 1914. His scope enlarged in 1919, when he was appointed director of the American Council on Education. In 1922 he was chosen for the chancellorship he still holds at the University of Buffalo. A long list of other connections with a wide variety of educational bodies distinguished his career. He was in 1917 executive secretary of the Committees on Education of the Council of National Defense; member of the Advisory Board of the War Department, Committee on Education and Special Training, 1918-1919; member of the Advisory Committee of the Educational Bureau of the Young Men's Christian Association, 1918; member of the Division of Educational Relations of the National Research Council, 1918 to date; member of the Advisory Board, War Plans Division, General Staff, from 1919 to date; secretary of the Educational Research Committee of the Commonwealth Fund, 1920 to date; vice-president in America of the British Society for Experiment and Research in Education; trustee of the American University Union in Europe. His other educational affiliations include membership in the following: National Institute of Social Sciences; National

Economic League; Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education; National Education Association; National Dante Committee; and in the Theta Delta Chi and Phi Beta Kappa societies. His clubs are: The Cosmos, of Washington, District of Columbia; Chevy Chase, of Maryland; Harvard and Century, of New York; and the University of Buffalo, Chicago, and Washington.

These manifold interests have found expression in important publications which add materially to educational literature of a constructive type. Mr. Capen is the author of "Lessing's 'Nathan der Weise'"; "Opportunities for Foreign Students at Colleges and Universities in the United States"; "A Survey of the University of Oregon"; "Recent Movements in University Administration," 1916; "Reports of Surveys of Higher Institutions in Washington and Nevada," 1916-17; "Resources and Standards of Colleges of Arts and Sciences," 1918. He also has issued many bulletins for the United States Bureau of Education and written many articles for educational periodicals. In 1920 he was editor of the "Educational Record."

In Worcester, Massachusetts, on March 25, 1908, Samuel Paul Capen married Grace Duncan Wright, and they reside in Buffalo, New York.

KIRKUP, Colonel Robert,

Brass Manufacturer.

Three outstanding elements of good citizenship dominated the career of Colonel Robert Kirkup, who doubtless was one of the best known brass manufacturers in the United States, as he was indeed a leader and a veteran in the industry in Cincinnati, Ohio, namely, his well-founded belief in the value of work, his patriotic ardor, and his fraternal interest in the affairs of his fellow-men and of his own community. Colonel Kirkup was well-known throughout the State as a grand old man in industry, as one who had made himself master of all branches of his trade and of the business of which he was for the long period of sixty years the directing chief, and as a business leader upon whom one might safely rely, his word being a dependable asset. In the serious days of the Civil War, though he had been but comparatively a new arrival in the United States, he cast in his lot with the Union forces, and followed the Flag through its battles to its eventual victory; then, and through all his life, he was foremost in every patriotic cause and movement, and to the last he was a typical "Grand Army man." He was never dissociated from his work, which constituted one of his greatest pleasures, his devotion thereto being conducive to his length of years. Withal, he was a lover of his home; and he was a steadfast and true defender of the vital ties of religion, of the duties of everyday, and of faithfulness to family and friends.

Colonel Robert Kirkup, a son of James Kirkup, was born August 18, 1831, in Edinburgh, Scotland, where he attended the public schools, and afterwards learned the brass finishing trade in the shop that was conducted by Robert Hume. In 1853 he came to the United States with his family, stopping first in New York, and afterwards making his way to Cincinnati, Ohio, which city was thereafter to be his residence to the close of his life. In Cincinnati resided James Hume, a brother of Robert Hume, who had been a neighbor and friend to Colonel Kirkup in Scotland, and with whom he had learned his trade. James Hume, who, like his

brother, was an expert brass finisher, had already established a foundry on Baker Street, Cincinnati, later moving to Lodge Street, and it was with him that Colonel Kirkup obtained employment, in which he continued until his enlistment in the Civil War. At the close of the war, and upon the death of his old employer, Mr. Hume, Colonel Kirkup purchased the foundry from the estate, and resumed operations under the new style, Robert Kirkup & Company. It is an interesting fact in Cincinnati industry that the brass finishing plant thus operated was continued on the same location from 1865 to the time of the death of Colonel Kirkup, in 1924; and it is declared that he attended to the business of the concern every working day for nearly sixty years. His life was a most active one.

At the declaration of war in 1861, Colonel Kirkup offered his services, enlisting in Company D, 5th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a second lieutenant. He served throughout the war, receiving promotion from time to time, and at the close of hostilities he was the colonel of his regiment, with its mustering out of the service in 1865.

Colonel Kirkup was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; the Caledonia Society of Cincinnati; and Franklin Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

While in Scotland Colonel Kirkup married, in 1850, Elizabeth Finlayson, a native of Edinburgh, who died in 1890, and they were the parents of two sons: James, of whom further; and Robert, Jr., who was associated with his father, and is now retired and resides at the Ridgeway Avenue home.

James Kirkup, elder son of Colonel Robert Kirkup, born October 31, 1851, in Edinburgh, Scotland, was two years old when the family came to Cincinnati, Ohio. There he attended school, and learning the brass finishing trade, was associated with his father in that business until 1874, when he entered the employ of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company, as a locomotive engineer. On June 21, 1875, he was killed in a railroad disaster. He married, in Cincinnati, Mary Scanlon, who was born in County Cork, Ireland, daughter of Edward and Ellen (Sheehan) Scanlon; and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Ella, who died in young womanhood. 2. Elizabeth (Bess), who resides at home. 3. Mary, who married Jackson Armstrong Muncell, of Passaic, New Jersey, and they are the parents of the following children: Robert Kirkup, Jackson Armstrong, Jr., Mary Lucille, William James, Allen Xavier, Helen Elizabeth.

Colonel Robert Kirkup made his home on Ridgeway Avenue, Avondale, for more than thirty-five years, cared for in his declining days by his daughter-in-law and granddaughter, who were much devoted to him. He passed away there April 11, 1924, aged ninety-two years, eight months, and was buried in Spring Grove Cemetery. He was one of Cincinnati's grand old men, loved and respected by young and old alike, an exemplary citizen, and a business man of great resource and ability.

FAHEY, Patrick Joseph,

Head of Printing Establishment.

A prominent business man and popular in fraternal orders, Patrick Joseph Fahey was widely known throughout Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he lived all his life, and his company, the Fahey Printing Company, was a leading industry of the

Patrick J. Fahey

city. Mr. Fahey was a man of wide and altruistic interests. Public welfare engaged much of his time and attention. His chief enthusiasm, however, was reserved for the Knights of St. John and the Knights of Columbus, to which he devoted years of service and the full force of his inspiring personality.

Patrick Joseph Fahey was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1859, son of Dominick and Mary (Fahey) Fahey, who came from Ireland and settled in Pittsburgh in 1840. The son attended St. Paul's Parochial School in his native city, the Catholic College of Pittsburgh, now called Duquesne University. His first business enterprise was in connection with printing. It is worthy of note, however, in estimating the independence and initiative that marked Mr. Fahey's progress through life, that he earned his living even as a small boy by selling papers, and that he became an errand boy at the age of eleven in the printing establishment owned by Captain Alford Matthias, a Civil War veteran then prominent in business circles of Pittsburgh. Ten years of varied experience in many printing establishments taught Mr. Fahey the trade. On August 1, 1881, he established a shop of his own, the Fahey Printing Company, and except for a short period in which he had a partner, he owned and operated it alone for forty-four years. The first location was at No. 418 Grant Street, and in 1902 he changed his location to larger and more commodious quarters at No. 25 Shingiss Street, Pittsburgh. The company grew, under the guidance of an executive with great energy and business ability, from its small beginnings to one of the best-equipped and most modern print shops in Western Pennsylvania. In his later years Mr. Fahey was able to delegate to subordinates much of the responsibility he had formerly assumed and to devote more of his time to travel and to the fraternal orders in which he was so keenly interested. He died at his home, No. 5320 Ellsworth Avenue, Pittsburgh, October 30, 1925.

Mr. Fahey was a member of Typographical Union No. 7 for over thirty years. He was also a member of the 18th Regiment, National Guard, under Colonel Rutledge. A Republican, he took an active interest in local politics and in civic affairs. His main enthusiasm, however, was reserved for fraternal orders. A very prominent member of the Knights of Columbus, he was also a member of Duquesne Council, No. 264, Knights of St. John, and a charter member of the Commandery, which he was instrumental in organizing, and of which he was elected president in 1892. Under the title of Colonel Fahey he was instrumental in bringing the Supreme Convention to Pittsburgh in 1893 and in organizing commanderies in Tarentum, Turtle Creek, Irwin, and on the north side of Pittsburgh, as well as in establishing the Ladies' Auxiliary in the Pittsburgh District. He was transferred to Commandery No. 153 in 1903. In 1912 Colonel Fahey was elected Grand President of the Pittsburgh-Erie Grand Commandery, serving until ill health forced him to resign in 1922. For thirty-seven years he was a member of the Knights of St. John. He attended most of the national conventions of the order after 1890, and made a host of friends throughout the organization to whom his buoyant and happy nature, so self-forgetful, his courtesy, and social charm greatly endeared him. He requested that his active pall-bearers be chosen from the Knights of St. John; and the St. James Commandery, No. 153, Wil-

kinsburg, of that order, recorded in their minutes a memorial to him after his death. Mr. Fahey's other fraternal connection was with the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He was Past Worthy President of Aerie No. 76, and upon his retirement his brothers of that Aerie tendered him a testimonial banquet, presenting him with a diamond-studded charm in token of their esteem and appreciation. He was also a member of the Fraternal Aid Union. He was a communicant of St. Paul's Cathedral in Pittsburgh.

Patrick J. Fahey married, in Pittsburgh, Sarah C. Dougherty, who was born in that city July 25, 1863, and died there November 25, 1893, daughter of John and Sarah (Cassidy) Dougherty. To Mr. and Mrs. Fahey were born three daughters: Mary M.; Regina, who died December 11, 1904; and Sarah V. Fahey. The motherless girls were tenderly and lovingly reared by their aunt, Annie Fahey, who made a home for them and for their father until her death October 2, 1915. She was born May 9, 1865, and was greatly loved by her brother, Mr. Fahey. Two of the daughters survive their father; they were educated in the Second Ward public schools, at St. Mary's Convent and the Ursuline Academy. Mary M. resides at home, and Sarah V. Fahey, having completed a nurse's training course in Mercy Hospital, is a member of the trained nursing staff of that institution.

No man was more a lover of his fellowmen or more beloved by them than Patrick J. Fahey. Always interested in public welfare and in the happiness of others, he devoted his tremendous energy to furthering both. Personal success was a pleasure to him in so far as it enabled him to put more of his time and energy into work for others, particularly into organization work for religious and fraternal bodies in which he so firmly believed. Great business ability enabled him to work in the organization field with great effect, and the rapid growth of the orders with which he was affiliated was partly the result of his efforts. He was typical of the ideal American—a good business man, a good citizen—a good church man, and an admirable head of a family.

CARTWRIGHT, Alfred Frankel,

Financier, Banker.

An important figure in banking and financial circles throughout the United States, Alfred Frankel Cartwright was of particular significance in economic, educational, and religious development in Cuyahoga and Lake counties, Ohio. He was assistant secretary and treasurer of the Equity Savings and Loan Company, of Cleveland.

Alfred Frankel Cartwright was born in Youngstown, Ohio, Mach 6, 1872, son of the Rev. Elijah and Margaret Cartwright, highly respected residents of Mahoning County, Ohio. The father was, in early life, identified with the great steel mills of Youngstown as manager, but became better known as a preacher of the Gospel, as an ordained Methodist minister. For many years he ministered with sincerity and true Christian zeal to many churches throughout that section of the State, and to several of his children he passed on his missionary ardor, so that they in turn became evangelists, missionaries to India, or workers in other religious fields. Alfred F. Cartwright was educated in the Youngstown public schools and at Mount Union College, at Alliance, Ohio, from which, however, he was not able to graduate because of the scarcity of funds. He was employed for

some time in a rolling mill in Youngstown, Ohio, and with the Ohio Bell Telephone Company at Youngstown.

In 1901, in the month of June, Mr. Cartwright moved to Cleveland, Ohio, and started on his quarter of a century of association with the Equity Savings and Loan Company. A clerk in the beginning, he advanced from one important post to another, until he became the highly esteemed assistant secretary and treasurer, a responsible post which reflects the importance of Mr. Cartwright in the organization scheme of that bank. The relationship throughout was mutually beneficial, for so able and energetic, so loyal, so dependable an employee as Mr. Cartwright had much to do with promoting the remarkable growth of the company during his long period of service. That his share in progress was appreciated was evidenced by the beautiful resolutions passed by the bank at the time of his demise, which are as follows:

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE EQUITY SAVINGS & LOAN CO.

WHEREAS, Mr. Alfred F. Cartwright, Assistant Secretary of The Equity Savings & Loan Company, who had been in the Company's employ since July 17, 1901, departed this life February 3, 1926, and

WHEREAS, His many years of service with the Company proved his worth as a capable, dependable officer, and

WHEREAS, His ceaseless endeavor to advance the Company's interests, and his tactful, sympathetic approach to the Company's patrons, both depositors and borrowers, made for the Equity numberless friends, therefore be it

Resolved, That in Mr. Cartwright's passing the Equity has lost a most valuable executive and his associates have lost a loyal friend, and be it further

Resolved, That we, the Directors of The Equity Savings & Loan Company, and in the Company's behalf, do extend to his family our deepest sympathy, and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be incorporated in the records of the Company and a copy sent to his family.

The Board of Directors,
By D. W. FRACKELTON,
President,
By F. W. ROBINSON,
Secretary.

This service by no means sums up his entire value to the community, for Mr. Cartwright was particularly interested in the well-being of the children and in the advancement of the young men. His personal work among high school boys and members of the Young Men's Christian Association gave to many a young man an advantageous start in life. He made many personal friends among these young people. Particularly in the town of Wickliffe, where the Cartwright family made their home, Mr. Cartwright devoted himself with generous energy to enriching the lives and educational opportunities of children. He was president of the Wickliffe Board of Education, and it was largely through his efforts that the new Wickliffe school was erected. He was a member of the American Building and Loan Association. A member of the Presbyterian Church, he was for many years superintendent of the Sunday School and identified with work of that character throughout Lake County. He was president of the Lake County Sunday School Association, and a member of the Ohio Council Religious Association. He participated in all the forward-looking religious and civic movements of the community, and shared with purse, time, and energy in all philanthropic enterprises. That notable civic institution, the Cleveland City Club, found in him as member a strong ally for all its good work.

Death came to this man of many broad interests and achievements suddenly at St. Luke's Hospital, February 3, 1926.

Alfred Frankel Cartwright married,

November 14, 1904, Mary E. Morris, a daughter of Isaac and Mary A. Morris. Her father is particularly well known because of his prominence in Masonic circles throughout Northern Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright were born the following children: 1. Eleanor, wife of Everett F. Armington, who resides in Euclid, Ohio. 2. Margaretta Cartwright, who resides with her mother in their Wickliffe home.

If financial success is part of a man's duty in this country, then Mr. Cartwright deserves that term of description, for he devoted himself so earnestly to the work of advancing the welfare of the institution he served that he wrought his own progress as well. He also made his bank a factor in the general welfare of the community, his second interest. But he was more than a successful business man, for he was a religious leader, a potent force for progress along educational lines in his town, and a model as the head of a family. He loved his home and children and shed there a beneficent influence which made for happiness. He lived his religion in his everyday life and left a better world than he entered.

JUHRING, John C.,

Merchant.

The modern American romance of commerce has all the interest and perceptual value of the mediaeval romance of chivalry; and the knight of American business, who wins by virtue of his skill at the game, his high ideals of service and honesty, and the charm of his personality, is as magnetic a figure as Sir Launcelot, in armor, riding his plumed horse. Thus might be characterized John C. Juhring, typical of the national business ideal. As a young man he entered the employ of a wholesale importing and manufacturing food products establishment, and he grew with the company, both attaining a conspicuous place in national commerce. He was willing to do anything, never failed to do it well, and thought of ever new things to do, in ever-new ways. Progress has been his watchword, unwavering honesty and fair dealings. Thus the career of this man is seen to have been inspired by the same high ideals as the mediaeval hero and to have broken many a lance in the cause of the high-principled conduct of business.

The Juhring family is of German origin. The great-grandfather, Franz Christian Juhring, was born in Meyenburg, and lies buried in the old churchyard at Bissendorf. His son, John C. H. Juhring, was born in Meyenburg, near Estrup, resided in Uthlede, near Bremerhaven, where he lies buried in the churchyard. His son, John C. Juhring, was born May 11, 1822, at Uthlede, and died on October 20, 1875, in his fifty-third year, after an adventurous and highly successful career in New York and Brooklyn, New York, and is buried in the Lutheran Cemetery at Middle Village, Long Island, New York. The father, it seems, owing to the death of his father and the remarriage of his mother, ran away from his German home at the age of fifteen, on receipt of an invitation from some of his boy companions who had preceded him in a dash for freedom from compulsory military service in their native country. All sought the land of promise, America. Mr. Juhring sailed from Bremerhaven, and landed in New York City, where he found himself among friends in 1837. After a year or so in the public schools he went to work. At the age of twenty he formed a co-partnership for the handling of food products, hay, grain, grocery specials, etc., and at the same time began his lifelong practice

John B. Johnson

of buying and selling unimproved New York real estate. So successful was he that at the age of forty-five he retired with a competency. He purchased a two hundred-acre stock farm in Conklin Town, between Goshen and Florida, Orange County, New York, where he had expected to enjoy for the rest of his life the rôle of gentleman farmer and trader in fine stock. His restless energy and unconquerable bent for trade, however, caused him to tire of his farm, and in the spring of 1868 he returned to the city, settling in the section of Brooklyn then called Williamsburg. There he again entered with zest into real estate operations, which he continued until his death in 1875. A man, inspired by the finest principles, he was everywhere esteemed as a man among men. He married Lena Stucke, a woman of strong individuality, by whom he was survived, as by his sons and daughters: Henry L., John C., William L., and Edward A., Helena, and Mathilda.

John C. Juhring, son of John C. and Lena (Stucke) Juhring, was born at No. 101 West Eighteenth Street, New York City. He attended the old Thirteenth Street Public School in his native city and after a preparatory course entered the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, on Washington Square, from which he graduated. On September 22, 1873, the young man entered the employ of Francis H. Leggett and Company. When asked what he was willing to do, quite characteristically he replied: "I can do anything you want me to do." His first assignment was to serve as clerical or office assistant. The business was then three years old, employing three in the office force, two buyers, four salesmen, and a delivery service of three trucks, with some half a dozen shipping clerks. The new employee became cashier, kept books, made out statements, turned out goods and shipped them, and was man-of-all-work about the office and sales room.

Mr. Juhring and the business grew together. A new salesman, S. L. Bardash, a former partner of H. K. and F. B. Thurber & Company, began to solicit trade from the larger retailers of New York, and these, responding quickly, fell into the habit of coming to the company headquarters for the goods as purchased. To accommodate them the store, Nos. 97-99-101 Reade Street, was opened for business at five o'clock each morning. The man who was ready to have the store opened by five, to take care of the ever-lengthening line of customers, to receive cash payments totalling often six to ten thousand dollars before eight o'clock in the morning, was John C. Juhring, who in two years had learned all the ins and outs of the business and whose loyalty and zeal had been proved a dozen times over. Fertile ideas crowded in upon him. For some time, while acting as cashier, he sent out with his general mail, literature descriptive of salt fish and import specials. The response convinced him of the possibilities for development of a salt fish department. As he was by this time known as a young man who believed in facts because they had been proved to be true, he very easily won the support of Mr. Leggett, who established the department with Mr. Juhring in charge. His supervision extended to the dried fruits and sundry division, imported goods, and various special features. The new department flourished under his vigorous methods. He boosted the sales of salt fish and import specials to more than a million dollars a year. Incidentally, he achieved something bigger, the reform

of sales methods in the fish trade. Their competitors were accustomed to sell fish by the barrel, ungraded as to size and very often short by weight thirty to forty pounds a barrel. The new department head, backed by Mr. Leggett, introduced the custom from which he never deviated of selling correct weight and graded in size and quality according to the inspection laws of the State of Massachusetts. Thus was the reputation of Francis H. Leggett and Company for square dealing yet more firmly established, and the whole salt fish industry forced to adopt this honest policy.

These details easily explain the rise of Mr. Juhring to executive position with the firm. He was admitted to partnership on January 1, 1892. When the firm became a corporation in 1902 he was elected vice-president, and on February 1, 1910, he was elected president to succeed Francis H. Leggett, who had died the preceding August. In 1921 Mr. Juhring was elected chairman of the board of directors. This corporation is one of the most notable of its kind in the world, well known for its "Premier" products and for the unvarying high quality of its output. Mr. Juhring's life policy has been constructive building, uplifting, and helping others to success when they made an effort to help themselves. He has a pleasing personality, quiet, reserved, but friendly. A strict disciplinarian, as a good executive is bound to be, he is universally known to be fair and just.

This account has not yet included all his achievements, nor can it, so numerous were they. His loyalty to his city was as great as his pride for Francis H. Leggett and Company, and he was known as one of the most enthusiastic and most convincing boosters New York ever had. In season and out of season he wrote of the advantages of New York as a central market, marshalling his facts with invincible logic, driving home his convictions with impelling force. He gave ocular demonstrations at one time, when his untiring efforts to one season brought to New York 2,000 out-of-town buyers as guests of Leggett and Company. A very clever cartoon in the "Evening Mail" for July 15, 1905, popularized his plan throughout the city, and the illustration shows the genuine kindliness and welcoming spirit of Mr. Juhring. The press of the city found his support an able second to their own publicity drives, and the New York "Commercial," in its issue of March 28, 1905, referred to him editorially as one of the most earnest advocates of doing things with an honest purpose of the city and one of its ablest exponents, particularly in matters of trade. This sentiment was reiterated by the "Evening Mail" at about the same time. The "New York Tribune" also termed him one of New York's ablest boosters.

Many other activities have engaged this capable man's attention. He was a director of the Coal and Iron National Bank of New York from its beginning in 1904 up to the time it merged with the Fidelity Trust Company, March 1, 1926. He has been a trustee of the Citizens' Savings Bank since 1902. A charter member of the Merchants' Association, he was its first vice-president for five consecutive terms after his first election in 1897. At this time the New York "Sun" said: "If all New Yorkers had Mr. Juhring's spirit of civic pride and push, New York would be the best advertised city in the world." He is a member of the New York Produce Exchange, and of several clubs, including the Union League Club of New York, the New York Athletic Club, and the Ardsley Club, Ardsley-on-the-Hudson.

His religious affiliation is with the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Walking, riding, driving, and fishing are his favorite country recreations, and these are amply provided for at his country home at Dobbs Ferry, New York, overlooking the Hudson River, adjoining the Ardsley Golf Club course at easterly end. He has made many trips to Europe, but has often said that for him there is no other place he liked any better than his farm in Westchester County.

On October 19, 1901, John C. Juhring married Frances Bryant Fisher, daughter of Eugene and Antoinette (Bryant) Fisher. Her father, a merchant of Boston and New York, was a great traveler. Her mother was also a native of Boston. Mrs. Juhring is of distinguished American lineage, a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, the Martha Washington Society, the Colonial Dames of America, and the Colony Club of New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Juhring was born a son: John C. Juhring, 3d, August 30, 1902, graduate of Princeton University in the class of 1924.

ROSS, Samuel Bernard, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

The care and direction of the affairs of a township hospital present problems of no greater importance than the service that is comprehended in the thoroughly modern and up-to-date hospital suite that has been both installed and supervised from the first by Dr. Samuel Bernard Ross, at the New Roosevelt Hotel, in New York City. This, indeed, is both an innovation and a convenience that is well calculated to meet the needs of the modern hostelry, which it has already done, to the satisfaction of the permanent and the transient guests. Dr. Ross, who has spent his entire life in New York City, is a graduate of its institutions, and has served as medical inspector of the Department of Health, has conclusively demonstrated that the hospital suite is something of far more value than a passing experiment; and he has shown that the guests of a great hotel have recognized and appreciated the utility of the institution that has been provided under its own roof. The public considers highly the advantage to health that has thus been provided, and of which Dr. Ross thus graphically writes:

> The gigantic twentieth-century hotel is a monument erected to public service, and it has attained its maximum efficiency on the North American continent. To date, competition has been responsible for innumerable devices calculated to make well guests comfortable and happy, but far too little stress has been placed upon the necessity for this comfort and homelike touch for those who suddenly become ill. To be confined to bed at home is bad enough, and there is no more dreary occupation than that of watching the hands of the clock as they indicate the passing of the night. How much more terrible for a traveler away from home, sick, disheartened and disgruntled, waiting for the dawn which will bring no friend or relative, but just strangers to wait upon him for a gratuity. With the idea of remedying this defect in the modern hotel, the United States Hotels Company has established in the Roosevelt, New York City, which was recently opened, a miniature hospital, small, compact, but nevertheless complete, and so arranged and installed that a maximum amount of service can be given those guests who require the use of its facilities.

In building this hospital thus interestingly referred to, four ordinary-sized rooms were utilized on the third floor of the hotel, and besides the resident physician, three nurses are employed in this department; no odors of chemicals from the hospital reach the corridors, and because of its excellent combination of benefits, the public has indicated that the innovation fully meets its approval.

Dr. Samuel Bernard Ross, the physician who is in full charge of this hospital, was born in New York City, March 30, 1891, the earliest members of his family having settled in Maine before the Civil War. Dr. Ross attended Public School No. 39, in Manhattan, completing his grammar school education at and graduating from Public School No. 9, in the Bronx, in 1903. He then prepared for his profession by attending the College of the City of New York until 1908, thereby finishing Townsend Harris Hall courses and the freshman and sophomore years in the college proper. He was graduated with the class of 1912 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine, and the Alpha Omega Alpha Fraternity key. He afterwards served as interne in the surgical service of Bellevue Hospital until 1915. During the World War he was assistant to the medical examiner on one of the local boards of New York City, and since 1917 he has held the office of medical inspector in the Bureau of Preventable Diseases for the Department of Health, New York City. His name appears on the civil service list for appointment to either police surgeon or medical officer for the Fire Department.

Dr. Ross holds the position of resident physician at the Hotel Roosevelt, and he supervised the hospital installation throughout. He is also house physician to the Park Lane and Forty-fourth Street hotels, and the Yale and Princeton clubs. His fraternal affiliations are with the American Medical Association, and the medical societies of the State and County of New York; and he is also a member of the Friars and Green Room clubs, and of the Association of Alumni of the College of the City of New York.

Dr. Samuel Bernard Ross married, December 2, 1924, Josephine Frances Taub, daughter of Jacob Taub, a manufacturer.

MECKES, John,

Prominent Merchant.

The story of the rise of John Meckes is but another amazing chapter in the tremendous living chronicle which has made the United States, for many generations past, the true "Land of Opportunity" to the rest of the world. Certainly no other land or clime has furnished so many examples of what freedom, combined with ambition and honest industry, may accomplish as are furnished by this country of ours. And yet in touching briefly upon the events in the life of this poor immigrant boy, son of a political refugee, who, in spite of poverty and lack of schooling, arose to the position of one of the leading merchants of his time, due credit must be given to his sturdy alien ancestry from whom he had inherited habits of thrift, tireless industry, and tenacity of purpose. It was in the land of his adoption, however, that these virtues were most liberally rewarded and the gratitude of this man and his ancestry has expressed itself in a high type of citizenship whose loyalty is unquestioned. John Meckes not only created an honored name for himself in commercial circles and founded an institution which gives employment to hundreds, but he was of the type of men who are builders of nations, no less so than those who sit in the legislative halls.

The subject of this sketch was born in Maikammer, Bavaria, June 2, 1843. He was the son of Mathias Meckes, a master tailor of that country. The father was an ardent advocate of freedom, and his speeches in favor of the liberal cause and for revolution finally attracted the atten-

tion of the ruling powers, making it necessary for him to flee the country. He had long thought of the United States as the land of liberty, and in company with several other patriots set sail for this continent in a sail boat, which was the only form of transportation available in that day. In a short time after his arrival in America he was able to send for his wife, and that portion of his family born abroad, to join him in the United States. Mathias Meckes had married, in his native country, Margaret Goetz, and to them the following children were born: 1. John, our subject, now deceased. 2. Mrs. Eva Eppler. 3. Fred, deceased. 4. Mark. 5. Charles. The family located at Cleveland, Ohio, the old family residence being in Chatham Street. Mathias Meckes died at the age of sixty-three, and his widow lived for some years after.

John Meckes arrived in this country with his mother in 1850, he being six years old at that time. His early schooling was obtained at the English School connected with St. Patrick's Church. Later, he attended the public school of that locality until he was thirteen years old. But, even at that early age, the breast of the young immigrant boy had been fired with ambition to emulate the examples of other famous men of that day, of whom he had heard so much since his arrival in this new country. When the family necessities made it imperative that he too should seek work he welcomed the opportunity gladly. His first employment was in the dry goods store of Freeman & Kellogg, at the munificent salary of $1.50 per week. This was at a time before the great viaduct, which now forms such an important connecting link between the West Side and Cleveland proper, had been constructed, and the ambitious lad had to walk each day to and from his home on the West Side to the store, where he was employed in the silk department. During the years that he was so employed he kept the thought constantly in mind that he would some day embark in business for himself, and his savings were always with that end in view. Finally, in 1870, he had accumulated sufficient capital, in his own estimation, to start in business for himself in a modest way.

It was in that year that the great business now known as the John Meckes' Sons Company was founded. The first store was in a room which he had built, 18x40 feet in size, standing on a portion of the site which is now occupied by the business block of the present-day concern. In 1876 the business had expanded to proportions which required the services of three employees. From that time on the growth of the business was remarkable and John Meckes lived long enough to see it develop, during his life-time expand to proportions which required more than three hundred employees on the pay-roll. Today, under the able direction of his sons, it continues to expand. It is the largest dry goods store on the West Side of Cleveland and one of the most extensive in the entire city, occupying at the time of Mr. Meckes' death a frontage of one hundred and twenty-five feet on West Twenty-fifth Street and a depth of two hundred and forty feet on Carroll Street. In February, 1908, the firm name was changed to John Meckes' Sons Company, a corporation, with E. A. Meckes, president; W. Meckes, secretary, and J. H. Meckes, treasurer.

On May 27, 1869, John Meckes was united in marriage to Anna Pletscher, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Krum) Pletscher. Daniel Pletscher was one of the pioneers of Newburgh. He was the son of Henry and Anna Marie (Leisy)

Pletscher. At one time Daniel Pletscher conducted a meat market on the site of the present Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Station in Cleveland. He was the owner of considerable land and the Orphanage and the Monroe Cemetery are now on part of his former holdings. The family were members of the Mennonite Church. The maternal branch, the Leisy family, also became prominent in Cleveland and were the founders of the well-known Leisy Brewing Company. In this connection it is interesting to note that four sons of the Pletscher family fought valiantly in the service of their country in the Civil War.

Mrs. Anna (Pletscher) Meckes, wife of John Meckes, was born in Cleveland in 1844, and died in that city on January 18, 1921. To John Meckes and wife were born three sons and one daughter, as follows: 1. Meta, who is the widow of Albert H. Baehr, whose death occurred at the age of thirty-three. He was a brother of Herman, and son of Jacob Baehr, prominently identified with the Baehr Brewing Company. Mrs. Baehr is the mother of a son and daughter: i. Albert Meckes Baehr, a graduate of Case and of Culver Military Academy; he served for three years in the World War, since which time he has become a graduate engineer and is now successfully engaged in the electrical industry, being a member of the firm which operates under the name of "The Cleveland Electrical Laboratory"; he married Elsie Winifred Trotner, daughter of the late Philip Trotner and granddaughter of Mr. Ellsasser, widely known to the tobacco trade. ii. Anna Katherine Baehr, who resides with her mother in Lakewood. 2. Edgar A., who married Amanda Deitz. They have two daughters: i. Jean. ii. Nadine. 3. Waldemar. 4. J. Horace.

John Meckes was a member of many German organizations, but being a man who was fond of his home and of quiet domestic tastes, he was not a club man. He was one of the founders of the United Banking and Savings Company, in which he took a keen interest, and also of the Forest City Savings and Trust Company. He was essentially a public spirited man and an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Chamber of Industry. Both he and his wife were very fond of travel and had journeyed to many parts of the world. At one time they visited his old birthplace, and he recognized the old pump at the well from which the family formerly obtained its supply of water. Early in 1907 Mr. and Mrs. Meckes left their home for an extended tour abroad. While in Rome, Italy, he was siezed with an illness which resulted in his death on April 21, 1907. The remains were taken to Cleveland for burial. The news of his sudden death was a shock to the community. Many beautiful resolutions were penned and many other tokens of respect were offered as tributes to his memory.

For nearly a quarter of a century the family of John Meckes resided at No. 2905 Franklin Avenue. Mrs. Meckes was prominently identified with many forms of charitable work. She was the possessor of a benevolent, kindly spirit that delighted in going about and doing good for others, and her unfailing tact and understanding, combined with her innate courtesy and gentleness, enabled her to not only see the needs of the unfortunate, but to meet these needs in a manner that did not cause the recipient to feel that he was merely an object of charity, but rather that he was receiving a helping hand from another fellow traveler along life's pathway. The death of Mrs. Meckes, like that of her brilliantly successful husband, leaves a vacancy in the life of the community which it will be hard to fill.

Jennie Leighton

LEIGHTON, Mrs. Jennie (Jones),

Philanthropist.

To make time's paths smoother and life's burdens easier for others to bear has always been the laudable aspiration of Mrs. Jennie (Jones) Leighton, a humanitarian service that she has happily been enabled to perform by means of her practical philanthropies. As one of the founders of the Home for Aged Welsh Men and Women at Cleveland Ohio, and a supporter of that well-established project for worthy people, she shares in a work of vital importance to members of her race.

Mrs. Jennie (Jones) Leighton, a daughter of Lewis Jones, who died in 1895, and of Louisa Jones, who died in 1916, was born in Dowlais, Wales, the birthplace of her parents. Prominent in the work of the Women's Welsh Clubs of America, she is especially interested in forwarding the interests of the Home for Aged Welsh Men and Women in Cleveland, an institution that was built in 1921 to accommodate thirty-five inmates, and that was housing twenty-eight old people in 1925. Located on Center Ridge Road, Rocky River, the home is very attractively situated, surrounded by the diversified scenery of gardens and ponds. During 1925, the mortgage that remained on the property was burned at a banquet that closed the Eleventh National Convention of the Women's Welsh Clubs of America.

Mrs. Leighton, who was Miss Jennie Jones, married Edward I. Leighton, who died in 1916, at the age of sixty-five years. He was president of the Cleveland Punch and Shear Works in Cleveland, Ohio. They were the parents of Thomas Leighton, who married Edith Rowley, and they have three children, Robert, Jane, and Nancy.

JOHNS, Clarence Marshall,

Artist.

Thoughtful people the world over pay tribute to the artist as one of the great spiritual leaders of mankind, who makes the blind see beauty in common things and whose guiding principle is the incorporation of beauty and fineness in everyday life. Of no artist was this more true than of Clarence Marshall Johns, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The heavy and solemn workhorse had to him his own peculiar beauty, which lay in fitness for the duties life brought him, and the same element entered into the group of browsing sheep, the stolid cows, all the domestic animals of that rich agricultural section of Pennsylvania which so enthralled his artist's eye. He was the interpreter of animal life as well as of art in general to his community.

Clarence M. Johns was born in Pittsburgh, on March 7, 1843, son of the late Leonard Shryock Johns and his wife, Myra Hull (Adams) Johns, pioneer settlers of Allegheny and Beaver counties. He was educated in the public schools and at Dr. Travella's Academy in Sewickley, Pennsylvania. His art education was the result of work at the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia, and, after an interval, at various Paris ateliers. Thus, when he began to produce his portraits of notable Americans and of that noble animal, the horse, which so peculiarly attracted his discriminating eye, he combined the best practices of the American and of the French school.

In Philadelphia, in his student days, he there painted some well-known portraits of leading citizens. He later turned his chief interest to the field of landscape and animal subjects. He came to be known as the American animal painter. With a

party of fellow artists he customarily went in summer to Scalp Level, in Cambria County, Pennsylvania, one of the highest spots in the Allegheny Mountains, to get inspiration and models straight from nature at her best. He loved to paint horses coming in from the fields with a load of hay, and found the work horse as worthy of production on canvas as the famous race horses he also delighted in. A partner in his love of horses and of their artistic representation was Paul H. Hacke, prominent Pittsburgh merchant and nationally known horseman. Together, they purchased a considerable collection of paintings by the French artist Doré, and many other French artists, displayed in their Pittsburgh galleries, and sold them to art lovers from that distributing center. Mr. Johns was commissioned to select the pictures from the European galleries and made many trips for that purpose, and the Pittsburgh exhibit continued for some years. Mr. Johns was also prominently connected with the art gallery in old Exposition Park, Pittsburgh, for many years, and his pictures were features of the exhibit. His experience and discriminating taste naturally placed him in the position of community judge of art and he was one of the judges for the Carnegie Art Exhibit in Pittsburgh, as well as director of the chief art exhibits in the city. In 1910 he was one of the founders of the Pittsburgh Associated Artists' organization. There is little opportunity for over-estimating his importance to the cause of progress in art and public education in that field in Pittsburgh. Among those who studied under Mr. Johns were the well-known artists Stanley Reinhart and John Alexander. Mr. Johns died, after a long and happy life, on December 12, 1925, at his home, No. 309 Fortieth Street, Pittsburgh, at the age of eighty-two.

Many stories are told of his delightful personality and his striking and vigorous personal appearance. Of jovial disposition, he loved life and laughter, and brought those salutary influences into the lives of those he met. His hearty laugh won instant companionship; his liking for everybody brought him mutual esteem. A vegetarian from the age of seven years, he enjoyed the best of health, and in his youth had great strength and endurance, which remained during practically his entire lifetime. During the Civil War, he enlisted on September 12, 1862, in Company L, 7th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Starr's Battery, serving to the end of his term of enlistment. Retaining his interest in his old military experience to the end of his days, he was a member of Duquesne Post, No. 259, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was Post Commander in 1907, and in 1925 he was one of eleven living members of the post, which had originally numbered one hundred and ninety-six. He was a life-member of the Lawrenceville Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh.

In 1869, Mr. Johns married Martha S. Robinson, born in Pittsburgh on October 30, 1849, where she died January 9, 1918, daughter of Hebron and Mary (Bishop) Robinson. The father, born in Stanes, England, came to Pittsburgh in his youth. Her mother was born on Albion Farm, in what is now part of the city of Pittsburgh, daughter of Richard Bishop, who came from England in 1813, and his wife, Sarah (Turner) Bishop. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Johns: 1. William Robinson, like his father a gifted artist, who has resided in Pittsburgh since his return from Paris, France, where he lived for twenty years. 2. Mary Bishop, who married James Lindsay Kirkpatrick, of Pittsburgh.

It is the glory and good of Art
That Art remains the one way possible
Of speaking truth.

Thus inspired, Clarence Marshall Johns, real artist that he was, spoke the truth about the world as he saw it, a larger and finer truth than is visible to less gifted folk. As magnanimous as he was perceptive, he freely gave himself to sharing his vision with the community.

ROSS, Talmar Jay,

Prominent Attorney.

Few in the profession who have entered the ranks of criminal law practitioners in the State of Ohio have attained to that distinction that Talmar Jay Ross won, a distinction that was remarkable for patient research and inevitable victories, often in the face of apparently impassable barriers. For his unswerving faith in his ability to solve legal problems in the field in which he found success, he will be remembered best by the fraternity and his many friends who admired his patience and his foresight. He was a son of William Y. Ross, long established in the cattle business in Galion, Circleville, and Central Ohio, and Amanda Jane (Rinehart) Ross, both parents dying as Talmar J. Ross was entering young manhood. He was the eldest of three brothers, James and Ralph, the two younger.

Talmar J. Ross was born November 11, 1865, in Galion, Ohio, where he attended the grammar and high schools, where he received a very thorough education, as the schools of the period were thorough, and not many went to college or even the high school. He was the only member of the family to make a study of law, and early possessing many of the qualifications for the professsion, he began studying law on his own initiative, afterwards accepting the opportunity of studying in the office of the then, as present, prominent Galion attorney, Mr. Geer. So well did he apply himself that in 1888 Mr. Ross passed examinations successfully and was admitted to the bar.

Mr. Ross then, in 1889, removed to Cleveland, where he at first became associated with Attorney Poe; and he afterwards served Cuyahoga County as prosecutor seven years, five years as chief assistant to Prosecutor Harvey R. Keeler, and two years as his successor. Then, withdrawing from official place, he confined himself wholly to his practice, and occupying a suite of law offices in the Williamson Building in Cleveland for about twenty years, he confined himself almost wholly to civil cases.

The case of William Ruthven, who killed a policeman, was included among the most notable of Mr. Ross' convictions. Ruthven fled West and was captured after some weeks had elapsed; and with only a circumstantial case, certain evidence was built up against Ruthven that brought about his conviction for first degree murder, his electrocution being one of the first to be recorded from Cleveland. It was a coincidence that in 1919 Mr. Ross was retained by Carl Iverson, a noted crook, to defend him against a charge of murdering Sergeant William Isaacs, Iverson hanging himself in the county jail on the eve of his trial. Mr. Ross was an expert in pleadings, many clients being children and grandchildren of clients.

A Democrat in his political convictions, Mr. Ross served four years as solicitor of Lakewood. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights Templar, and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic

Shrine; and he was a member of the Westwood Country Club, and the Cleveland Golf Club.

Mr. Ross married, January 17, 1905, Clara L. Mott.

Talmar Jay Ross died August 29, 1925, in Cleveland, Ohio, his funeral being under Masonic direction. He was efficient and unrivalled in his special capabilities, perspicacious to an unusual degree, and absolutely faithful to his legal charge.

FAIR, Dr. William Cooper,

Veterinarian.

A name very familiar to the general American household, and in particular to the farming population throughout the United States, as well as in Canada, is that of Dr. William Cooper Fair, celebrated veterinarian, for a long period editor of agricultural publications, and author of the popular veterinary work called "People's Home Library." A citizen of Cleveland, Ohio, for more than fifty years, his veterinary practice had become country-wide, and his correspondence was voluminous along the lines in which he had made a life study, and in which he was known as an unrivalled expert. Few men in this country had given so thorough attention to the specialty in which he had attained an eminent place in the profession; no one was held in higher esteem both for his willingness to be of help to the general public, and for accuracy of his published statements. He was a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Miller) Fair, of Scotch descent, and was one of a family of four, three sons and a daughter.

Dr. William Cooper Fair was born August 12, 1850, in Blenheim, Province of Ontario, Canada, and spending his boyhood on the farm, he also attended the country schools. As a boy he exhibited a great love and admiration for dumb animals, and from the first he had an ambition to become a veterinarian, and by means of outside work and assisting in the school, he earned his own way through the veterinary department of Toronto University, completing the three-year course in two years, and receiving honors upon graduation. He then decided upon the "States" as the field for the practice of his profession, where he established his place of residence in 1873, after a brief practice in Chatham, Canada. Dr. Fair established his Cleveland offices on Champlain Street, where he both engaged in his profession and kept horses for hire, when traveling salesmen in numbers made use of his horses and carriages to make their trips through Cleveland and its vicinity. Older residents well recall the exciting horse-and-sleigh races that took place on Euclid Avenue, when Dr. Fair, behind one of his high-steppers, was a familiar figure. Many of Cleveland's early and most prominent business and professional men were his associates, and the doctor himself was one of the last of that generation of substantial citizens, of which Cleveland is justly proud.

Dr. Fair was one of the first to establish an animal hospital; and he was a pioneer and an originator of many of the modes of operation now in use, and which have done much to advance this branch of science. Farmers throughout the country have become familiar with and benefited by his many writings published upon veterinary and allied subjects in the "Ohio Farmer," to which he contributed many years. He was editor of that leading agricultural paper forty-three years, as well as of its affiliated papers, the "Penn Farmer" and "Michigan Farmer." His many writings were also

W C Fair

gathered in the popular stock and veterinary book, "People's Home Library," which has reached a circulation of more than 650,000 copies among the farmers in the United States and Canada; and in Iowa alone over 50,000 farmers purchased the work. In relation to his veterinary work and its many related interests, Dr. Fair had replied to upwards of a quarter of a million of letters to farmers in all parts of the United States and Canada; and he had a well-established mail order medicine business with a very extensive distribution. Thereby he had gained a National reputation, and in thousands of rural homes his name has become established as that of an authority in his profession.

Removing from his first location, Dr. Fair was for many years located on Carnegie Avenue, where the Warner & Swasey factory is now doing business; and about fourteen years before his death, he sold his property to that firm, removing to a residence that he had previously purchased on Mayfield Road near Euclid Avenue. Afterwards, he erected the apartment building adjoining, and here he spent the remainder of his life.

Since the automobile had made inroads upon the popularity of horses, Dr. Fair had gradually withdrawn from active practice and devoted his time to writing. During the early part of his career, Dr. Fair was very active as a member of the Humane Society of Cleveland, and was one of its organizers. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite (thirty-second degree); and he was a past president of the Veterinary Association of Ohio.

Dr. Fair married (first) Eva Cram, who died, leaving one child, Mary E. Fair, who married Richard C. Barnum. He married (second), June 14, 1894, Sybil A. Caskey, of Akron, Ohio, and they were the parents of the following children: Mildred, who married Harland W. Flagg, and they have one daughter, Virginia Fair Flagg; and Gladys Fair, who married Thomas B. Adams, and they have one son, Thomas William Adams. Dr. Fair was a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which his widow is also a member.

Dr. William Cooper Fair died August 18, 1925, at the age of seventy-five years, in Cleveland, Ohio. During his long and useful life he made countless friends, many of whom he had never seen. Not only was he called upon for personal advice in the veterinary profession, but he will always be remembered as a helpful counsellor to many young men, and he was never too busy to assist those who required his aid.

KILLITS, Judge John Milton,

Magistrate.

Fifteen years as the able representative of the United States in the litigation which comes into the Federal courts of the Northern District of Ohio, have made John Milton Killits, district judge, a figure of national importance. Dignity, probity, and constructive force have marked his tenure of office, characteristics which have elevated the whole tone of the courts in his bailiwick. His headquarters are in Toledo, Ohio.

Judge Killits was born in Lithopolis, Ohio, October 7, 1858, son of Andrew W. and Clarissa (Crumley) Killits. Liberal educational opportunities were afforded him by Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1880, and with that of Master of Arts in 1887. From Columbian University,

which is now known as George Washington University, he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1885, and the higher one of Master of Laws in 1886. His *alma mater*, Williams, conferred on him in 1914 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Before beginning his legal career, Judge Killits was editor and publisher of the Red Oak (Iowa) "Express," 1881 to 1883, after which he edited publications of the Signal Bureau and served as secretary to the chief signal officer, 1884 to 1887. The latter year won him admission to the Washington (District of Columbia) bar, and to that of Ohio. From 1888 to 1904 he practiced law at Bryan, Ohio, displaying a grasp of legal principles, a clearness and acuteness of mind, and effectiveness in his dealings with men which won for him a growing reputation. His entrance into public affairs began in 1893, when he was made prosecuting attorney of Williams County, Ohio, an office he held for six years. It was in 1905 that he was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for the Third Judicial District of Ohio. His incumbency of that important office was marked by such zeal for the public welfare and such ability to promote it that he was given the office of United States District Judge, Northern District of Ohio, June 24, 1910, an office he has filled throughout the intervening years.

Judge Killits is Republican in political outlook and as much interested in local as in judicial affairs. He was, in 1914, a member of the Charter Commission of the city of Toledo. His fraternal affiliations are with the Chi Psi and Phi Delta fraternities; the Free and Accepted Masons, including the Knights Templar and the Scottish Rite Masons, in which he holds the thirty-second degree; and the Knights of Pythias. His church is the Methodist Episcopal, and he has been a delegate to the General Conference of that congregation from 1908 to 1924. His clubs are: The Toledo; Rotary; Inverness; and the Nisi Prius, of Cleveland. He is a member of the American Bar Association, and the Toledo Chamber of Commerce.

In Washington, District of Columbia, June 21, 1887, John Milton Killits married Alice N. Steuart, and they are the parents of: Alice, now Mrs. Harry W. Gardner; and Edith, now Mrs. H. L. Smallman.

WHIGHAM, William,

Executive of the Steel Industry.

Wide knowledge of the steel industry in all its ramifications, executive ability of a high order, and exceptional strength and alertness of mind are prerequisites to high office with the world-famous Carnegie Steel Company, and thus may well be characterized William Whigham, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who was vice-president and director of the Carnegie Company, and executive in other important concerns.

William Whigham was born in Mifflin Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1867, son of Hiram and Christine (Fritzuis) Whigham. His grandfather, native to the same locality, was the owner of the Alliquippa Coal Mines and of several large boats plying the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, southward, in the coal trade. For many years he resided at Camden, just above McKeesport, on the Monongahela River, and in the city of McKeesport.

William Whigham was educated in the local Mifflin schools, at McKeesport Academy, and Stevens Institute of Technology, in Hoboken, New Jersey, from

which he graduated in 1888 with the degree of Mechanical Engineer. He entered the employ of the Carnegie Steel Company at Homestead in 1892 and remained in that association for thirty-two years, until his death, December 23, 1924. His first status was that of a draftsman in the armor plate department, followed by the same sort of position in the engineering offices at Homestead. Promoted soon to the position of steam engineer, he achieved further advancement in 1902 to the post of superintendent of the Howard Axle Works, a branch of the Homestead plant, located at West Homstead. From 1905 to 1915 he was assistant to the president of the Carnegie Steel Company. For the next nine years, until his death, he was vice-president and a director of the company. As vice-president in charge of operations, he was responsible for some of the most important and progressive pieces of construction undertaken by the company, such as the location, designing, and construction of the great by-product coke works at Clairton, Pennsylvania, with its connecting river and rail transportation systems. Vice-President Whigham was also in charge of developing river transportation, and much of the improvement to the Ohio River and local canals, which made them easily navigable, was due to his direction. In his later years he gave close study to marine architecture in relation to steam craft for use on inland waters. He designed in whole or in part several steamers built by the company to ply the Monongahela, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers from Brownsville, Pennsylvania, to New Orleans. He thus held a key position in directing and expanding the business of the Carnegie Steel Company. Only a mind close to genius could have ably handled such varied activities and affairs of such magnitude. Mr. Whigham was also a director of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, the Sharon Coal and Coke Company, and the Bessemer Electric Power Company. He found time, as well, to serve as chairman of the Waterways Committee of the Citizens' Committee on City Plan of Pittsburgh.

During the World War Mr. Whigham took an active part in all coöperative movements in this country. He was instrumental in effecting the choice of Neville Island as a site for the arsenal, and was a member of the United States Steel Corporation Committee in charge of construction of the building. He was an interested member of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, of the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce, and, especially, of the Civic Club. The Automobile Club, the Duquesne Club, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and the Edgewood Country, to all of which he belonged, had his wholeheartd support. He was a communicant of the Bellefield Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh.

William Whigham married (first), in 1895, Esther Frew Scott. Children: 1. William (2), associated with the By-Product plant of the United States Steel Corporation at Clairton, Pennsylvania; married Elizabeth Arthurs, of Pittsburgh, by whom he has a son, William (3) Whigham. 2. Esther Jane, a student at Wellesley College. Mr. Whigham married (second), December 3, 1914, in Baltimore, Mrs. Helen Robinson (Gillespie) Willson, born in Allegheny City, now the north side of Pittsburgh, daughter of a prominent wholesale grocer, William K. Gillespie, and his wife, Ada V. (Robinson) Gillespie. Mrs. Whigham survives her husband.

The story of Mr. Whigham's activities

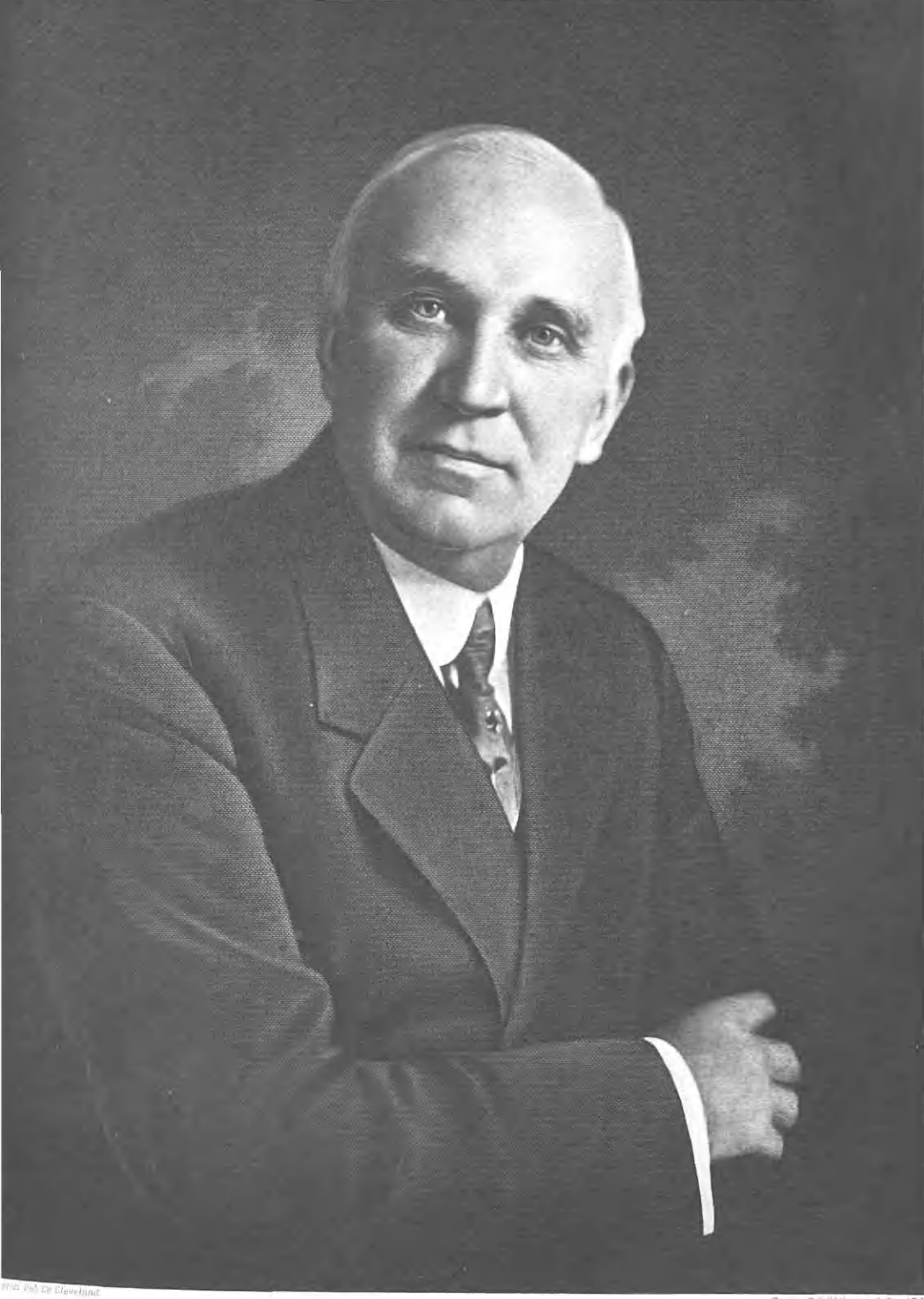
and achievements is his best epitaph. His power in the development of the steel industry, and indeed of the section of this country lying along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, was unbounded, and he used it discriminatingly and with vision and understanding, making the business of his company a boon to the whole section. His personality was dynamic. He saw clearly and acted wisely and honorably. There is no doubt that the work of this one man was a shaping factor in the growth and prosperity of this vast territory and its millions of inhabitants.

ROGERS, William Perry,

Eminent Lawyer.

Not overpopulated is the realm of the truly great—those souls whose inherent talents are made to shine through the cultural processes of the mellowing years; souls that stand out through sheer force of intellect and personality, whose contact with their fellows is of the stimulating and uplifting kind that leaves the world the better for their having lived. And because of the comparative smallness of the number of those who tower mentally and spiritually above their fellow-humans, those who are so fortunate as to inhabit that exclusive sphere, must, perforce, either willingly or passively, as their state is, allow themselves to become the subjects of admiration and emulation on the part of those less fortunately furnished and placed. A most charming corollary of a truly great life is its intrinsic nobility of purpose, which, once achieved, becomes the handmaid of humility of mind and manner; real beauty of character and service lies in the composite expression of the person that inhabits the vehicle which gives him vital contact with the world about him—the world made up of mankind, the denizens of the forest and field and of the waters upon the face of the earth; of the flowers and foliage and fruitage, of the stalwart monarchs of the everlasting hills, and of the lowly, oft infinitesimal, petaled jewels of the grassy glen; and, superior to all other contacts, is that which is made as a gift from the Father of Lights with Him who is the author and creator of all being.

In a new census of the region of great souls there shall be written the name of William Perry Rogers, late eminent law professor and practitioner of Indiana and prominent business man of Cincinnati, Ohio, born in Bloomington, Indiana, March 3, 1857; died in the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, October 9, 1921, at the age of sixty-four years. His parents, William K. and Sarah (Boruff) Rogers, both of whom are deceased, were natives of Indiana. The line in which is William Perry Rogers goes back to 1700, in which year the family was founded in America from the seeds of good English stock. When quite young, William R. Rogers was fired with an ambition to enter a professional career, and after graduating from the preparatory school at Bloomington, he matriculated at Indiana State University and took the full course in law, graduating with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws. Returning to his native Bloomington, he engaged for a time in the practice of his profession, and soon entered Columbia University Law School, New York City, where he pursued a post-graduate course with the purpose of fully equipping himself with a thorough knowledge of jurisprudence and of the vexed and intricate problems of law. Again taking up the practice of his profession in Bloomington, he had engaged in it for only a short time, when he accepted the offer of a professorship in the law depart-



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W. P. Rogers

ment of Indiana University. His remarkable ability as a lawyer had gained quick recognition, and upon the death of the dean of the law department, Judge Banta, Mr. Rogers was named to succeed to that post, which he held until 1902, when he was elected dean of the Cincinnati Law School. For the period of fourteen years of his incumbency he acquired honor and served with remarkable success, resigning only to give undivided attention to his business enterprises, which had grown to sizeable proportions under his fostering care.

As in the law, so in his busines pursuits, he rose to a high place in the commercial life of Cincinnati. His entrance into the commercial and civic advancement of the city was welcomed by his associates, and he became prominently active in worthwhile endeavors of the community. He was president of the Business Men's Club in 1914 and 1915, and for three terms was a member of its board of directors. He was an actively helpful member of the Literary Club of Cincinnati. He had served as president of the Ohio State Bar Association, and was president of the American Association of Law Schools in 1906. Although he never participated in political activities, as such are commonly known, he was of firm Republican faith. His religious affiliation was with the Disciples' Church, and he made highly practicable and enjoyable his church relations.

Mr. Rogers married, March 30, 1882, Estella B. Clark, of Bloomington, Indiana. Their three surviving children are: Ethel Elene (Mrs. W. M. Turner, of Cincinnati); Flora Norine, who lives with her mother; and Kathryn Estelle (Mrs. John Gates, Jr., of Cincinnati). Maurice died in infancy and Clark W. died in his twenty-first year.

William Perry Rogers was a public-spirited citizen of that rare quality which savors of the purifying element of society. He was resourceful, enterprising, and indefatigable, in his days of health and strength, in the pursuance of his professional and commercial activities. He was gifted with a remarkable intellect, keenness of vision and a power to brush aside the cumbrous growth of nonessentials that he might the more readily attain the goal of lofty aim and worthy purpose. He was a lovable man, who loved his fellow-men and all other creatures and created things which his God has placed within this sphere for his good pleasure.

TALCOTT, J. Frederick,

Merchant, Humanitarian.

Both to the continued maintenance of projects of weighty significance and of Nation-wide value to the general business world, and to those that further the plans and support the aims of many benevolences and Christian missions, J. Frederick Talcott directs his influences for a broadening work for humanity, and his activities of vital administration and of financial encouragement. In his fellowship with the directorate of institutions that have been established for objects of beneficence, for the continuance of agencies and missions, for the welfare of the needy in settlements and in districts, as well as for the further strengthening of institutes of science and art, Mr. Talcott is a well-recognized factor and associate in the march of progress.

Thus have Mr. Talcott's ancestors through the generations from Colonial days aided in all the causes for the common weal; founders, and patriots, and men of zeal in civic, military, and professional affairs, they have strengthened the ties of humanity in all the concerns of township, of community, and State.

The American lineage from the first-comer of the paternal name in this branch is as follows:

(I) John Talcott, "The Worshipful," as he was known, who was born in 1600 and died in 1660, came from England in the ship "Lion," with Rev. Thomas Hooker's company, to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1632; removed with Rev. Mr. Hooker to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1636; was Representative to the first General Court, in 1637-54; Governor's assistant, 1654-1660; treasurer of the Colony, 1652-60; commissioner, 1656-58. He married Dorothy, daughter of Benjamin Smith.

(II) Captain Samuel Talcott, son of John and Dorothy (Smith) Talcott, was born in 1635 and died in 1691; he married, in 1661, Hannah Holyoke, who was born in 1644 and died in 1677-78, daughter of Captain Elizur and Mary (Pynchon) Holyoke, daughter of Governor William Pynchon.

(III) Deacon Benjamin Talcott, son of Captain Samuel and Hannah (Holyoke) Talcott, was born in 1674, and died in 1727; he married, in 1699, Sarah Hollister, who was born in 1675 and died in 1715, daughter of John Hollister.

(IV) Captain Samuel Talcott, son of Deacon Benjamin and Sarah (Hollister) Talcott, was born in 1708 and died in 1768; he married, in 1732, Hannah Moseley, who was born in 1710 and died in 1800, the daughter of Captain Joseph Moseley.

(V) Samuel Talcott, son of Captain Samuel and Hannah (Moseley) Talcott, was born in 1733 and died in 1780; he married Mary Smith.

(VI) Samuel Talcott, son of Samuel and Mary (Smith) Talcott, was born in 1765 and died in 1839; he married, in 1795, Abigail Pantry Hooker, who was born in 1770 and died in 1854, her line of descent being: Thomas Hart[5], Roger[6], John[7], Rev. Samuel[8], Rev. Thomas[9].

(VII) Seth Talcott, son of Samuel and Abigail Pantry (Hooker) Talcott, was born in 1801 and died in 1848; he married, in 1823, Charlotte S. Butler, who was born in 1804 and died in 1875.

(VIII) James Talcott, son of Seth and Charlotte S. (Butler) Talcott, was born in 1835 and died in 1916; he was a banker and a merchant in New York City, and for many years occupied a foremost place in the financial and philanthropic life of the city. He married, in 1861, Henrietta Elizabeth Francis. Their children: 1. James Frederick, of whom further. 2. Francis E. 3. Grace, who married Warner M. Van Norden. 4. Edith C., who married H. Roswell Bates. 5. Arthur W., deceased.

(IX) J. Frederick Talcott was born September 14, 1866, in New York City. He was graduated at Princeton University in 1888 with his degree of Bachelor of Arts, and he received his degree of Master of Arts from his *alma mater* in 1891; he also attended Oxford University in 1890-91, and the University of Berlin in 1891. A banker and merchant in New York City, he is president of James Talcott, Inc.; and director in the American Hosiery Company, and the Chatham-Phenix National Bank and Trust Company.

Mr. Talcott is, besides, a trustee for the McAuley Water Street Mission, St. Ambrose Italian Mission, and St. Luke's Home for Aged Women. He is a member of the board of directors of the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, Union Settlement Association, New York Bible Society, American Tract Society, American Institute of Christian Philosophy, St. Bartholomew's Clinic and Hospital, Neighborhood Mu-

J. H. Russell –

sic School, Berkshire Industrial Farm School for Boys, Seabright Young Men's Christian Association, and the Monmouth County Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. Talcott is vice-president and director of the National Navy Club; member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York; director of the Board of Trade and Transportation; member of the American Protective Tariff League; American Museum of Natural History; Metropolitan Museum of Art; Allied Artists of America; and the Fifth Avenue Association. He is a Republican in his political views.

In his club affiliations, Mr. Talcott is a member of the following named: Republican, Union League, Princeton, Riding, Aldine, National Arts, Town Hall, Automobile of America, Church, Nassau Country, Adirondack League, Rumson Country, Seabright Lawn Tennis, and Cricket, Seabright Beach.

J. Frederick Talcott married (first), October 28, 1890, Frank Vanderbilt Crawford, who died in 1915, the daughter of Robert L. Crawford. Their children, all born in New York City: 1. James, Jr., born November 21, 1893; was graduated at Harvard University in 1916; rowed on the Harvard-Henley crew in England in 1915, and on the Harvard 'Varsity crew in 1916; served as ensign with the United States Naval Reserve Force in the World War; married, April 14, 1917, Mary Stoddard Johnson, daughter of Arthur S. Johnson, of Boston. 2. Hooker, born October 13, 1895; was graduated at Harvard University in 1918, served as lieutenant of the junior grade with the United States Naval Reserve Force; was on board United States ship "Oklahoma" three months, and United States ship "Mayrant" one and a half years. 3. Julia Lake, born October 28, 1898; married, November 12, 1919, Dr. Thomas M. McMillan, Jr. 4. Martha Everitt, born March 16, 1904; married, October 24, 1925, Marshall P. Blankarn. Mr. Talcott married (second), February 17, 1917, Louise Simmons, daughter of Mrs. Washington Connor, of New York City.

RUSSELL, Thomas Hartwell,

Manufacturer.

Beyond question, few men in the United States in any way interested in farming, were better informed generally concerning the agricultural activities of this country, the farms and those who maintain them, the raising of cattle of the better breeds, and, by no means the least, the manufacture and use of garden and farming implements, than Thomas Hartwell Russell, prominent Ohio manufacturer, who from the beginning to the close of his career was a mercantile representative of agriculture.

Thomas Hartwell Russell was born August 13, 1856, in Jackson, Michigan, a son of William T. and Susan (Hartwell) Howell. He was the youngest of five children, and upon the death of his mother at his birth, he was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Russell, friends of the family, whose name he adopted. Here he found a good home, and to this kind couple Mr. Russell was always very grateful. Hon. William T. Howell, Mr. Russell's father, was one of Michigan's noted attorneys, a member of the State Legislature at the time of the birth of his son, and afterwards appointed attorney-general of what is now the State of Arizona.

Thomas Hartwell Russell received his preliminary education in the public and night schools of Jackson, Michigan. As a keen observer and a careful reader, he

became a very well informed man, and it was a surprise indeed to his associates in later years to learn that he had not enjoyed the advantages of a college education. He entered business life early, his first employment being as office boy with the Withington and Cooley Manufacturing Company, toolmakers, and so efficient did he become that he was advanced step by step until he was at last made treasurer of the concern, with which he was associated until 1895. In this year, with General W. H. Withington, of Jackson, Michigan, and F. S. Kretsinger, of Fort Madison, Iowa, he organized the Withington & Russell Company. They also purchased at a sheriff's sale a plant at West Nashville, Tennessee, that had been built and operated for a short time only, by Huntley & Babcock, of Washington Mills, New York. Of this concern Mr. Russell was made manager. The firm prospered under his able guidance, and the factory promised to be a successful one in the interests of the Southern hardware jobbing trade, but unfortunately, the plant was wiped out by fire in the fall of 1897, and was never rebuilt. This fire proved a severe loss to Mr. Russell, as it crippled him financially as well. Shortly after the Nashville fire Mr. Russell was called to Geneva, Ohio, to take charge of the management of the Geneva Tool Company. The affairs of this concern were successfully and prudently conducted, and the products of the shops were of the highest standard.

In 1902 the Geneva Tool Company was taken over by the American Fork and Hoe Company, and from that time became known as the Geneva Works, with Mr. Russell as the manager until his retirement in 1919, on account of ill health. During his able administration the plant had been very much enlarged in the forge and other departments.

About six years before his death, Mr. Russell, who was also vice-president of the American Fork and Hoe Company, removed to Cleveland to be in closer touch with the general offices; but the removal of Mr. Russell from Geneva to Cleveland was a distinct loss to Geneva, for while he resided there he had entered enthusiastically into the public and social life of the community. He served in the City Council; was elected to the mayoralty of Geneva; he was a member of the board of directors of the Savings Bank, and at one time president of the First National Bank. Mr. Russell was also a member of the board of trustees of the Orphans' Home at Ashtabula, Ohio, an institution that he helped to reorganize. The circumstances of his own childhood gave an added interest to his work for the orphans, and the children found in him a true, sympathetic, and understanding friend.

While Mr. Russell was one of the foremost manufacturers in the steel goods business, he was equally as well, if not better known, as a cattle breeder. At his stock farm and country home, "Idle Hour Place," near Unionville, Ohio, Mr. Russell kept a herd of three hundred registered Holstein cattle, and his farm became one of the show places of the locality.

Mr. Russell was a member of the Ashtabula Country and Golf Club, of the Advertising Club of Cleveland, and the Cleveland Athletic Club. A born after-dinner speaker, with a fund of wholesome stories at his command, he was widely sought as a toastmaster for social and political gatherings. A strong admirer and friend of President Theodore Roosevelt, Mr. Russell, in his car, stumped the county several times in behalf of this great American. A real leader himself, it was but natural that he should espouse the cause of Mr. Roosevelt. In his religious affiliation he was a

member of the Plymouth Church, of Shaker Heights.

Thomas Hartwell Russell married (first) Ida Beebe, who died in 1897, and they were the parents of: 1. Georgia, who died aged twelve years. 2. Claude, who died at the age of twenty-eight years. Mr. Russell married (second), June 8, 1899, Ella Jane Ewing, a teacher in the Geneva (Ohio) public schools, daughter of John C. and Margaret Ann (Carter) Ewing, of a well-known and representative family. Mr. and Mrs. Russell were the parents of Jean Russell, who married Thomas A. Eggert, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Thomas Hartwell Russell died September 9, 1925, an aggressive, forceful and self-made man. His life reads like a romance. Adopted by a kind couple, he nevertheless missed the love and companionship of his own parents, and what he thereby lost as a child, throughout his life he endeavored to make up to those less fortunate than himself. With very little schooling he started out early in life to make a name for himself. While on his way to success, disaster by fire overtook him, and at forty-one years of age he was forced to begin life all over again. Not only did he win financial success along his original lines, but he was able to indulge his fondness for cattle breeding and to become an authority on this matter. He was a faithful, loving husband and father, and in his own home his loss was most severely felt, although he had a large circle of friends and business acquaintances who mourned his passing.

TALLEY, Marion Nevada,

Coloratura Prima Donna.

God's supreme gift to mankind, and a gift which constitutes one of the greatest compensations of life, is music. In the hearts and throats of the woodland birds He put a natural gift of song, and now and then, rarely, an all-wise Providence sees fit to place the same pure and untrammeled gift in the heart and throat of a young girl. As true, as natural, as unaffected and as sure as the consummate trilling and warbling of a feathered songster, the vocal genius of Miss Marion Talley, an American girl, born and bred, has lately startled the entire musical world and has brought her the unstinted praise of all the critics, who have recognized, appreciated and extolled a natural voice of such warmth, timbre, flexibility, and sheer golden beauty as the world has not heard since the old, old days when Malibran held the musical world spellbound and marvelling. Never before in the history of music in America has an American girl leapt so suddenly from comparative obscurity into the dazzling light that shines about a star of the Metropolitan Opera Company. Literally over-night she became world famous. Her triumph was the absolute, complete triumph that all too seldom attends the efforts of genius. That Marion N. Talley is the brightest particular star in that scintillating galaxy of stars which makes up the glowing Metropolitan firmament and that she is by far the foremost figure in musical America today are indisputable facts, and that America is justly proud of the achievements of her own youthful singer is but putting it mildly.

This account of Miss Talley's meteoric rise to well-deserved fame is not in the strictest sense, a biography; for the term "biography" seems much more appplicable to the stern men of financial, commercial or industrial achievements in the business world than it does to a light-haired, blue-eyed young lady of nineteen

years. It is, then, just the simple story of a little girl whose glorious God-given golden voice has swept her to the topmost crest of popularity and fame, and whose voice, together with her winsomeness and her charming, engaging personality, has made her the darling and the idol not only of her home city of Kansas City, Missouri, but of every city, town, village and hamlet in these United States of America.

Marion Nevada Talley was born in Nevada, Missouri, on December 6, 1906, the younger of the two daughters of Charles Marion and Helen Henrietta (Brown) Talley. The father, Charles Marion Talley, was born in Taney County, Missouri, on November 20, 1870. He is an expert railroad telegrapher, formerly an Associated Press telegrapher, and at the present time (1926) employed in that capacity by the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The mother, Helen Henrietta (Brown) Talley, was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on February 25, 1876, a daughter of Gustav and Karoline (Adams) Brown. Her grandfather, Gustav Brown (originally Braun), was born near Berlin, Germany, and came to America in the year 1871, settling in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Marion Nevada Talley received her education in the public schools of Kansas City, Missouri, whence her parents had removed in the year 1907. She attended the local grammar schools for seven years, and in the spring of 1922 had completed two years of high school when the possibilities of her voice were realized. Through the interest and work of John T. Harding and J. A. Harzfeld, well-known business and professional men of Kansas City, she was brought to New York City, where she had an audition on November 8, 1922. Only fifteen years of age at the time, her naturally lovely tones made music critics and authorities rub their eyes in wonderment. She was advised and urged to stay in New York for a period of intensive study, which she did, remaining until the spring of 1924. She then returned to Kansas City, Missouri, and gave a series of four concerts at Lindsborg and Emporia, Kansas, and Kansas City. At one concert alone it was estimated that she sang before more than 6,000 auditors, and the proceeds from all four concerts totaled more than $13,000. Prior to this time, at a concert given in Kansas City in October, 1922, the proceeds amounted to $10,000. With the money thus gained from concert work, Miss Talley, accompanied by her mother and sister, went to Europe in August, 1924, and spent one year studying under various teachers and mastering the French and Italian languages. The mother and daughters returned to America in August, 1925, and in the four months between that date and February 17, 1926, when she made her now historically famous début at the Metropolitan Opera House, Miss Talley worked assiduously in perfecting herself in various rôles. She was under the expert tutelage of several maestros during this period of training, to whom she gives due credit as follows:

I have had so many inquiries by telephone and mail regarding my training (she said) that I feel I should state the simple facts. My first teacher was John R. Jones, a well-known chorus master of Kansas City. Then I studied with Ottley Cranston, also of that city. Later I coached with Frank La Forge in New York, and after that for a few months with Salvatore Avitabile. Then I spent a year in Europe, studying Italian and French, during which time I worked up a number of rôles with different professional coaches. Since joining the Metropolitan I have worked with no one outside the Opera Company. Assistant Conductors Dellera in the Italian operas and Pellatier in the French operas have been constant instructors musically. I am also much indebted to Mr. Serafin

for his sympathetic aid and advice. As for my stage training, that I owe entirely to Mr. Von Wymetal, to whom I am deeply grateful.

Thus, on the evening of February 17, 1926, came the long-looked-for début of Miss Marion Talley at one of the most famous opera houses in the world. Slender, girlish and entrancingly lovely in her beautiful old-world costumes, she faced the Diamond Horseshoe and the largest audience that has ever crammed its way into that ancient and august structure, and sang as she had never sung before, pouring out a volume of gorgeous sound that was actuated and governed by an almost miraculous technique. Never a tremor, never a faltering note, she sang with a fearlessness and gay abandon of youth, and as sweetly and as naturally as a lark winging its way into the blue of the matudinal heavens. Critics, who usually come to scoff, remained to praise. Staid opera-goers gasped with wonder, and ruined white kid gloves in their ecstatic efforts to show their admiration and appreciation. Her success was complete, final, irrevocable. Never before had the much maltreated rôle of "Gilda" been imbued with so much life and girlish charm, and probably for the first time in the history of that opera had a singer lived up to, equalled, and even exceeded, Messrs. Piave and Hugo's conception of that character. The combination of Talley singing, and Serafin conducting, brought out all the beautiful nuances and rare tonal effects of Giuseppe Verdi's enchanting music, and it is safe to say that "Rigoletto" was acted and sung with a mastery never before achieved upon the stage of the venerable Metropolitan.

The next morning, February 18, 1926, "The New York Times" described Miss Talley's début as follows:

Marion Talley, nineteen-year-old girl from Kansas City, Missouri, sang her first rôle in the Metropolitan Opera House last evening, and a crowd which the police estimated at 5,000 persons who had failed to obtain tickets, or, in case of actual opera subscribers, were unable to force their way to the doors, became so excited as to endanger seriously many in the oncoming throng. The disturbance got beyond the control of the ordinary force of traffic police. Reserves were called, and when the rush would not weaken to their charge a squad of mounted police rode four abreast on the sidewalks till all approaches around the theatre were cleared. . . . Police Captain Brady said that in all his years in the Department he had never witnessed in New York's theatre district such a scene as last night's. He said approximately 10,000 persons were "milling" in the streets for several blocks around. Sidewalks on the east side of Broadway and the north side of Fortieth Street were crowded with persons looking on while the mob was clamoring at the opera house doors and the police were struggling with them. Extra police remained in the vicinity long after the crowds had been dispersed and the opera had gone on.

Miss Talley made her bow as Gilda in Verdi's "Rigoletto." . . . The Metropolitan Opera House was crowded as it has rarely been before, during this or any other opera season. Ten curtain calls followed Verdi's "Caro Nome" aria in the opera's second act. It was the soprano's first scene in the dramatic action, and showed that Miss Talley had taken the fancy of her audience and the measure of the house for singing so that all had heard her. New Yorkers joined with the Kansas City guests in applauding her. Miss Talley's later scenes went without mishap after the ice was broken. At the end of the third act, De Luca again shared the curtain calls with her, as did the quartet in the third and closing episode. What many declared the greatest ovation accorded to a star this season was given to Miss Talley at the end of the opera. She was called before the curtain twenty times and hundreds remained calling for her after the asbestos curtain was lowered.

It was 8.50 p. m. when the golden curtain slowly parted for the second act. Five minutes later Mr. De Luca entered Rigoletto's door and a small girlish figure in soft blue silks sprang out of the side scene into the arms of Gilda's stage father. There was a loud hand-clapping as the audience recognized the heroine of the night. Quite aside

from the singing, many spectators found interest poignantly accentuated by the presence of a Gilda of child-like innocence in the old opera's gruesome plot. Her duet with De Luca ended in an interrupting ovation. So did the next brief duet with Lauri-Volpi as the Duke. The one's fatherly embrace, the other's loverlike kiss of adieu, hit a new note with the public.

The article goes on to tell how Miss Talley sang the aria, "Caro Nome," of the charming and naïve way in which she took her many curtain calls, of the vast crowds trying in vain to get into the auditorium, of the almost unheard-of price that the tickets brought when sold on the curb, of the night's receipts which aggregated $25,000 paid by a public to hear an unknown girl from the West sing her first opera, and its interest in seeing "a prima donna in her teens, declared by veteran observers to be the youngest debutante in a star's rôle in the forty-odd years of New York's opera house." It also tells of the splendid support and encouragement given Miss Talley by the people of Kansas City, and how two hundred of them spent more than $50,000 in order to come to New York by special train and take part in the joyousness of her great success; of Mrs. Talley, helping her daughter in the star dressing-room; of Mr. Talley, sending a message of the glorious début from a telegraph instrument back-stage to the anxiously waiting thousands in Kansas City; of the countless bouquets of flowers, silver placques, and other gifts which were piled high in the dressing room of this youthful songbird; and of other interesting incidents attending so brilliant a début.

Giulio Gatti-Casazza, the Metropolitan's Italian impressario, said on the evening of her début that he was proud to have brought out a young American singer of Miss Talley's early promise. "She is calm," he said, after speaking to her in the afternoon over the telephone, and bidding her to talk to no one else except her mother till the end of the day. Of her voice he said: "It is a voice rich and round, very even throughout in its quality and power, with perfect intonation and a natural musical feeling. The quality is perhaps not so much golden as it is silvery, but the tones have warmth and expressiveness. She is now a woman, no longer a child, and she has charm of person and gracefulness of line. I myself believe that she will live to be an honor not only to her city but to this country in the musical world."

Miss Talley followed up her first night's success with just as brilliant an achievement at a matinee performance of "Lucia" on February 22, and of a repetition of "Rigoletto" on the evening of February 26, and by her second and third performances she established herself beyond the shadow of a doubt as one of the foremost coloratura soprani the world has ever known.

In an editorial, the "New York Times," under date of February 19, 1926, said, in part:

What element, what feature, was lacking on Wednesday evening to establish the triumph of American art, American girlhood, American loyalty, American advertising? Miss Marion Talley accomplished her début at the Metropolitan Opera House with all the success anticipated in the preliminary campaign. All went as had been expected. Crowds of excited, would-be listeners blocked the streets, many of them unable to get in; old ladies camped out in the line on stools through lunch and dinner time; women were swept away, even policemen were knocked down; the reserves were called out; platoons of mounted men charged four abreast on the sidewalk. A troop of loyal "home folks," headed by a Mayor and representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, came a thousand miles across country in special trains, eager to have their proud and flaming enthusiasm ratified by the "sound, sober judgment of New York." Inside, a house bursting with eager audi-

tors, rioting with excited anticipation before the event, lavished curtain calls without number. . . . Art has made vast progress since the days of Cuzzoni, Bordoni, Catalini, Pasta, Sontag, Malibran, Alboni, Jenny Lind, Grisi, Lagrange, Patti, Nilsson, not to speak of those now living. It is a supreme gratification that America, an American girl, an American public, should be the ones to typify, embody, make visible and audible this great advance. The Metropolitan has nobly justified its claim to be a foster-mother to American singers.

The New York "World," on the morning after the début, gave the following word picture of the great event:

Little Marion Talley of Kansas City won a triumph in the Metropolitan Opera House last night. Nineteen years old, she was the youngest American ever to make her début on that stage. Marion did what every American girl with a voice will always dream of doing. Without the heartbreak and slow grind of other singers, toiling up to the glittering "Met" through obscure stage-doors in Italy and elsewhere, Miss Talley marched direct from Convention Hall in Kansas City to the envied stage beneath the Diamond Horseshoe. After her first big aria she took eleven curtain calls. If she did not win all hearts with the brilliancy of her voice alone, at least she won by her girlish charm and surety. Into the "Met" crowded 4,100 persons. Members of the Metropolitan Opera Company stood in the stifling aisles. Outside 5,000 persons were turned away. As "Rigoletto" ended, Miss Talley was called before the curtain twenty times, four times alone, with Otto H. Kahn leading the applause from the directors' box. When Gatti-Casazza was hunted out and asked if he was pleased, his face lit up and he exclaimed: "Si, si, Magnific!"

Mr. Henderson, of "The Sun," in speaking of Miss Talley's youthful début and the youthful débuts of other famous singers, said: "It is possible to show the true metal early in life." Mr. Gilman, of "The Herald Tribune," Mr. Chotzinoff, of "The World," Mr. Morris, of "The Evening World," and Mr. Downes, of the "New York Times," concurred in praising the success of Miss Talley's début and the youthfulness and untrammeled freshness of her lovely voice; Mr. Downes saying, in part: "She has a voice of uncommonly fresh and lovely quality, one unusually even in the lower and middle registers and of ample range and flexibility in the upper part of the coloratura repertory." Olga Samaroff, critic of the New York "Evening Post," speaks of the "natural beauty, sweetness and extended range" of Miss Talley's voice, adding that "she has her coloratura department naturally under control," and that "the test of 'Caro Nome' showed her brilliant coloratura possibilities."

"The Literary Digest" for March 6, 1926, heads a two-page critique with this caption: "The New Prima Donna—Marion Talley," and gives a résumé of that thrilling night of February 17, as follows:

With the public set upon a début that would out-Patti the famous Adelina, Marion Talley sustained an ordeal that might have broken a more sensitive child. Patti won at seventeen a hearing as opera star; Talley is nineteen, but the conditions are immensely more exacting today, with "publicity" doing its utmost, and a critical fraternity ready to discount in one column most of what it said in another by news-mongering reporters. But the two Missourian towns, Kansas City or Nevada—whichever should win the fight of having produced a great prima donna—have reason for congratulation. Miss Talley sang "Gilda" at the Metropolitan at the age of nineteen, a greater house than Caruso's best acclaimed her, and on the morning after the critics admitted that a new star of the first magnitude had swum into our ken . . . What the crowded opera house thought of her is evidenced by the twenty calls before the curtain at the end of the performance, by frequent bursts of applause, the "Caro Nome," of course, being the chief incentive. The house within, supplemented by a large and devoted delegation from the home town, Kansas City, was more than outnumbered by the disappointed crowd without, for which there was not even standing room. "Standees" took their places by noon, sitting on stools or boxes, gray-haired women of seventy as well as young girls, who, perhaps, craved for themselves the young singer's good fortune, all waiting till 7:30 for the privilege of paying to stand throughout the performance.

Critics and reporters from scores of Western and Middle Western newspapers vied with their New York brethren in praising the new and golden voice, which, once heard is never to be forgotten. Dictionaries were searched by the newspaper fraternity for new adjectives and synonyms to describe the young star's voice. The quality of her voice, however, cannot be described or pigeon-holed or indexed, for it is one of those natural singing voices of rare and spiritual beauty which happens not more than once in a century, and which defies the cleverest editorial, critical or reportorial pen to describe. No other coloratura voice today can compare with it for sheer beauty of sound, for range, flexibility, technique, for interpretation, intonation and manipulation, and most especially for its charming freshness and youthfulness. In her legato work—usually the stumbling block for young singers—Miss Talley is superb, even peerless among the soprani of this age. All in all, it is a glorious, Heaven-sent organ, for which its possessor should most humbly thank her God.

Just two days after her history-making début at the Metropolitan Opera House, Miss Talley passed successfully through another ordeal—that of making a second début over the radio. "The New York Times" describes the latter as follows:

While 150 of her fellow-citizens from Kansas City listened in at a receiving station three floors beneath her and hundreds of thousands over the country in halls and homes tuned in, Miss Marion Talley made her radio début last evening (February 19, 1926) at Aeolian Hall, 29 West Forty-second Street, through Station WJZ. Her four songs came clearly over the air, and a few minutes after she concluded telegrams from all over the East and as far South as Alabama and Florida began to arrive, bringing congratulations. It was distinctly a Kansas City night. Besides the 150 citizens who had come all the way to New York to hear their 19-year-old friend sing, there were 15,000 gathered in Convention Hall in Kansas City and a few thousands more in the Royal Stock Building there, where another station connected by special wire from Chicago, Illinois, was broadcasting. As Miss Talley finished her last song, "Home, Sweet Home," she paused a moment and then sent a greeting which spread over the whole country to her fellow-townsmen who had had faith in her. "My love and thanks to all my friends in Kansas City," she said. "Your loyal support for more than three years has been my greatest encouragement. And to my new friends of the radio audience, my affectionate greetings." While Miss Talley was singing in the small broadcasting room, her mother sat just outside the door, Mr. Talley standing beside her. Down on the third floor her fellow-townsmen, who had listened to Miss Talley sing "Caro Nome," "Comin' Thro' The Rye," "Una Voce Poca Fa," and "Home Sweet Home," and applauded them all loudly, greeted her as she came down later. Afterward she shook hands with everyone in the room as they filed by her.

Miss Talley's voice has already brought her many flattering offers for concert work, when the Metropolitan can spare her, as well as an exclusive contract with the Victor Talking Machine Company, for whom she has made several records of her best-known operatic arias. Her contract at the Metropolitan, however, will leave her very little time for outside interests for some time to come. A part of Miss Talley's great success is due to her charming and lovable personality, which draws people to her instinctively and makes them her firm friends and ardent admirers for life. She also has that rare quality of deep appreciation, which makes people glad to do things for her. Her father, mother, and sister Florence realized when Marion was still a wee child that she possessed a voice distinctly out of the ordinary run, and to the training of that voice they have all bent every effort for the past ten years, with the present highly gratifying results. At the age of ten years she sang in a chorus choir

O. F. Frazer

Mary J. Frazer

of the church which the family attended, her mother and sister both being valued members of the choir, and at the age of fifteen she startled the music lovers of Kansas City by her amazingly gifted performances in local productions of "The Bohemian Girl" and "Mignon." From that time on her success was assured, for the unusually musical city of Kansas City was determined that she should not "hide her light under a bushel." How well Miss Talley has succeeded, how amply repaid have been the members of her own immediate family, and how fully justified has been the faith of Kansas City, is amply witnessed by the fact that today, and having only just stepped over the threshold of her brilliant career, she stands second to none among the coloratura soprani of the world, the possessor of a voice which has already given pleasure to thousands of auditors, and which will bring joy to literally hundreds of thousands more through the mediums of opera, concert, the radio, and the phonograph.

But with all this success which she has achieved so early in life, with all the homage that has been laid at her youthful feet, with all the unstinted praise which has been showered upon her, Miss Marion N. Talley remains a sweet, unspoiled, democratic, athletic and active girl, with charming manners, a winsome and ready smile which curls the corners of her mobile lips and crinkles the corners of her fun-loving eyes, and with a great capacity for living and enjoying life, so typical of healthy girlhood. Miss Marion N. Talley, coloratura prima donna of the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company, is more than a real American girl; she is the veritable epitome and quintessence of everything that American young womanhood should be—than which no greater tribute or more sincere compliment can possibly be paid to any American girl

FRAZER, Orrin Ford,

Pharmacist.

So strong was the personality, and possessed of such a vast amount of practical knowledge was Orrin Ford Frazer, that the inhabitants of his home town and the scene of lifelong activities as a leading pharmacist hardly can convince themselves, even after more than a dozen years from the sad event, of the passing of "the sage of Chagrin Falls, Ohio." This self-educated man of rare parts devoted a large share of his life to the intellectual development of his own mind, and incidentally of the minds of great numbers of people who came within the circle of his beneficent influence. The blood of vigorous Scotch ancestors flowed in his veins, and it told unmistakably in the splendid and outstanding traits of character and mind, which made him a man among men in the Chagrin Falls region. His father had been a prominent pharmacist in the same town for many years and a highly respected business man and citizen; therefore, it may be observed that the son, Orrin F., was richly blessed both in his more remote ancestry and in his parent. His inheritance was reinforced by his own energy and an ambition to satisfy his craving for knowledge. His active brain never rested until he had mastered, as far as within him lay and as circumstances and resources would permit, the minutest details of the subject with which his mind was concerned.

Orrin Ford Frazer came of an old and honored family in Scotland noted for the vigor of its members, and the sturdiness and upstanding qualities, rightly called "good old Scotch stock"; and a family which boasted its castles and the right to bear arms. He was born March 23, 1846, at Russell, Ohio, on a farm, and died October 30, 1912, at his home in Chagrin

Falls, Ohio, a son of Alexander and Susan (Gates) Frazer. His father, born March 26, 1811, in Scotland, was the tenth of a family of eleven children; his mother died when he was twelve years of age. At the age of twenty-one he emigrated to the United States and obtained employment in building the Erie Canal in New York State. He married (first), March 31, 1834, Susan Gates, "a Yankee girl." In 1836 they determined to go "further West," and they brought their young children into the wild and deserted country of Ohio. With heroic fortitude they faced for the ensuing few years all the vicissitudes of pioneers in a strange and sparsely settled land. But Alexander Frazer and his hardy wife Susan were made of the stuff which would not brook defeat and they conquered obstacle after obstacle, until the farm on which they located was cleared and improved, and there they lived as owners and reared their family for twenty-seven years. In 1863 Alexander Frazer and his wife, having begun to cherish the desire for life in a village, removed from their farm to Chagrin Falls. There Mrs. Frazer died August 10, 1882. Alexander Frazer married (second), November 26, 1883, the widow of Rev. Joseph Wooley, who had five children by her first marriage. Shortly after coming to Chagrin Falls Mr. Frazer bought of Mr. Vail his interest in Waterman & Vail, well-known general merchants, dealers in groceries, drugs, and sundries of their time in that town. Mr. Frazer, as part owner of this prosperous business, achieved a considerable competence. He was highly respected throughout the community and countryside. He had been reared in the Presbyterian faith, but in later life, in Chagrin Falls, he became a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was noted also for his great liberality in giving of his means to all worthy causes.

Orrin Ford Frazer, of whom this memorial is made, passed the early years of his life on the parental farmstead. He had a most thorough acquaintance of the sunshine and shadows attendant upon life as a son of a poor pioneer farmer on an "unbroken" section. But with the indomitable will, his birthright from father and mother, which was always one of his strongest characteristics, he fought it out against heavy odds, and with his parents, came when he was seventeen years of age to live with them in Chagrin Falls. Back in the farm country he had attended the public school when the growing season on the farm did not interfere with the prosecution of his studies. He was blessed with a highly active brain and a retentive memory, and he early set about to supplement the education he had ever so sparingly received in the country school. He was an omnivorous reader. He had an excellent encyclopedia, and he read that work "from cover to cover" twice. So well informed did he become upon a multitude of subjects that he frequently was called upon to prepare papers and deliver them before the Chautauqua and the Scientific Circle, of which he was an active member.

He had been out of school about a year when his father took him into the drug-store department of his establishment. That store stood across the street from the present Frazer Pharmacy, a store made locally famous through its ownership being vested in the able and gifted son, Orrin F. In the old store the young man acquired a thorough knowledge of the drug business. When his father died he became his successor in the store, and the Frazer Pharmacy, as it later was developed and became familiarly known,

Wilbur A Taylor

was the outgrowth of the senior Frazer's wise management and Scotch forehandedness in bringing his son into the business. The younger Mr. Frazer successfully conducted his store until he passed away himself in 1912. He built up an enviable reputation for his pharmacy. He was said to have carried a most remarkable assortment of drugs, roots, herbs, and other articles. It was a common matter for one person to say to another in Chagrin Falls, who was looking for a certain article, "If there is such a thing, Frazer has it."

It will be seen that Mr. Frazer was not chained down by his business. He found time to take a leading part in the affairs of the community. He was ranked as among the six leading citizens of Chagrin Falls who organized the narrow-gauge railroad known as the Chagrin Falls & Southern Railroad, of which he was elected president. He was one of the organizers of the Chagrin Falls Banking Company, and was one of the organizers and the vice-president of the Chagrin Falls Manufacturing Company. He builded a considerable fortune for one in his day and community. He was the owner of a number of parcels of desirable real estate, and built the large substantial residence at No. 16 Pearl Street, Chagrin Falls, where he and his wife spent the many happy years of their married life and where she still makes her home.

Mr. Frazer married, June 17, 1869, in Michigan, Mary Josephine Burton, a daughter of Noble and Olive (Foote) Burton, who were pioneer farmers in New York State, but moved to Michigan about 1867, where Mr. Burton and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. Children of Orrin Ford and Mary Josephine (Burton) Frazer: 1. Lillian, who married Ray Mathewes. 2. Eva, died at the age of fourteen years. 3. Donna, married C. D. Fenton, and has three children: Bernita, Mildred, and Harley. 4. Harley, who died at the age of twenty-four years. He married Daisy White, who is now deceased. 5. Wayde, died at the age of two and one-half years.

Mr. Frazer was commendably proud of his political connection with the Republican party, and he was equally proud of his membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was bright, keen, and quick to sense the correct position which he believed he should support in a given matter of men or policies. As has been inferred, he was something of a local authority, to whom many of his friends brought their problems of one sort or another, confidently believing that he only could solve them aright. The half century of his life that he had lived among the people of Chagrin Falls was filled with service to them, they in turn amply rewarding him for his unselfish interest and indefatigable labors.

TAYLOR, Walter Allen,

Wholesale Merchant.

With the stamp of public approval upon the business of the firm established in Cincinnati, Ohio, by his father, Joseph Taylor, and his uncle John Taylor (these two were brothers and established the firm in 1844 in the same place it is today, and conducted throughout his life on the same high standards of honesty and probity), Walter Allen Taylor was one of the leading merchants of Cincinnati, and of the State itself, and in the commodities in which he specialized he was an outstanding factor in business, and reliable in all his dealings. The esteem in which he was held by the business world was augmented by the regard and good

will of his scores of friends in social and every-day life.

Walter Allen Taylor, who for years was a member and president of the firm of Joseph Taylor & Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in that city August 24, 1858. The Taylor family is of English descent, the place of its origin having been at Grainsby Park, Lincolnshire, England, where the branch of the family, now extinct, formerly owned estates in 1645, during the reign of Charles I.

Joseph Taylor, father of Walter Allen Taylor, was born at Grainsby Park, June 15, 1828, the son of William and Elizabeth (Wells) Taylor. He attended the parish schools, and at the age of fourteen years, in 1842, left home with his sister, Mary Ann Taylor, to come to the United States. Crossing the Atlantic to New York in a sailing vessel, they made their way to Cincinnati, Ohio, where their brothers, John and Thomas had preceded them. There they were joined later by their parents, who spent the remainder of their lives in Cincinnati. They were communicants of the Church of England.

Joseph Taylor, then but fourteen years of age, worked for two years with his brother Thomas, who conducted an inn at Brighton, which is now a part of Cincinnati. While still in his "teens," in 1844, he formed a partnership with his brother John, in what is now known as the Joseph Taylor & Company business, in existence more than eighty years, and in the same location in Cincinnati. They first became dealers in grocers' supplies, which changed from time to time, until the firm at present are wholesalers in sugar and salt. The two brothers were asssociated for a number of years and met with good success. John Taylor, about 1870, moved to Dickinson County, Kansas, where he and Joseph became owners of large tracts of land, and where John's family continues to reside. Joseph Taylor continued to conduct the wholesale business in Cincinnati until his retirement, when he turned over its management to his sons; he died December 19, 1918, at the advanced age of ninety-one years, and is buried in Spring Grove Cemetery. During the gold fever in 1849, in California, he went with others by way of Panama, where he spent three years prospecting; but not meeting with much success, he returned to resume his business, which is now among the oldest in the city. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was liberal in his religious views. A self-made man, he was a much respected citizen, and was greatly devoted to his home and family.

Joseph Taylor married, in Cincinnati, Ohio, Martha Shaw, who was born in Yorkshire, England, daughter of George Shaw; she died August 19, 1892. They were the parents of four children: Walter Allen, of whom further; Thomas, who settled in Dickinson County, Kansas; Laura, who married Frank Hill, of Cincinnati; Arthur A., who is a member of the firm of Joseph Taylor & Company.

Walter Allen Taylor attended the schools in Cincinnati, and then entered his father's establishment, where, with his brother Arthur A. Taylor, he learned all the details of the enterprise, afterwards assuming with his brother full management of the concern. He became president of the company, and so remained to the time of his death, January 2, 1921, at the age of sixty-two years. He was domestic in his tastes; and he was an attendant of the Unitarian Church. In 1890 the family established the present home at Clifton.

Mr. Taylor married, June 3, 1884, at

Cincinnati, Ottilie Adaline Alms, daughter of August H. and Adaline (Nohring) Alms, both of Hanover, Germany. Mr. Alms was one of the pioneer merchants of Cincinnati, a brother of Gerhard H. Alms and Herman Alms, who kept the famous Verandah, well known in the early history of Cincinnati, and uncle of William Henry and Frederick W. Alms, the founder of the Alms and Doepke business house of Cincinnati. August H. Alms and his wife, who died in Cincinnati, had two daughters, Alvina, who married Charles Pfau, of Cincinnati; and Mrs. Taylor. Mr. and Mrs. August H. Alms are buried in Spring Grove Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Allen Taylor were the parents of four children: 1. Robert Alms, a graduate of the University of Cincinnati, president of the firm of Richardson & Taylor, paper box manufacturers at Cincinnati; married Alice E. Willey, and they were the parents of four children: Robert, Jane Ann, Harriet Alice, and Nancy Virginia. 2. Allen Marshall, Doctor of Dental Surgery, graduate of University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, Michigan; practices his profession at Cincinnati; married Florence Kreimer, and they are the parents of two children: Susan and Sara Taylor. 3. Helen Lucille, graduate of the Bartholomew-Clifton School; married John Waters, sheriff, a member of the firm of Joseph Taylor & Company. 4. Marian Adaline, attended the University of Cincinnati, and Sweet Briar College. The religious faith of the family is that of the Unitarian Church.

McCONWAY, William,

Manufacturer.

One of the builders of the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, with its myriad of industries so vital to all the world, was William McConway, manufacturer of iron and steel, president of the McConway & Torley Company, and executive in a long list of key industries. His personal qualities of solid immovable integrity, his habit of achieving rather than parading his intentions, his delightful and cultured companionship, and his purposeful interest in education and civic development won for him the love and admiration of the whole city. His public service was of the kind that will live for generations.

William McConway was born at Desert-Martin, County Derry, Ireland, February 14, 1842, son of John and Isabella (Kissick) McConway, natives of the same county. He came to America with his mother and sisters in 1849 to join his father, who had preceded them to Paterson, New Jersey. Soon the family moved to Pittsburgh, where William McConway attended school in a small building situated on Grant's Hill, where the Carnegie Building now stands. Circumstances forced him to work early, when he was still a boy of eleven. His amazingly broad and liberal education thereafter was self-acquired. He was a prodigious reader, with a retentive memory, who constantly surprised his friends with odd bits of pertinent information. A lover of good literature, particularly loyal to books on his native Ireland, he collected a splendid library.

His first employment was with the Livingstone Novelty Works, a company of considerable importance then. After a short period the boy accepted a better position with the Olnhausen & Crawford Company, manufacturers of malleable iron castings. With that firm he remained until the outbreak of the Civil war, whose call to arms won immediate

response from him, already actuated by a sense of public service. He was mustered into service in September, 1861, as a private in Company M, 102d Pennsylvania Volunteers. In the winter of 1861-62 his regiment was encamped near Washington, and in the spring went to the Virginia Peninsula with McClelland's Army. Early in his term of service, Private McConway was promoted to the rank of sergeant-major, then to that of second lieutenant, on July 2, 1863. In September, 1864, after three years of service, he was honorably discharged in the Shenandoah Valley. His regiment had seen hard service at Williamsburg, Virginia, at Fair Oaks, and at Malvern Hill, at Chancellorsville, and in the Wilderness Campaign, at Spottsylvania, and at the taking of Marye Heights, and at other engagements; it was hurried back to the defense of Washington, then threatened by a detachment of Lee's army. Ever faithful to the ideals which inspired his enlistment and to the memory of the war, Mr. McConway, in 1897, enrolled in the Union Veteran Legion, was a member of General Alexander Hays Post, No. 3, Department of Pennsylvania, and contributed generously to it each year, as well as remembered with a floral gift the death of any member of the post.

Upon his return to Pittsburgh, Mr. McConway reëntered the employ of Olnhausen & Crawford, where he was rapidly advanced. On January 1, 1869, he became a member of a newly organized firm, Lewis & Company, including beside himself, Samuel Lewis and John J. Torley, which engaged in the manufacture of saddlery, hardware, and malleable iron castings. When Mr. Lewis withdrew he was succeeded by John Heath and William Dilworth, Jr., and the firm name became McConway, Torley & Company. With the exception of Mr. Dilworth, the firm remained unchanged until the death of Mr. Torley, in 1880, soon after which Mr. Heath sold his interest to Mr. McConway. The newly organized firm was McConway & Torley Company, composed of William McConway and Mrs. Frances B. Torley, widow of John J. Torley; and in 1887 it was thus incorporated. Meantime, in 1873, the manufacture of saddlery hardware was abandoned, and all the facilities of the company were devoted to producing Janney car couplers, buffers, and malleable iron and steel castings. The business increased wonderfully under the financial and executive ability of Mr. McConway and his alert yet prudent enterprise. The plant is situated in the old Lawrenceville section of Pittsburgh, and is one of the chief industries of that city, turning out each year thousands of tons of castings and forgings. Besides his own business Mr. McConway was director and executive in numerous other enterprises. He was a director of the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company, of the Second National Bank, and the Union Switch and Signal Company. He was president of Allegheny Cemetery, trustee of Carnegie Institute and of Carnegie Institute of Technology, trustee of the Elizabeth Steel Magee Hospital, and a member of the Pittsburgh Board of Public Education. His services were in constant demand in educational and charitable movements, and he was known as a man who never neglected a public trust, even when it entailed personal sacrifices.

Mr. McConway was a Republican, valued highly as adviser to party leaders of his city and section. He was a prominent Mason, honored with the thirty-third degree; Past Master of Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 484, Free and Accepted Masons;

member of Zerubbabel Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Past Commander of Tancred Commandery, No. 48, Knights Templar; member of Pennsylvania Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Pittsburgh; and for over forty years he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His clubs were: The Duquesne, of which he served as president from 1899 to 1901; the Pittsburgh, the Union, the University, the Pittsburgh Athletic; the Engineers' Club of New York, and the Loyal Legion; also a New York club of Irish-Americans, whose chief function was to care for their countrymen who had served in the Civil War.

Mr. McConway died on July 28, 1925. His funeral services were held at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension in Pittsburgh, and interment was in Allegheny Cemetery. The pall bearers were chosen from employees of the company he had headed for so many years: Thomas A. Reynolds, W. C. Buske, C. H. Rushton, John Augustine, W. J. Regan, and William Kelso.

William McConway married (first), on November 9, 1865, Margaret J. Lytle, of Pittsburgh, who died March 1, 1877. He married (second), on January 14, 1880, Josephine Alden Eaton, daughter of F. H. and Josephine (Alden) Eaton. Her father was a prominent merchant of Pittsburgh in its early days, and her mother was the daughter of T. J. Fox Alden, an eminent Pittsburgh lawyer, a lineal descendant of the famous John Alden of Plymouth Colony in its early days. Mrs. Josephine Alden (Eaton) McConway survives her husband, as do five daughters and a son: Mrs. Laura M. Scoville, of Northampton, Massachusetts; Anne, wife of A. W. McEldowney, of Pittsburgh; Elizabeth, wife of Allen Hazen, of Dobbs Ferry, New York; Margaret, wife of S. McLean Buckingham, of Watertown, Connecticut; Josephine, wife of Edward Cheyney, of Cleveland, Ohio. The son, William McConway, Jr., who succeeds his father as president of the McConway & Torley Company, married Myra Louise Thayer, of New York.

A noble cycle of accomplishments distinguished the life of William McConway. As a man, an industrial leader, and a citizen, he approximated the American ideal. Loyalty was one of his strongest characteristics, and he was loyal to such intangible ideals as patriotism, freedom, charity, friendship, responsibility, as well as family ties. His family, his city, and his country are proud of him.

GRAY, James Callam,

Lawyer, Financier,

A power for financial and educational advancement in Pittsburgh was James Callam Gray, senior member of the well known law firm of Gray, Thompson & Rose, and president of the Standard Chemical Company, as well as director of a number of publicly beneficial business enterprises. Mr. Gray had exceptional ability, which raised him from the average business position accorded to the average young man to preëminence among even the greatest of Amerian financiers. It was, however, the large public spirit of the man, his loyalty, sense of responsibility, his conscientiousness, and his kindly nature which determined the many-sided leadership he assumed. Whatever the lawyer, the business executive, the citizen could do in any field for the welfare of a city and its people, that Mr. Gray always did. He was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, August 26, 1858, son of

Alexander and Jessie (Callam) Gray, who were born in Scotland and came to America when their son was twelve years old. Alexander Gray was engaged in the book business.

The son, James C. Gray, had a rather difficult boyhood, in which earning a living and acquiring an education had to be simultaneously conducted. His preliminary education he gained in the Philadelphia public schools, where his family settled on their arrival in America. His first employment was with the Pennsylvania Railroad in that city in some clerical capacity. Almost from the beginning his high qualities stood out. In 1884 he was sent to Pittsburgh to assist the ticket receiver at the Union Depot, thence for the same type of work to the Fort Wayne Station in Allegheny, and finally to Columbus, Ohio. It was in that city that he studied law at the Ohio State University, graduating and soon winning admission to the bar. For a time thereafter he was in the legal department of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, then with the law firm of Scott & Gordon. Mr. Gray was about thirty-five years old when he began really to advance in the profession he had adopted in mature life, and for which he was singularly well-fitted because of his keen, studious mind, his patience and persistence. He became first assistant city solicitor of Pittsburgh, taking care of all legal work rising from the construction of the Bigelow Boulevard. After eight years of conscientious service to the city, he entered the law firm of Burleigh & Gray, which later became Burleigh, Gray & Challiner. Gray, Thompson & Rose was his next legal connection, and he remained its senior member until his death. Mr. Gray's career was not bounded by legal limits, however. In 1906, at the age of forty-eight, he became associated with the late James J. and Joseph M. Flannery as general counsel for the Flannery Bolt Company and the American Vanadium Company. In 1911 he was one of the organizers of the Collier Land and the Standard Chemical Company. As his judgment matured and his knowledge of business affairs ripened, making him one of the ablest men of the city, he was selected for one executive position after another. He was vice-president of the American Vanadium Company, president, from 1920 on, of the Standard Chemical Company, director of the Flannery Bolt Company, president of the Raridan Coal Company of East Brady, Pennsylvania, secretary and director of the Montour and Lake Erie Coal Company, treasurer and director of the W. B. Skelly Coal Company of Pittsburgh, and director of the Oakland Savings and Trust Company. At the same time, Mr. Gray occupied himself enthusiastically with the promotion of educational opportunities. He helped organize the Pittsburgh Law School, which was later affiliated with the University of Pittsburgh, and was honored by the University with the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws. He was a trustee of the Pennsylvania College for Women. He was senior elder of the Point Breeze Presbyterian Church and at one time was superintendent of the Allegheny County Sunday School, for years serving his church as superintendent of its Sunday School. Every form of philanthropic work met with his support. He was professionally associated with the Allegheny County, Pennsylvania State, and the American Bar associations. His clubs were: the Duquesne, the University, the Union, and the Oakmont Country Club. His useful and active life came to an end May 1, 1925, when he was sixty-seven years of age.

Mr. Gray married, in Philadelphia, June 10, 1880, Jennie MacFadyen, of Scotch birth, like himself, who came to this country with her parents, James MacFadyen and Mary Anne (Kells) MacFadyen. Her father, for a time a shoe merchant in Philadelphia, was later in the Custom House there. Mrs. Gray survives her husband. They were the parents of five children: 1. Jessie Callam, who inherited her father's love for education and is principal of Gray Court Preparatory School for Girls at Stamford, Connecticut. 2. Edith, wife of Bertram Winrow, and residing in Pittsburgh with her husband and two children: Sheila Marjorie Winrow and Jessie Gray Winrow. 3. Frances Pillow, who married Samuel D. Everhart, and resides in Pittsburgh with her husband and three children: James Gray Everhart, Clyde Anderson Everhart, and Jeanne MacFadyen Everhart. 4. Mary Rariden, at home. 5. Jeanne MacLean, married Guernsey Orcutt, and resides in Pittsburgh with her husband and son, Guernsey Orcutt, Jr.

Of the many touching tributes which poured in from all sides at the death of a man so justly prominent as James C. Gray, none more nearly conveys the spirit of the man than that from the "Point Log," published by the seniors of Gray Court School. The dedication, to Mrs. Gray, reads thus:

In appreciation of her interest, kindness, and generosity to us, we, the class of 1925, dedicate this fourth volume of the "Point Log" to Mrs. James Callam Gray.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of James Callam Gray, whose fatherly interest and unfailing kindness will linger always in the hearts of those at Gray Court Hall, to whom his courageous spirit wil ever remain a constant inspiration.

The board of directors of the Oakland Savings and Trust Company of Pittsburgh on May 7, 1925, adopted memorial resolutions reading, in part:

Therefore be it resolved that we take this opportunity of testifying to his high standard of morals, his fine discernment of what constituted honesty and justice in every detail, and that by his death we have suffered the loss of a true friend, a wise counselor, and a Christian gentleman of the highest type.

That of the Standard Chemical Company also follows, in part:

. . . we bear witness to the many sterling qualities for which we have held him in great esteem: his unswerving integrity and goodness, his self-sacrificing devotion to duties, his high ideals in business, and his wise and upright counsel.

OGDEN, Frank Magee,

Realtor, Philanthropist.

In the mercantile library, Cincinnati, Ohio, is a beautiful window placed in that structure by loving hands to the memory of Frank Magee Ogden, a man who passed from earthly scenes two decades ago but whose memory is yet green, for in his lifetime he dealt generously and kindly with those less fortunate than himself and nobly played the part assigned him in the drama of life.

He came from an ancient and honorable Colonial family, tracing to "good old John Ogden," as Hatfield of Elizabeth rightly calls him, who was born at Bradley Plain, England, September 9, 1609, of good English family. On May 6, 1637, he married Jane Bond, and in 1640 with wife Jane, and twin sons, David and Jonathan, he sailed for the New World. John Ogden first settled at Southampton, Long Island, later moving to Stamford, Connecticut. In 1662 John Ogden and his brother Richard were engaged by Governor Kieft to build the Stone Church at New Amsterdam. He then returned to Long Island, founded the town of Northampton, and

became both prosperous and influential. A man of adventurous nature, he joined with others in the purchase of lands from the Indians and founded a settlement in New Jersey at what became Elizabethtown. He held many offices, fought hard for his rights, was a good man and left to his now fourteen thousand descendants a legacy which those living would do well to emulate. His five sons were all men active in public life, and three governors of New Jersey trace their ancestry back to "good old John Ogden."

Frank Magee Ogden was a son of Jonathan and Mary Elizabeth (Gorham) Ogden, his father born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, June 12, 1807, died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Philip D. Armour, of Chicago, Illinois, June 4, 1888. Jonathan Ogden located in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1824, then a lad of seventeen years, but very active, with a mind keen and alert, ready to sieze any opportunity for advancement. He entered mercantile life and became a very successful clothing merchant, a leader in his line of business. Later he entered the lumber field and dealt heavily in real estate until his retirement in 1868.

Frank Magee Ogden was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 27, 1850, and died April 9, 1901. He was educated in the city schools and began his business career under the direction of his father in the latter's real estate business. The young man possessed unusual aptitude for the business he chose and, although his life was comparatively short, he attained high rank and was rated among the leading real estate men of Cincinnati. He acquired large business interests and possessed a large estate to which he gave his personal attention. He was a man of generous impulse and gave largely of his means to philanthropy and charity. He was a Presbyterian in religious sentiment, and a valuable life member of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, and in the library building a memorial window perpetuates his name and testifies to the deep interest he displayed toward the association. He was a member of the Masonic order, affiliated with Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery, was a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He loved his fellow men, was greatly beloved by his brethren of these fraternal bodies, and universally esteemed.

Mr. Ogden married, in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 14, 1889, Augustine (Gussie) Debenath, born in Alsace-Lorraine, now happily restored to France, daughter of Sebastian and Nanette (Augustine) Debenath, both her parents born in Alsace-Lorraine. They were the parents of three daughters: Matilde, married William Taylor; Anna, married John J. Bauer; Augustine, married Frank Magee Ogden. These children were all well educated, and after the death of their father they came with their mother to the United States, locating in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they taught French privately in some of the best families of the city.

Mrs. Ogden, in addition to teaching, indulged her love for the stage by a course of dramatic study and for one year read law. After her marriage, she turned to literature and became well known as a writer of short stories and of articles dealing with current questions of importance, civic and political. Since becoming widowed, she has managed the estate committed to her care by her husband and has proven most capable as a business woman. She is a life member and founder of the National Historical Society of New York; life member of the Mercantile Library

Zeboim Carter Patten

Association of Cincinnati; life member of the George Washington Memorial Association; member of the National Alumni Association, the Business Women's Club, League of Women Voters, Woman's Art Club, the Alliance Francaise, and Ohio Humane Society. In religious faith she is a Roman Catholic. She is a genuine American, her love for her adopted land being genuine and intense. Her feelings towards the debt this country owes her native France she has expressed in a motion picture play entitled "Hearts of Alsace," produced by the Romell Motion Picture Company. The story depicts scenes of the author's childhood, but the story is that of an Alastian boy who was brought to the United States and returns to France as a member of the American Expeditionary Forces to fight for the deliverance of his native province from German rule. The theme of the play is the debt this nation owes to France.

PATTEN, Zeboim Cartter,

Distinguished Citizen, Civil War Veteran.

Zeboim Cartter Patten, distinguished citizen of Chattanooga, Tennessee, late president of the Volunteer State Life Insurance Company, and who, during his day and generation had perhaps the most spectacular career of any citizen of the State of Tennessee, died March 20, 1925, universally honored and respected by his contemporaries.

Mr. Patten was born in Jefferson County, New York, May 3, 1840. His parents were also natives of the Empire State. His father, John A. Patten, and his mother, who in her maidenhood was Betsy Elizabeth Cartter, were natives of Lewis County, and through an extended period maintained their residence in New York. The Patten family of America traces their ancestry to Norman blood. The first representatives of the name went to England with William the Conqueror, and the name figures among those who participated in the battle of Hastings. Goeffry Patin was a distinguished character in Normandy in 1119 A. D. The orthography of the name has gone through various changes since the early day, being written as Patin, Patyn, and finally Patten. William Patten, known as Waynflete, was an illustrious man who served as Bishop of Winchester and as Chancellor of England under Henry VI, and was prelate of the Most Noble Order of the Garter and founder of Magdalen College. His brother Richard, who was the father of Sir Humphrey Patten, was the progenitor of the American branch of the family. Robert Patten, the historian of the Jacobite Rebellion; Thomas Patten, the famous divine, and George Patten, the painter, are all of this line. In 1640 Nathaniel Patten chartered the ship "Charles" and came to America, founding the American branch of the family.

Zeboim Cartter Patten was educated in the public schools and in the Lowville Academy in Lewis County, New York. When the Civil War caused division in the country, Mr. Patten, though a Democrat in his political views, was a stern believer in the supremacy of the Union and enlisted in the 115th Illinois Infantry, and served until wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, when, because of his disability, he was discharged. He then returned to New York and later was given the commission of lieutenant by Governor Seymour in the 149th New York Infantry. He then returned to the South and participated in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain.

It was in the year 1864 that Mr. Patten became a resident of Chattanooga, greatly

to the benefit of the city. Here he became identified with many business enterprises. In 1865, associated with T. H. Payne, he established a small book and stationery store, now known as T. H. Payne & Company. In 1870 this firm of Patten & Payne purchased the Chattanooga "Times" and afterward sold the publication to its present owners. Mr. Patten, in connection with his son-in-law, J. T. Lupton, owned the Stone Fort Company, extensive dealers in real estate, and it is on their property that the Patten Hotel of Chattanooga, the leading hostelry of the city is built. Many large manufacturing plants of Chattanooga now operated by younger members of the family owe their existence and success largely to his ability, his keen business judgment and his carefully formulated plans. To attempt to record the many business concerns in which he was interested would be to name, perhaps, a third of the successful plants of the city. In 1902, at the organization of the Volunteer State Life Insurance Company, he became its first president, and this position he filled until his death. This corporation, under his guidance, became one of the largest in the country and the most important of its character in the South. The Volunteer State Building, wherein the home office is located, is one of the three massive office buildings of Chattanooga. It was Mr. Patten, perhaps, more than any other man, who put Chattanooga on the map as a manufacturing and commercial center.

As age came upon him Mr. Patten turned practically all of his business enterprises over to younger members of the family, who have but to conduct them according to the plan upon which they were founded in order to meet with substantial success. In all that he undertook Mr. Patten builded wisely and well, and the superstructure of his doings shows that the foundations were broadly and substantially laid. In his vocabulary there was no such word as "fail." Whatever he undertook he carried forward to adequate completion, and Chattanooga, the State of Tennessee, and the South have profited largely by his enterprise and progressiveness. He was a director of many institutions and concerns, among them being the First Trust and Savings Bank and the American Trust and Banking Company.

Mr. Patten was a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knights Templar, and a member of the Mystic Shrine. That he was appreciative of the social amenities of life is indicated in the extensive circle of his friends. Chattanooga was fortunate in having him as a citizen, as few men have contributed in so large a measure to the business development and progress of the city. He was past the eighty-fourth milestone on life's journey when death called him March 20, 1925. The family home is the beautiful estate, Ashland Farm, situated at the foot of historic Lookout Mountain, where his widow still resides, near Flintstone, Georgia, a few miles south of Chattanooga, one of the most aristocratic homes of the South, where he loved to entertain his friends, and where Mrs. Patten, possessed of much culture and refinement, graced his home with true Southern hospitality, and was an inspiration and great help to him through life.

As to recreation, he was a member of the old fishing club, which had on its roll some of the most distinguished men of the South, and he was the last of the members who lived at Chattanooga to pass away. He was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and a liberal

contributor to the same. He gave freely but with discretion to those in need, and young men who needed a friend could always count on him. He helped them cheerfully, financially or with advice, and his life, by reason of his uprightness, his kindly spirit, and his helpfulness was a blessing to all with whom he came in contact. His memory will long be cherished, honored, and revered by all who ever knew him.

In 1870 Mr. Patten was married (first) to Mary Rawlings, who died in 1872, leaving two children: Elizabeth Olive, the wife of John Thomas Lupton; and Mary R., who died at the age of one year. In 1901 he married (second) Sarah Avery Key, the daughter of the late Hon. David McKendree Key, and they are the parents of one son, Zeboim Cartter (2).

TEMPLE, Hon. Oliver P.,

Lawyer, Jurist.

In a volume entitled "Notable Men of Tennessee, from 1833 to 1875, Their Times and Their Contemporaries," Judge Oliver P. Temple planned, and his daughter, after his death, executed, a valuable work of reference that is largely biographical. That service which he rendered for others has been performed in his honor on several occasions, and the record following is an attempt to interpret and to depict the virtues of mind and spirit that distinguished him among his fellows.

Oliver P. Temple was born on the old homestead farm near Greeneville College, Greene County, January 27, 1820, son of James and Mary (Craig) Temple. His maternal grandfather, Samuel Craig, was captain of the Pennsylvania forces throughout the Revolutionary War, and was at one time commandant of the bodyguard of General Washington; his paternal grandfather, Major Temple, was a pioneer of the State of Tennessee, and was appointed in 1797 a commissioner by the Legislature to lay out and govern the town of Greeneville.

Oliver P. Temple attended the "field schools" during the winter months and worked on the farm during the summer season, which experience enabled him in later years to appreciate the value of honest toil. He entered Greeneville College at sixteen years of age, and two years later, when the Governor of the State called for volunteers to help prevent an outbreak on the part of the Cherokee Indians, he was one of those selected, and was made a non-commissioned officer, serving thus for three months. Upon his return to school activities, at nineteen years of age, he entered Tusculum Academy, Greeneville College having then passed out of existence as an educational factor, and in the fall of 1841 matriculated in Washington College. Soon after his entrance in the college he ably assisted in organizing a literary society, which is in existence at the present day. He graduated with the class of 1844, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Although offered a professorship in his *alma mater*, he declined, feeling the urge to enter political fields, and at once began making campaign speeches in support of Hon. Henry Clay throughout Eastern Tennessee. Shortly after he began the study of law under Judge Robert J. McKinney, and was admitted to the bar in 1846, and immediately began practice in Greeneville in partnership with F. W. Compton, later Judge of the Supreme Court of Arkansas. In 1847 Mr. Temple ran for Congress on the Whig ticket against Andrew Johnson, Democratic candidate for reëlection for third term, and succeeded in reducing Mr. Johnson's usual majority from about fifteen hundred to

three hundred and thirteen votes, which was a most flattering tribute to the young candidate. He removed to Knoxville in 1848, and formed a partnership with Hon. William H. Sneed, who was considered a most able lawyer. Although urged repeatedly to run again for Congress, Mr. Temple each time refused. Prior to the Civil War one of the leading Whig papers mentioned Mr. Temple's name in connection with the nomination for office of Governor of the State.

On the recommendation of his friend, Hon. John Bell, then United States Senator from Tennessee, President Fillmore appointed Mr. Temple one of the commissioners to negotiate with the Indian tribes in Texas, Arizona and New Maxico; while thus engaged he was privileged to come in contact with some of the leading men of that day, including Webster, Clay, Benton and others, and listened to some of their memorable speeches. The following year Judge Temple resumed his former partnership in Knoxville, which continued until 1855, when Mr. Sneed was elected to Congress. He then associated in practice with Hon. Conally F. Trigg, until 1859.

When the Southern Commercial Convention met in Knoxville in 1856, Judge Temple took an active part in many of the discussions, and submitted resolutions against the reintroduction of African slave trade. In 1860 he represented his State at the National Union Convention at Baltimore, Maryland, and upon his return to Tennessee was chosen presidential elector of the new party from the Second Congressional District. He devoted his entire time from 1860 to 1863 to speaking in the interests of the cause in which he was so vitally interested—that of keeping East Tennessee loyal to the Union, and felt deeply the danger of a Civil War.

He again resumed his law practice in 1864 in partnership with Samuel A. Rodges and James W. Deiderick, which continued until July, 1866, when he was appointed chancellor of Knox County, a position wholly unsolicited on his part. He remained on the bench until September, 1878, a period of twelve years, and upon his retirement returned to active practice of his profession until November, 1881, when he virtually retired from legal activities.

Judge Temple was elected president of the Eastern Division Fair at Knoxville in 1871, and in 1872 he assisted in organizing the East Tennessee Farmers' Convention, also being president of the East Tennessee Agricultural Society. He was a member of the board of visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point, appointed by President Grant in 1874. He was trustee of the University of Tennessee for fifty-three years, and served as president of the board for several years. Judge Temple was president of the Scotch-Irish Society of America in 1899. He was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, and was its trustee at the time of his death. From the tower of that church today there hangs a set of chimes, placed there to his memory. Judge Temple was one of the originators in 1854, and was one of the first directors and secretary of the board of the Knoxville & Ohio Railroad (now known as the Southern Railroad), and was instrumental in having built the first macadamized road in East Tennessee, being president of the company that built it. He was a member of the Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Industrial Association.

Judge Temple's literary accomplishments were without parallel and one of the most remarkable parts of his life. After he had passed his seventy-fifth year

Mary Boyce Temple

he wrote three strong and masterful histories. The first was "The Covenanter, the Cavalier and the Puritan"; the second, "East Tennessee and the Civil War"; and the third book referred to in the opening paragraph. Any one of these works would have been sufficient to establish his fame as a writer, and all of them are recognized authorities on the history of Tennessee, and of the people and events therein described.

Judge Temple married, in September, 1851, Scotia Caledonia Hume, daughter of David and Eliza (Sanderson) Hume. Judge Temple wrote a memorial to his loved companion, entitled "A Husband's Tribute to the Memory of His Wife," which begins: "Believing that the record of the virtues of a bright life should be preserved and perpetuated as an example and inspiration to others, a fond husband ventures, unusual as it is, to add to what has already been so beautifully said by others in reference to the late Mrs. S. Caledonia Temple. She was, it seems to him, so uncommon in the almost universality of her noble qualities, as to deserve more than a mere passing tribute to her memory."

Judge and Mrs. Temple were the parents of an only child, Mary Boyce Temple (see following biography), who retains her home in Knoxville, where she is prominent socially. Judge Temple died November 2, 1907, and one of his biographers has written that he "was one of the most distinguished and honored figures in the history of Tennessee . . . . whose influence transcended local environs to touch in a benignant way the National life."

TEMPLE, Mary Boyce,

Philanthropist.

From the beginning of her eminent activities in a broad humanitarian field, her native State of Tennessee has been alert to bestow upon Mary Boyce Temple those honored responsibilities and awards of high trust that are due her abundant capabilities in those educational, business and patriotic interests wherein her gifts and training bear witness to her right to leadership. Yet not alone to Tennessee nor the South has been confined the bestowal of recognition of her attainments. Both nationally and internationally there have speedily come to her appointments to high official place in the social, the political and the literary world, and many outstanding tokens of the regard of institutions and of organized effort in the world's general advance and crusade for present-day enlightenment and democracy. And in turn, Miss Temple has made a munificent bestowal both of her mental accomplishments, and of generous material and financial bequeathal for the permanent benefit of society and of industry. Her ancestry, dating from Colonial times in this country, have been efficient and progressive men and women both in the North and South, in personal and able fulfillment of the civic and social requirements of their generation. Thomas Temple was born in Coombs Lane, Wiltshire, England, and he came to Goshen, Pennsylvania, in 1721, later removing to South Carolina, and then to Greeneville, Tennessee, which was then a part of North Carolina; he was appointed one of the commissioners to lay out the township of Greeneville, and as an elder he brought about the organization of the first Presbyterian Church west of the Alleghenies. Miss Temple's paternal grandmother was Mary Craig, a descendant of Samuel Craig, of Easton, Pennsylvania, and of a wealthy and influential family who preceded the Temple family to America. Samuel Craig was a captain in the Revolutionary Army, and a member of the

bodyguard of General George Washington; he was one of seven brothers in the war, all of whom were officers.

Mary Boyce Temple, clubwoman and philanthropist, is the daughter of Oliver Perry and Scotia Caledonia (Hume) Temple (see preceding biography). She was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, where she attended the private schools. Matriculating at Vassar College, she graduated there with the class of 1877, and with her degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1881 she received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Lincoln Memorial University, Cumberland Gap, Tennessee.

Her's is a life of achievement in many directions, and she has held almost every position of honor and trust that the State of Tennessee and the women of that State could offer. She was the first vice-president of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition in 1897; and she was a commissioner from Tennessee to the Atlanta Exposition in 1896; to the Buffalo Exposition in 1901; to the Paris Exposition in 1900; to the Jamestown Exposition in 1907; to the Brazilian Centennial Exposition in 1922; and she was chairman for special days at the Appalachian Exposition, Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1913.

Miss Temple was a member of the Rural Credit Commission that was sent by President Wilson to Europe in 1913; she was a member of the Trade Commission sent by the Southern Commercial Congress to Panama for the opening of the Canal, in November, 1913; and a member of the Commercial Commission to Scandinavia in 1923.

Patriotic commemoration and organization have always been to the fore in her thought and plan. She was the founder of the Bonny Kate Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Knoxville, Tennessee, and for many years she has officiated as its Regent. Meantime, for four terms, she has been the State Regent, two terms State Vice-regent, and two terms Vice-president-general of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Miss Temple's great ambition in life has been to help educate and uplift the people of Eastern Tennessee, the hill people. So her every thought and action has been directed toward their education and uplift.

In political, club, and literary matters, Miss Temple exerts a constructive influence. She was the first president of the Knox County League of Women Voters, and is district chairman of the league. She was the first corresponding secretary of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and was one of the founders of the General Federation; and she also had the honor of being the first president of Ossili Circle, the first women's literary club in the South. She is besides president-general of the Women's Auxiliary of the Southern Commercial Congress; a member of the Archæological Society of America; member of the English-speaking Union; of the American Woman's Club in London, England; and of the National League of American Pen Women.

Her activities were many during the World War; she was vice-chairman of the Knoxville Council of National Defence; chairman of the Finance Committee, of the Nurses' Committee, of the knitting unit, and she was a member of the board of the Library Committee, and financed the State Food Administration.

She is deeply interested in all educational activities; and she was the only woman on the Jury of Higher Education at the World's Fair, at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1904, with such noted men as Dr. Waldmire, of Berlin, and Dr. Lecompt, of

J. A. Robinson

Brussells. Her attention has largely been given to the education of the mountain whites in Tennessee, and the stamping out of illiteracy there and elsewhere. She is now commissioner, appointed by Governor Peay, to the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition of Philadelphia. Miss Temple's kitchen of her old home was turned over for the only Red Cross kitchen in the South during the World War.

In memory of her father, Judge Temple, who for fifty-two years was a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Tennessee, she has given to that university the Oliver Perry Temple Plant Breeding Foundation of $25,000, which is of inestimable value to the whole South. Through the influence and generosity of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Tennessee, she raised the sum of $50,000 for the erection of "Tennessee D. A. R. Hall," a boys' dormitory at Lincoln Memorial University; likewise, she has placed a memorial to her father at Washington College, Judge Temple's *alma mater*, and the oldest college west of the Alleghenies.

Miss Temple is, besides, a most loyal and ardent lover of her native State, Tennessee, in the founding and the development of which her ancestors and her father bore so influential a share. She herself has an important part and interest in the social life of the South, as well as of the city of Washington, where she spends her winters. Miss Temple inherited her social ability and standing from her mother, who was a great social favorite of the South.

ROBINSON, James S.,

Pharmacist.

One of the most universally known and respected men in the South, James S. Robinson, both through his prestige and accomplishments as a long-established pharmacist of the old school, and his personal endowments of generosity and integrity, and a broad understanding of mankind, occupied a recognized place of leadership in Memphis, Tennessee, where he had established himself for more than a half century, and indeed throughout the State itself and an even more considerable territory. From the beginning of his career, Mr. Robinson had made himself master of the task that he set himself to perform; he was a pioneer druggist in the South at a time when the word apothecary was yet in common use, and was as highly regarded as a pharmacist is today; he established himself thoroughly both in his profession and in the hearts of the people among whom he lived and whom he served; and his identification with the highest standards of the drug store business was complete.

James S. Robinson was born October 24, 1849, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he attended the public schools, and at once became attracted to the business that was to be his life work. He was at first employed by the old drug firm of Alfred B. Taylor Company, where he continued for some time, and when the opportunity offered itself for him to become a student at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy he entered that institution, and graduated with his degree in the class of 1869. Mr. Robinson found his second opportunity in the South, and removing to Memphis, Tennessee, he became associated with the George W. Jones Drug Company, and thenceforward his success was assured, and he continued to remain in Memphis. It was not long before he was given the management of the retail department of the firm, and therein he confirmed the excellent opinion

that his employers entertained toward the young pharmacist.

For a time, also, Mr. Robinson was in the employ of the H. C. Steever Pharmacy, and he remained with that firm a while until he opened the first drug store in his own name at Madison Avenue and Second Street. He made but two removals from that time onward, and after locating for a period at the new Masonic Building, he began to occupy his own building at No. 22 North Second Street, the firm name being the Robinson Drug Company. This drug store became a landmark in its line, its drugs being of the highest obtainable quality, and the prescriptions being known far and wide for their excellence, the goods being solely those of the apothecary and pharmacist, and both the proprietor and his assistants being thoroughly schooled in the business of compounding drugs; this was before the soda water fountain and other modern accessories had made their appearance.

Mr. Robinson was a business man of a very broad type as well, and he was one of the organizers of the Manhattan Savings Bank, and as vice-president and a member of its board of directors coöperated for its prosperity and progress; and he was a member of the board of directors of the Cumberland Telephone Company, and of the Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad Company. He was a member of the board of trustees of the University of Tennessee, and was a generous giver to that institution. St. Joseph's Hospital was always a beneficiary of his thoughtfulness, its drug department being largely maintained by his frequent donations; and churches and charities were the recipients of proofs of his generosity and good will. He was in the vanguard with those who gave freely and worked at all hours for the relief of the yellow fever victims in 1873, 1878 and 1879. He was a charter member and president of the Tennessee Club; and he was a member of the Hermitage Club of Nashville, Tennessee, and of the Memphis Country Club.

Mr. Robinson married, in 1883, Alice Rains, and they were the parents of a daughter, Mary Ann Robinson.

James S. Robinson died July 11, 1923, at his residence, No. 1860 Central Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee, at the age of seventy-four years. He was universally respected for his high ideals in business and in citizenship; and as a philanthropist, his donations were without distinction as to race, color or creed.

PRESTON, Thomas Ross,

Bank President.

In the course of the progress of her civic and material interests, Chattanooga, Tennessee, has much reason for self-congratulation that she might be able to call upon such leaders as Thomas Ross Preston for the performance of a broad range of duty in many fields; and her trust has been well-bestowed throughout a long period of years. Sharing with characteristic good judgment, ability, and wisdom the directorship and responsibilities of office in many banking and industrial institutions, Mr. Preston is a personal force in the business life of the city, as well as of the State, with which he has been closely concerned from his early youth.

Thomas Ross Preston, the son of Hugh Lawson Preston, farmer and banker, who was born in 1843, and died in 1920, and Thankful Caroline (Doak) Preston, was born November 29, 1868, at Woodbury, Tennessee, where he attended the public school, and graduated at Woodbury Acad-

emy with the class of 1888. He then studied law for about a year, but decided he preferred the banking profession. He applied to the Bank of Woodbury for a position, but as there was no opening of any kind he asked to be allowed to work without salary in order to learn the business. After a few months he secured a position as clerk with the Traders' National Bank, at Tullahoma, Tennessee. In order to augment the small salary the bank paid him he worked as night clerk in the office of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway. Eventually, giving his entire attention to the banking business, he was first employed as messenger for the South Chattanooga Savings Bank (now the Hamilton Trust & Savings Bank). He was later bookkeeper, and on the death of the cashier was promoted to that position, finally being made president, which position he still holds. He also organized and became president of the Hamilton National Bank. He is a member of the board of directors of a number of large corporations, including the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, for which he worked as night clerk when a boy; the Tennessee Electric Power Company, Dixie Portland Cement Company, the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Company and others; and he has held the office of Sinking Fund Commissioner of Chattanooga for thirty years. In October, 1925, he was elected second vice-president of the American Bankers' Association.

In the political field, Mr. Preston is a Democrat, and by vote and influence he supports the principles of that party. He has been active in local civic office; and in 1914 he was a candidate for governor of Tennessee on the Democratic ticket. His fraternal affiliations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, as Past Exalted Ruler of Lodge No. 91; and he is a member of the Mountain City Club, Chattanooga Golf and Country Club, Brainerd Golf Club, Fairyland Golf Club, and of the Bankers' Club of New York. His recreations are golfing and hunting.

Thomas Ross Preston married, June 2, 1895, in Chattanooga, Tennessee, Roberta Clift, daughter of Moses H. Clift, attorney-at-law; and they are the parents of: Mrs. Arwin (Preston) Milburn and Thomas Ross Preston, Jr.

HUME, Leland,

Telephone Official.

The year 1925 marked the fortieth anniversary of Leland Hume's association with the activities of the Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company at Nashville, Tennessee, known locally as the Cumberland Telegraph and Telephone Company, a forty-year period in the history of the company of which Mr. Hume is vice-president that has comprehended remarkable growth, expansion, and the adoption and use of the results of discovery and invention for which no provision nor prophecy was made at the beginning of that era. Mr. Hume has had the privilege of sharing in and directing plans for the development of the telephone business in the South throughout these years, and the successful procedure of the system at Nashville is due in no small measure to his practical counsel and prudent direction.

Mr. Hume is the son of William Hume, a wholesale merchant of Nashville, who was born May 22, 1838, and died September 24, 1913, and of Mary (Leland) Hume, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The first-comer to America of his branch of the name was Rev. William Hume, D. D.,

who was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1770; he came to Nashville in 1801, and died there in 1833.

Leland Hume was born March 16, 1864, at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and he attended the Nashville public schools and Vanderbilt University. He then entered upon his business career, and on July 1, 1881, he was in the employ of Orr Brothers, wholesale grocers, as a clerk. On October 16, 1885, he first became associated with the Cumberland (Bell) Telegraph and Telephone Company as a clerk, and by gradual and sure stages he succeeded to the more important positions, and in 1913 he was chosen vice-president of the Cumberland and also of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company of Atlanta.

Mr. Hume, for many years, has been actively associated with the work and the varied interests of the Nashville Board of Education. He is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church; a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Sons of Confederate Soldiers; and first president of the Nashville Board of Trade. He is a member of the Hermitage Club; Kiwanis Club; and the Chamber of Commerce of Nashville.

Leland Hume married, April 18, 1887, in Nashville, Tennessee, Marie Louise Trenholm, daughter of Rev. G. A. Trenholm, D. D., a Presbyterian clergyman of Charleston, South Carolina; and they are the parents of the following children: William, of Nashville; Mrs. W. L. Lord, of Woodberry Forest, Virginia; and Alfred, of Nashville.

WIEHL, Fred F.,

Business Man, Civil War Veteran.

With the commercial and financial history of Chattanooga the name of Fred F. Wiehl is closely associated, but not only was he a prominent figure in the business circles, but was also widely known as a friend to the man in need, constantly assisting worthy projects yet without ostentation or display. He passed away on September 1, 1900, and a life of great activity and usefulness was thus ended.

Mr. Wiehl was born at Zelienople, Pennsylvania, May 27, 1840, and was laid to rest in the National Cemetery of Chattanooga through permission granted by special act of Congress. His parents were Hyacinth and Hannah (Firestone) Wiehl, also natives of Pennsylvania, and it was in the Keystone State that Fred F. Wiehl was reared and educated. In early manhood he engaged for one year in the hardware business at New Castle, Pennsylvania, as the employee of Cyrus Clark, and then returned to school for a short time. In the early part of 1865 he came to Chattanooga, and after devoting a brief time to the oil business he formed a partnership with B. F. Fritts in organizing the Fritts-Wiehl Wholesale Drug Company, of which Mr. Wiehl was made vice-president and so served until his death. A business of substantial proportions was developed. Mr. Wiehl also became president of the Chattanooga Wagon Works. He was likewise president of the Chattanooga Water Company, and his activities were always of a character that contributed to public welfare and to public prosperity, as well as to individual success. He was the first president of the Bank of Chattanooga, and so continued until his death. He was long an important figure in financial circles.

The military chapter in the life record of Mr. Wiehl was an interesting one. When but a youth in his teens he joined the Union Army as a member of Com-

J. F. Wiehl

pany H, 78th Pennsylvania Infantry, which was assigned to the 14th Battery Corps, and he served throughout the Civil War in defense of the Stars and Stripes, rose to the rank of lieutenant, and at all times manifested valor and unfaltering loyalty to the country. He was always interested in the welfare and progress of the city in which he made his home, and coöperated heartily with all plans for its upbuilding. For many years he was a member of the City Park Commission.

On January 20, 1869, in Chattanooga, Mr. Wiehl was united in marriage to Kate Foster, a daughter of George D. (a native of Virginia) and Rachel H. (Rogers) Foster, of Pikeville, Tennessee, representatives of old pioneer families of Virginia and Tennessee. Mrs. Wiehl's father built the first pike on Lookout Mountain, having organized a company for carrying on the project.

Mr. Wiehl was president of the Mountain City Club; was a member of the Chamber of Commerce; belonged to the Masonic fraternity; and gave his political allegiance to the Democratic party. He ranked as one of the sterling citizens of Chattanooga throughout the period of his residence here. He was noted for his philanthropy, which was unobtrusive in character yet most liberal. He gave freely but with discrimination to those in need, the young men who were in trouble or needed a friend could always count on him. He helped them cheerfully with money or with advice, and his life, by reason of his uprightness, his kindly spirit and his helpfulness, was a blessing to all with whom he came into contact. Mrs. Wiehl, like her husband, is always a friend of the poor or those in trouble. She was one of the organizers of the Old Ladies' Home, and is now its vice-president. She is also vice-president of the Young Women's Christian Association. While active in the social life of the city in former days, being a member of the Kosmos and other clubs, since her husband's death she has devoted herself to her home and her charities, the latter being given so quietly and unostentatiously that her best friends are unaware of their magnitude. She retains her interest in the Fritts-Wiehl Drug Company, of which she is the vice-president, and she is very active in church work, being a member of the board of stewards of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

PROBASCO, Harry Scott,

Banker.

The late Harry Scott Probasco, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, will long be remembered among the business men and civic builders of the last generation. He will be remembered as a man of great accomplishment and, although he was a power in financial and business circles, he was not a seeker of public position or notoriety. He was essentially a modest man in disposition, but he combined with this lovable trait a host of other qualities which combined to make the strong and forceful character he possessed. He commanded not only the formal respect of his fellows but, unlike many others, he inspired genuine affection among those who knew him, both socially and in business. In his relations with others Mr. Probasco was more than merely ethical. The state of being ethical is comprised within the bounds of duty, but he far exceeded these bounds throughout his life. He recognized the brotherhood of man as perhaps few others have done. His charitable impulses were strongly developed. Many young men owe their careers and success

to Mr. Probasco's able advice or material assistance. To guide a younger man and assist him in obtaining a foothold was one of Mr. Probasco's greatest pleasures and one in which he indulged himself to an even greater extent than his friends ever knew. By nature Mr. Probasco was a typical cultured and well-bred gentleman and he wore these qualities not upon occasion, but in every hour of his life. In business matters involving weighty financial questions he acted with quiet assurance and confident judgment. His decisions were quickly formed and were so logical and comprehensive that he became known as a man with whom it was very easy to negotiate, no matter how important the subject under discussion might be.

Harry Scott Probasco was born August 10, 1858, in Harrison, Ohio, and was a son of William and Rachel E. (Morgan) Probasco. The Probasco family originated in Spain, but left that country owing to religious persecution and made their home in Holland, whence members of the family came to the United States. It is a significant fact that for many generations the prominent male members of this family were engaged in money-lending, or banking business and textile working.

William Probasco, father of Harry S. Probasco, while residing in Ohio, to which State he had come from New Jersey, was engaged in the construction of mills, as a contractor. Within a comparatively short time, however, he removed with his family to Lawrenceburg, Indiana, where he established the People's Bank, in which his son, Harry S., received his first training as a banker.

Harry S. Probasco received his early education in the public schools of Lawrenceburg, then studied at Earlham College in Richmond, Indiana, also at Moore's Hill College in the Hoosier State. At the age of seventeen years he began work in his father's bank where, in lieu of actual salary, he acquired his fundamental experience in the banking business. He remained in the Peoples' Bank at Lawrenceburg for a number of years. In the year 1884 the Ohio River rose and flooded the country around Lawrenceburg. This disaster hastened Mr. Probasco's decision to seek other fields, and, accordingly, he came to the South. He visited Chattanooga in 1885 and shortly afterward established himself in the brokerage business here. His small office was located in the McConnell Block.

Mr. Probasco continued here until 1888. In this year, in partnership with Fred F. Wiehl, he established the banking business of Wiehl, Probasco & Company, and removal was made to the ground floor of the McConnell Block. This banking firm enjoyed a successful growth, and on October 2, 1900, it was chartered as the Bank of Chattanooga, with Mr. Probasco as president, and Z. C. Patten as vice-president. Prior to this time removal of the banking quarters had been made to the corner of Sixth and Market streets, and again to the southeast corner of Eighth and Broad streets. The Fourth National Bank had also liquidated during the panic of 1893 and its business was taken over by the Probasco and Wiehl interest. Then, in October, 1900, as stated before, the Bank of Chattanooga was chartered and continued under this corporate name until 1905, when it was succeeded by the American National Bank, of which Mr. Probasco remained president. On January 2, 1911, the business of the American National Bank was sold outright to the First National Bank and for a period of several months Mr. Probasco retired from participation in active business affairs. This course was

B. L. Evans, M.D.

Addie E. (Dill) Evans

chosen by him on account of ill health and the necessity of rest and absence from business responsibilities. Mr. Probasco, after almost a year of foreign travel and recuperation, returned to active business life as president of the American Trust & Banking Company, which was established January 15, 1912. He remained the executive head of this successful institution until his death.

The above brief summary of Mr. Probasco's banking career seems inadequate in describing the wide range of his activities. His participation, wise counsel and material concern in many business affairs forms a subject of engrossing interest. One of the chief offices he held, aside from that of bank president, was as president of the Union Cotton Mills at Lafayette, Georgia. He resigned this position, however, in March, 1919, and was succeeded by his son. Personal fortune came to Harry S. Probasco as a result of his labors, but the acquisition of wealth in no way altered the manifestations of the inner man. He accepted material success with splendid grace and ever remained the charitable, democratic and broad-minded man. The range of his ability is indicated by the fact that he was known as a builder of buildings. He possessed a consummate ability in this respect, which was shown by his work as chairman of the committees which constructed the new University of Chattanooga, the Mountain City Club home, the fine edifice of the First Presbyterian Church, and other buildings of Chattanooga. Mr. Probasco also served as a trustee of the University of Chattanooga. His religious affiliation was with the church of Dr. J. W. Bachman—the First Presbyterian—and he was one of the most zealous supporters of this institution. In political matters Mr. Probasco never sought publicity but was simply known as a Republican. His fraternal or club life was confined to membership in the Mountain City Club and the Chattanooga Golf and Country Club; on the links of the latter organization he found his chief recreation and diversion from business routine.

Those who were so fortunate as to know Harry S. Probasco recognized that the greatest inspiration in his life was his home and family. Home meant to him all that was ideal and a place to be sought in preference to everywhere else. Having the companionship of a faithful and devoted wife, one who was a participant in his every thought and activity, and having seen the son of this union grow to successful young manhood, were perhaps the greatest joys of Mr. Probasco's life. Mrs. Probasco was, before her marriage, Miss Alice Gray Moore, of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and she became the wife of Harry S. Probasco on January 10, 1889. Their son, Scott Livingston Probasco, was born September 6, 1890.

The death of Harry Scott Probasco occurred at Chattanooga, April 17, 1919. The effect of his passing upon the city was a tribute to his life and work. The universal affection which was shown at the time of his death carried but a hint of the great place he filled in the hearts of his fellows. Mounments of stone and marble, or the written page, perform the least function in preserving the memory of such a character. The true perpetuation of his life exists in the thoughts of those who lived with him and will live in the tradition they hand down.

EVANS, Britton D., M. D.,

Alienist.

The long and successful career of Dr. Britton D. Evans as medical director of the New Jersey State Hospital at Morris

Plains and his contributions to the literature of nervous and mental diseases brought him deserved repute throughout America. His impartial and scholarly attitude made him an invaluable witness in litigation hinging on the sanity of criminals. His executive ability and humanity were equally conspicuous in his discharge of his administrative duties.

A notable lineage was that of Dr. Evans. One of his paternal ancestors was Christmas Evans, an eminent Welsh divine, and his grandfather was Colonel Britton Evans, who served under General Harrison in the War of 1812 with the rank of lieutenant of artillery, who participated likewise in the Mexican War and in the Florida disturbances. His original commission was signed by Presidents Monroe and Madison. At the time of his death he was engaged in organizing a company to go to Greece to help in the struggle for independence against Turkey, and the credentials given him for his labor of love in the cause of freedom were long in the possession of Dr. Evans. In the maternal ancestry was Daniel Boone, famous Kentucky pioneer. Dr. Evans' father, Dr. Lewis W. Evans, was a graduate of two of the medical schools which have helped to make Philadelphia a famous seat of medical learning. He married Lucinda Boone.

Britton D. Evans, son of Dr. Lewis W. and Lucinda (Boone) Evans, was born in Caroline County, Maryland, October 1, 1858, and died January 14, 1920. His academic school years were spent in his native State, and his professional training was acquired at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, from which he graduated with the class of 1885. He located at Millington, Kent County, Maryland, where he engaged for a period of two years in general practice. The Pennsylvania Railroad then appointed him to its staff of surgeons. He was later called to the position of assistant medical superintendent of the Maryland Hospital for the Insane at Catonsville, where he served for five years, and gained an intimate knowledge of mental and nervous diseases. His next official position was that of medical superintendent of the Maryland Institute for the Feeble-minded. On June 1, 1892, he accepted appointment as medical director of the New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains, New Jersey, where he served for twenty-five years. In 1894 he added to the usefulness of the institution by establishing a training school for nurses. His opinion as to the sanity of Harry Thaw was sought in two trials and his scientific judgment in regard to other persons on trial for crimes involving apparent mental lapses were sought. Dr. Evans wrote much on the subject with which he was so familiar and greatly enriched the medical literature of the world on this delicate and abstruse phase of human health.

Dr. Evans was a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland; of the Medical Society of New Jersey; was president at one time of the Tri-County Medical Association; councillor of the American Congress of Internal Medicine for the State of New Jersey; and Fellow of the American College of Physicians. His fraternal affiliations were with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Improved Order of Red Men.

Dr. Britton D. Evans married, in 1889, Addie E. Dill, who died March 9, 1926, a native of Maryland, but at the time of her marriage was a resident of Delaware. Children: Britton Buckley, Margaret Snow, Helen Sothern, Louise Duroe, and Marjorie W.

McMAHON, John A.,

Lawyer, Congressman.

The Miami Valley will remember John A. McMahon with affection as the author of the Miami Conservancy District law, which resulted in the organization of the district affected by the disastrous flood of 1913 into a workable institution. Mr. McMahon not only wrote this conservancy law, but he personally appeared before every court wherein its validity was questioned and his matchless power of argument, coupled with his clear-cut and admirably defined authority resulted in the continued success of the flood prevention work. But for Mr. McMahon's untiring efforts in this respect it is doubtful whether the colossal and useful engineering feat could have been accomplished in the Miami Valley. Arthur E. Morgan, who was chief engineer of the flood prevention work, has said of Mr. McMahon's service in writing and successfully defending the law creating the conservancy district:

> I have never seen so thorough a piece of work in legal research. Mr. McMahon had very orderly methods. As he examined this draft clause by clause, he made a thoroughgoing examination of legal precedents, and kept an orderly system of memoranda concerning his opinions on each point and the cases on which that opinion was based. By the time he had finished his work he had two large notebooks filled with his analysis.

This tribute serves but to substantiate a knowledge that intimate friends of Mr. McMahon possessed, of his genius in matters pertaining to the law. He was thorough, no matter how unimportant the case in hand might have appeared to others. It was this characteristic trait which caused him to stand out, head and shoulders above many of his time who were engaged in the same profession. He was a staunch defender of the dignity of the courts, and was widely and favorably known, not only in Dayton and Montgomery County, but through Ohio, the Middle West and the Nation.

His father before him had been a practicing lawyer, distinguished for his eloquence and ability. The son inherited all that the parent had possessed in the way of cultural refinement, and had, through studious devotion to the law, added immeasurably to the inheritance. He had grown to be a man amid times which tried men's souls in the country. Whether it was in the halls of Congress, where he served so conspicuously as Representative from the historic Third Ohio District, or within the limited space of his own private office or his home, Mr. McMahon was a man whose influence grew greater with the passing hours. He was dean of the Ohio bar. In his day to have played so great a part in the affairs of his district, State, and Nation as the Hon. John A. McMahon unquestionably played, reflects the intelligent mastery of the professison which early in life had called him. He was forceful in the presentation of legal matters, a master of logic, a philosopher, and unerring in his conclusions of matters pertaining to the law. He shone with great brilliance among members of his profession, even in his early days, and at a time when celebrities were to be found in great numbers throughout the Middle West.

John A. McMahon was born in Frederick County, Maryland, February 19, 1833, died at his home in Dayton, Ohio, March 8, 1923, having just passed the age of ninety. He was a son of John V. L. McMahon, a lawyer in the city of Baltimore, who in his day was one of the most distinguished members of the Maryland bar, a leader during the most brilliant period in the history of that bar. At an early age John A. McMahon was sent to St. Xavier College, in Cincinnati, where

he pursued a general course and was graduated in 1849, at the age of sixteen, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His ability attracted the notice of his professors, and he was retained as an instructor in the college during the following year, until June, 1850.

Having meanwhile determined upon the pursuit of a legal career, he removed to Dayton in 1852, for the purpose of entering the office of the celebrated Clement L. Vallandingham, who had married a sister of Mr. McMahon, Sr. By diligent study under the supervision of the great lawyer, young McMahon managed to pass his examination with satisfactory grades, and in 1854 was admitted to the Ohio bar.

Despite the extreme youth of his protégé, who was scarcely twenty-one years of age at the time, Mr. Vallandingham's admiration for his talents and attainments was so great that he admitted him, without further delay, into full partnership with him in his law practice.

Mr. McMahon's association with Mr. Vallandingham gave him from the outset of his career a high position in the Ohio bar, and his conduct of the first cases with which he was entrusted, soon confirmed him in this eminence. In a surprisingly short time he had developed a large and important practice, and before he had reached the age of twenty-five he was not infrequently opposed in cases of the first importance against some of the greatest lawyers in the State. In this connection may be exampled a case which, in 1859, he won from Judge Allan G. Thurman, who was at that time at the height of his remarkable career.

Meanwhile, however, Mr. Vallandingham's political activities were becoming increasingly insistent until, upon his third successive election to Congress in 1860, when the country was tense before the breaking of the storm, it became necessary for him entirely to abandon his legal practice, which for four years had been almost entirely conducted by Mr. McMahon.

The following year began Mr. McMahon's partnership with the late Hon. George W. Houk, which continued until January, 1880. From the latter date until the coming of age of his son, J. Sprigg McMahon, when the firm of McMahon & McMahon was formed, Mr. McMahon practiced alone.

Principally by reason of his absorption in his profession, Mr. McMahon, for a long time, abstained from the exercise of any direct influence in public affairs and persistently declined all manner of political preferment until 1872, when he was prevailed upon by his associates to serve as one of the Ohio delegates-at-large to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore.

After having several times refused to submit himself as a candidate for election to Congress, he accepted the nomination with great reluctance in 1874, and, although the district had been strongly Republican at that time for more than a decade, he was awarded the office by a plurality of nearly 1,100 votes. He was confirmed in his office upon two succeeding elections, representing the Third Ohio District in the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, over a period extending from 1875 to 1881.

In 1880, although Mr. McMahon was exceedingly desirous of returning to private life, he was prevailed upon to resume his seat in the Forty-sixth Congress. During this term, his last in the Congress of the United States, he served on the committee of appropriations. He then resumed his legal practice in the city

of Dayton, and was actively engaged in this pursuit thereafter until the time of his death, notwithstanding his advanced age, which in no way impaired the functioning of his brilliant intellect.

In 1889 his name was proposed against his will for a seat in the United States Senate, upon which occasion he stood second in the caucus to Calvin S. Brice, who was chosen and eventually elected. In 1903 Mr. McMahon represented this district as delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention, which was held that year in St. Louis.

Despite Mr. McMahon's uniform reluctance to hold public office or to accept any manner of political preference, he was at all times during his long career, regarded as one of the most influential men of his party in the State of Ohio, and his unofficial leadership was widely accepted.

What may be regarded as the crowning achievement of Mr. McMahon's legal career was the drafting of the law providing a means whereby all Ohio communities interested in flood prevention can legally associate their efforts toward this end. This law, known as the Ohio Conservancy law, filled a vital need in that State, as in its absence any concerted efforts at such improvements were frustrated from the start by the legal complications involved. Such was the situation when, following their disastrous flood of March, 1913, plans were perfected to prevent the recurrence of such a calamity.

There was no law on the statute books under which the organization known as the Miami Conservancy District could legally operate in the several counties to be benefited, and, though such measures existed in other States, it was found that the situation in Ohio was different to the point of peculiarity. Excessive care was necessary in the drafting of this law, which had to be formed, first of all, in accordance with the State Constitution, and upon sound financial principles, and care had to be exercised that no district should be hampered by any inability to finance its own transaction. The law was also drawn to conform with those principles of governmental administration, which are generally accepted and recognized and to inviolably and effectively protect the individual rights of every person and community affected by its operation.

To the gigantic task of drafting such a law, Mr. McMahon brought his mature talents, and eventually he developed the system of legislation which was embodied by the State Legislature into this law. The most conclusive testimony which can be offered to the solidity of this law is the manner in which it has been sustained by the Supreme Court of Ohio and the United States through all the many efforts which have been made to obstruct its operation. It is the consensus of opinion in the Ohio bar that the Ohio Conservancy law will remain as the most definite monument to the legislative genius of John A. McMahon. It will eventually be applied to the Scioto, Cuyahoga, Muskingum, and Mahoning valleys.

Upon the organization of the Forty-fourth Congress, Mr. McMahon was appointed by Speaker Kerr to the Committee on Post Offices and Roads. The bills introduced by him in this and the succeeding Congresses were largely local in character, and he appears to have constituted himself the special benefactor and guardian of the Dayton district, conceiving a vital function of his office to be the insuring to his constituents of whatever benefits they may have been most in need. This is the course of prac-

tical usefulness, but scarcely the course of fame; but fame came to Representative McMahon despite his self-denial.

Almost immediately upon his installation in Congress, during the first session of his first term, he was selected as one of the lawyers to prosecute, on behalf of the House, the impeachment of Secretary of War William W. Belknap, on charges of corruption of office and mismanagement of funds.

This board was composed of seven of the most prominent attorneys in Congress, including, beside Mr. McMahon, such men as Scott Lord, Proctor Knight, William F. Lyndes, George A. Jenks, George F. Hoar, and E. G. Lapham. To Mr. McMahon was assigned the most difficult duty of all, the chairmanship of the sub-committee in charge of the introduction of evidence in behalf of the prosecution; in effect, upon his shoulders fell the entire prosecution of the case.

General Belknap, a seasoned parliamentarian, had retained as his counsel the services of the Hon. Jeremiah Black, who had been attorney-general during Buchanan's administration, ex-Senator Matthew Carpenter, of Wisconsin, and Montgomery Blair, of Maryland. Only those who can remember the great renown of these famous men can understand the full weight of Mr. McMahon's responsibility in this impressive trial.

The trial lasted from July 6 to August 1, 1876, the formal impeachment of the Secretary of War having occurred on March 7. It is needless to remark that the trial was the engrossing public topic of the time, and that every newspaper in the country reported the proceedings in full to a strongly partisan public.

The masterly manner in which Mr. McMahon conducted his case to a successful conclusion may best be reported by an extract from a dispatch to the "Cincinnati Graphic," a Republican newspaper of the time which was vehemently partisan to Belknap. The report read, in part, as follows:

> Nearly everyone thought that when the case actually came to trial, Messrs. Black and Carpenter would be more than a match for the whole board of managers. A few days has served to undeceive us all, including the counsel for the defense. The manager, McMahon, who had charge of the introduction of testimony for the prosecution, has managed his case with consummate skill. He has again and again routed the defense on all points. He has again and again measured swords with Carpenter, on questions arising on the competency of the testimony, and the famous ex-Senator has retired worsted from the field. In acuteness of logic, in law, he has shown himself fully able to cope with the defendant's counsel, while in thorough knowledge of his own case and theirs, there is only contrast between him and them.

This was high praise, but the correspondent covering the trial for the "Cincinnati Commercial," also Republican in sympathies, was even less reserved in his admiration. He wrote:

> The complete manner in which Mr. McMahon has won the plaudits and admiration of the public here in Washington, and especially of the members of the bar, who resort to the Senate chamber day by day to witness and enjoy as a rare treat the masterly, unequalled manner in which he conducts the trial on behalf of the House, may be taken as another tribute to the State of Ohio. The unanimity with which on all hands Mr. McMahon is enthusiastically applauded, is something new and wonderful in Washington. He is combating giants, but he meets those veterans, Jeremiah Black, Montgomery Blair, and Matthew Carpenter, and others, who seem to have undertaken the dual labor of judging and defending, with the assured air of their conceded superior, and his uniform success in overthrowing them is ample warrant for the calm confidence that becomes him so well. Nobody was more surprised than Carpenter himself, at the great power and skill so unexpectedly displayed by the hitherto almost unknown lawyer from Ohio —Jeremiah Black himself cannot refrain from testifying to his admiration for this young master of *nisi prius* practice.

Before the close of the trial, confounded by Mr. McMahon's unanswerable arguments, the counsel for the defense were compelled to take refuge in the technical objection that the Senate had no jurisdiction in the case, since Belknap had resigned his office before the trial had regularly begun. Notwithstanding this, however, and the natural reluctance of the legislative body to cast the discredit of an impeachment upon an administration after the objectionable member had been removed, the vote stood thirty-six guilty against twenty-five not guilty, nineteen of the latter qualifying their exoneration by the words, "Not guilty for want of jurisdiction."

After the Belknap case Mr. McMahon was a national character, and his mastery of *nisi prius* practice has remained among the older generation almost as a by-word for ultimate perfection of exposition. His addresses, preserved in the "Congressional Record," are frequently commended to the attention of law students by legal writers and teachers as distinguished examples of the effective presentation of evidence.

During the same session of Congress, Mr. McMahon served on a committee to investigate the St. Louis whisky frauds, and was afterwards appointed upon a house committee of fifteen, headed by Representative Morrison, of Illinois, to investigate the Presidential election in the State of Louisiana prior to the admission to official count of the electoral vote of that State. However, he never permitted these larger activities to intrigue his attention from the business of representing the Dayton district to its best advantage, and in this and the following Congresses he introduced and succeeded in obtaining the sanction of many bills of peculiarly local interest, such as a large number of invalid soldiers' pension bills for individual applicants, petitions from the citizens of Dayton and of Montgomery County for legislation favorable to the tobacco and paper manufacturing industries and similar concerns.

Besides doing much to assist Hon. Lewis B. Gunckel, his political opponent, in securing the National Home for Disabled Veteran Soldiers for Dayton, Mr. McMahon succeeded in forcing through Congress a petition of the inmates of the soldiers' home requesting the reappointment of Major-General Benjamin F. Butler as manager. His faithful solicitude for the home and its inmates is gratefully remembered by many whose claims were adjusted through his untiring efforts.

Also, during the Forty-fourth Congress, Mr. McMahon actively favored the repeal in part of the Resumption Act of 1875, revealing in his arguments in this cause a depth of economic insight that bespeaks the wide and thorough knowledge of the man. Students of economic history will recall the panic of 1857, which was precipitated by the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, on August 24, and the consequent suspension by the Government of specie payments for outstanding indebtedness.

On January 7, 1875, Congress passed a bill fixing the time for the resumption of these specie payments as January 1, 1879, but the bill as passed contained certain objectionable features which threatened to confound its execution. These were removed through the activity of Mr. McMahon and his friends and, largely owing to this foresight, the payment was accomplished on the date fixed without disturbance of the market. There immediately followed a rapid improvement and general recovery of the Nation's business, and the general depressison consequent

upon the revulsion and panic of 1873 was effectively brought to a close.

Mr. McMahon's first term in Congress was crowned by such a record of usefulness that he was renominated as the candidate of his party without opposition, and reëlected to the Forty-fifth Congress. This time he was assigned a seat on the judiciary committee on accounts, and afterwards named one of the Potter Committee of Investigation.

The most important business before this committee during the Forty-fifth Congress concerned the determination of certain disputed technicalities in connection with the disbursal of a residue of nearly $10,000,000 remaining from the Geneva award fund. This fund, it will be remembered, was awarded the United States by an international court of arbitration in reparation for damages sustained by citizens and commerce of this country through the activity of war vessels and privateers of the Confederate States, which had been fitted out in British ports. The most troublesome problem which confronted the committee in determining the distribution of this award was one involving a vital, but somewhat intangible, point of equity; the adjustment of the proportion of indemnity justly due the various marine insurance companies which had been compelled to bear the burden of marine losses during the war, in view of the increased war premiums these corporations had been requiring in consequence of these losses.

It soon became apparent that there would be a wide difference of opinion in the committee, and it was decided to embody the opinions of the majority and of the minority into two separate reports, which should be presented before Congress and submitted to an ultimate decision. The minority, or dissenting, report was drawn by Mr. McMahon, and signed by the members of his committee, General Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts; William P. Frye, of Maine; Oscar D. Conger, of Michigan, and Elbridge G. Lapham.

Mr. McMahon argued the acceptance of his report before Congress in a speech which immediately was hailed as a classic example of argumentative reasoning. His delivery and the accumulation of his facts as embodied in the report was so incontestably convincing that, in spite of the extreme rarity of such official sanction of a minority over a majority opinion, and in spite of the desperate activities of the powerful lobby which the marine insurance interests were at that time maintaining in Washington, Mr. McMahon's minority report was adopted by the House, and its fundamental principles subsequently enacted into a law to regulate the apportionment of such awards. In this, as well as in many similar instances, Mr. McMahon might easily have derived great material profit from a slight variation of his convictions or a degree of reticence in their expression, but his Congressional record throughout stands as unimpeachable evidence of his absolute fidelity to what he saw to be his country's best interests and those of his district.

Many were the tributes of appreciation shown the memory of this dean of the Ohio bar by men high in public life; ex-Governor Judson Harmon, ex-Governor James E. Campbell, ex-Governor James M. Cox, Judge James G. Johnson, and literally hundreds of others went on record in eulogy of the "grand old man of Ohio, the acknowledged leader of its magnificent bar and the nestor of the Democratic party in the State."

A warm mutual friendship existed between John A. McMahon and ex-Gover-

nor James M. Cox, Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1920. In "An Appreciation," written by Governor Cox, he said in part:

In the American Congress in the days when giants in ability were there, no one stood higher in the tests of statesmanship. His contemporaries were Garfield, Blaine, Carlisle, Hoar, Thurman, Conkling, Evarts, Bayard, Knott, Vorhees, McDonald, Lamar, and other notables and he was the equal of any one of them. On the floor of the House, his superior knowledge of parliamentary practices once enabled him to draw Garfield into a trap, which compelled surrender in an historic struggle. In the "Geneva Award" he differed from the majority of the committee and he presented his view with such mastery that men like Carlisle changed their positions and voted with the victorious McMahon. In the Hayes-Tilden case, it is now conceded that if the McMahon plan in the Oregon contest had been followed, Tilden would have been President. Twice was Mr. McMahon offered Cabinet positions and in 1891 he was the choice of the mass of his party for United States Senator.

For fifty years he has been engaged in every case of commanding importance. His crowning effort was the drafting of the Miami Conservancy law. There was little in the way of precedent to guide. A scheme of administration was to be devised. Details were endless in order to meet the approving view of investors in securities, but out of conflicting opinions there came a completed law which met every test, constitutional and otherwise. The directing genius was John A. McMahon, who was eighty years of age, the year of the Dayton flood, yet so well sustained was he in his physical and mental powers that he saw the whole thing through and achieved his greatest triumph in the evening of his life.

In his political thought, Mr. McMahon was a Democrat of the old school. He believed Jefferson to be the greatest exponent of popular government the world has yet produced. At the end of his career he began to have misgivings as to the serene future of his country. His belief that we are granting citizenship to aliens in too large measure for safety, found expression in his comment on the result of the elections in 1920. In rather melancholy spirit, he said: "I fear for our country. Through the years, whenever any party represented a cause of obvious justice and merit, there was certainty of success. We have just submitted the greatest moral question in the history of man, and the balance of power has been cast against it by the voters whose grievance is about matters affecting the several countries of their birth. I hope I am wrong in my fears, but this is a most dangerous symptom."

He was an omnivorous reader and his interest carried him into books on history, science and fiction. In the autumn of 1921 he showed me a set of twelve books he had read during the summer on insect life. He kept abreast of scientific matters, particularly in medicine and read much in the French language, to keep alive his familiarity with that language. He read without eye glasses and his ablest legal briefs were written in his own hand. Simplicity of expression he cultivated in his contact with jurors. Judge Alvin W. Kumler, a great jurist, said that in his preliminary statement of a case in court, Mr. McMahon was without a peer. Uncle Joe Cannon (a congressional contemporary) expressed his estimate in these words: "In my time there have been great lawyers in Congress, but McMahon topped them all."

For years McMahon and I met almost daily at lunch, and on his invitation, I often lunched with him alone at his home. I never left his presence without being refreshed in spirit, mind and purpose. Though indulging in no preachment, he was, in his goodness, kindness and tenderness to others, a saintly person. Not long ago I made my last visit to his bedside. He discussed death in a most casual way. He was ready to go and he wanted to go. He spoke particularly of having no sense of being within the shadows, in the midst of sinking spells. He believed in another life. He was grateful to nature for her blessings to him and rather than facing the inevitable with protest, he was actually tugging at life's leash, anxious to enter into the great mystery beyond. There is an immortality, of course, and its joys are proportioned to service rendered here of righteousness and usefulness. (In closing, Governor Cox, writing from Miami, Florida, March 9, 1923, said), "upon this theory we are content in the faith that when this great and good man passed through the vale, there was upon his fevered brow, the touch of the dews of the Heavenly morning."

In discussing the friendship that existed between Dr. McMahon and her father, Dr. J. C. Reeve, the latter's daugh-

ter. Charlotte (Reeve) Conover, wrote (in part):

One evening, at a public meeting at the old Beckel Hall on Jefferson Street, a tall, blond young man with a fine carriage and clear eye entered the hall and my father heard the name repeated about him—"John McMahon." A prompt introduction followed. John met John and the two struck fire intellectually from that moment.

They had many ties and tastes in common. Both were Democrats. Both were students. Both loved nature and books. Both believed in states rights and Thomas Jefferson. To the ties of this sudden friendship was shortly added the confidence of the professional relation when Dr. Reeve became the family physician to the McMahons. In all times of prosperity, in all times of tribulation, the younger John turned to the elder John; he was there when illness touched the circle or when it was enlarged by another little life. Except that of minister and parishoner there is no tie so strong as that between doctor and patient. It was this tie that cemented the friendship between the two.

The families of both men grew in numbers, reached maturity, the children marrying or going out into the world; still the two friends met regularly and talked things over. Then, inevitably, the circle of each grew narrower. At last there were only two at the table, when on every Sunday night they sat at dinner together. I say "every Sunday night" and it was nearly that through nearly half a century. Nothing prevented, except in later years when severe weather kept the guests at home.

Those evening discussions must have been worth hearing; but they were closed sessions. Both men were great readers and Mr. McMahon especially had a fine library which he was continually adding to. History, politics, biography, scientific research—from all they skimmed the cream. I don't know that they ever differed; if they did it was in the non-essentials, not the essentials. The weekly give and take of this sympathetic friendship lasted nearly fifty years.

When at last, at ninety-four, Dr. Reeve rarely left his own arm-chair, Mr. McMahon was a regular visitor at the old office on the corner. There the talks were carried on as always—the lees of the wine of life to both.

Now the friends are on the other side. One wonders and one hopes that in the great beyond such friendships still endure and that soul still meets soul with understanding, sympathy and friendliness as they did here on earth.

Mr. McMahon was a devoted member of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, and for years had a family pew in that church. He was a member of the professional societies; the Buz Fuz Club, the Dayton Club and a non-resident member of the Queen City Club of Cincinnati, Ohio.

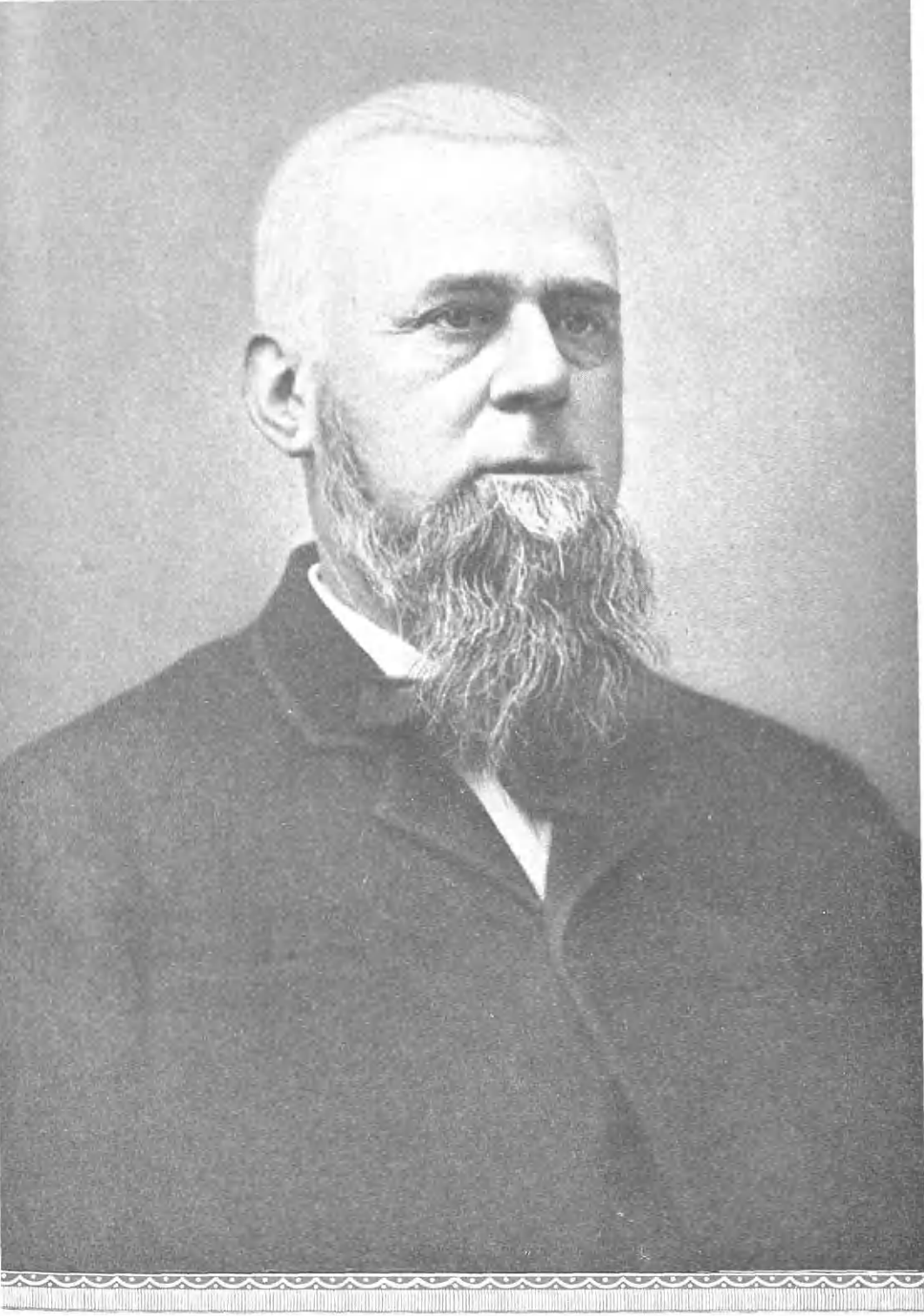
Mr. McMahon married, January 23, 1861, Mary Rianhard Sprigg, daughter of an old Maryland family, who died in 1906, leaving a son, J. Sprigg McMahon, member of the law firm, McMahon, Corwin & Landis, Dayton, Ohio, and a daughter, Louise McMahon, a resident of Dayton, her home, No. 127 North Perry Street.

BROWN, Judge Hendrick H.,

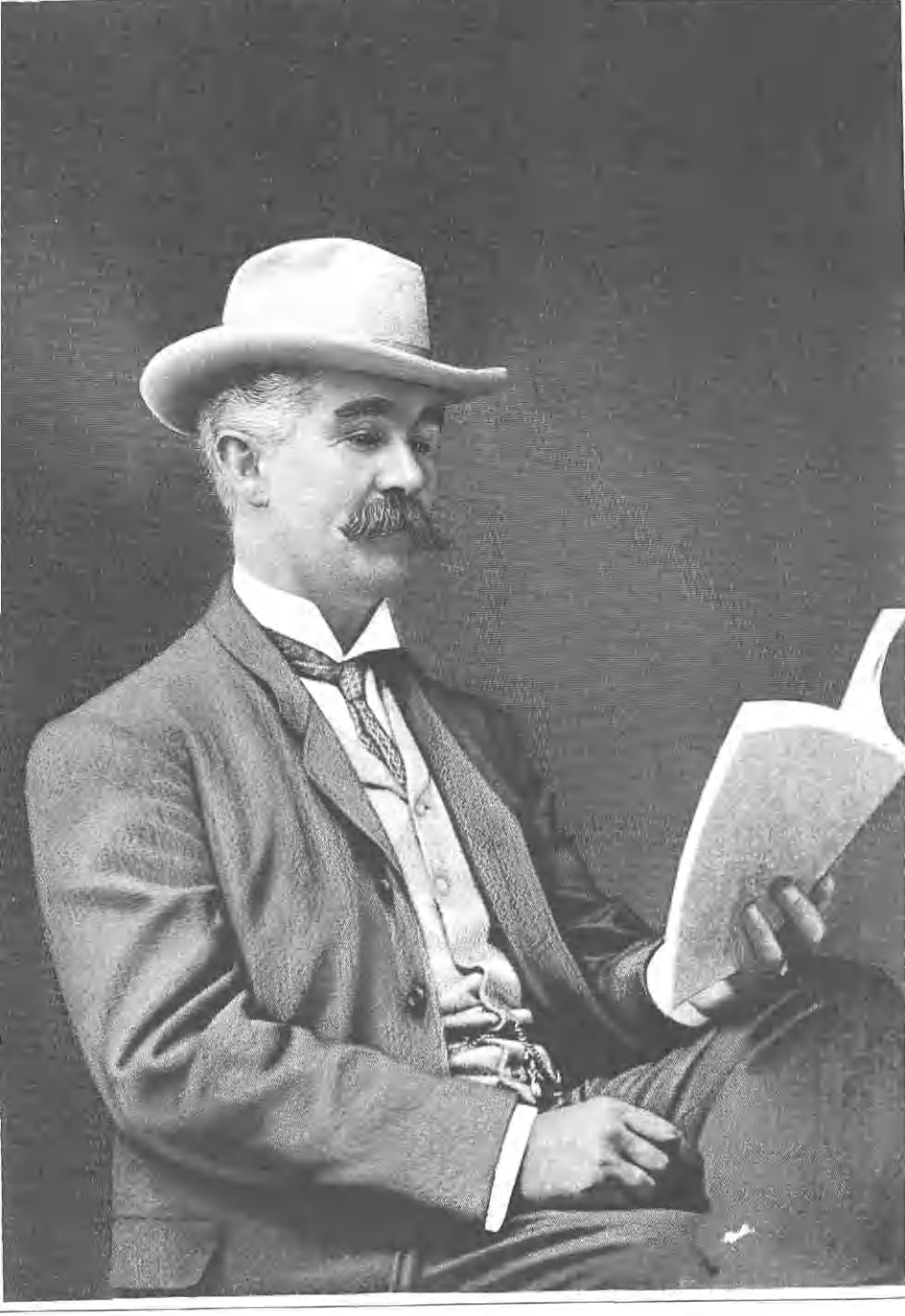
Public-Spirited Citizen.

The third generation of his family to contribute toward the development of Madison Township, New Jersey, Judge Hendrick H. Brown takes his place among those sturdy Americans of the mid-nineteenth century whose efforts brought about the prosperity and expansion of the United States of today. He belonged to that fine old type of American manhood who farmed his broad acres until they lay in beautiful fruitfulness and who at the same time devoted his keen intelligence and high ideals to public service.

The grandfather of Judge Brown was Whitehead Brown, who resided in Browntown, Madison Township. A farmer, he owned much land, which he farmed. He married Elizabeth Warne, and their son was Abram W. Brown, like his father a large land-owner and farmer. An active Democrat in politics, and zealous for the public advancement, he was justice of the peace and freeholder, minor offices filled



H. H. Brown



Asbury Fountain.

so well that in 1836 came his election to the office of sheriff of the county. In 1843-44 Mr. Brown represented his constituency in the State Senate, and was honored by Governor Haines as a member of the Privy Council. Soundness of judgment brought him frequent requests to settle estates. He was on the board of trustees of the Baptist Church of Jacksonville for many years, until his death in 1857, in his fifty-eighth year. Abram W. Brown married Maria Price, daughter of Ebenezer Price. Children: 1. George W. 2. Hannah, whose married name was Mrs. John W. Johnson. 3. Elizabeth, Mrs. John Vanderveer. 4. Ebenezer. 5. Lorinda, Mrs. Croft. 6. Whitehead. 7. Hendrick H., of further mention. 8. Parker, who died in childhood. 9. Maria, Mrs. James Bisset. 10. Sarah, Mrs. Urias Reid.

Hendrick H. Brown, son of Abram W. and Maria (Price) Brown, was born on the homestead farm in Madison Township, June 23, 1833, and died April 4, 1911. He acquired his education in the local public schools, and at Matawan, in Monmouth County. He farmed at home until his father's death, when he purchased the homestead. At the same time his zeal for public service carried him actively into the program of the Democratic party. He officiated as surveyor of highways for the township, as a member of the township committee, and for three years as freeholder. Later, appointment to the office of lay judge of the Court of Common Pleas came to him, which he ably filled for a decade. For fifteen years he was a member of the New Jersey Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals, under appointment of Governor Abbott. In the public school system he recognized a potent force for progress and lent his aid to it. He and his family worshipped at the Presbyterian Church of Matawan, and the judge devoted much time to Sunday School work.

Judge Hendrick H. Brown married, May 15, 1861, Sarah Anna Crowell, of Perth Amboy, daughter of David and Rebecca Crowell, the former of whom was an outfitter for sea-going trade, and a shipbuilder of Perth Amboy. Children: 1. Amelia Crowell, who married Asbury Fountain, now deceased, and whose biographical record follows. 2. George M., now deceased. 3. Howard H. 4. Grace Hall, now deceased. 5. Josephine A.

This gentleman of the old school, Judge Brown, was an able and forceful man and citizen. High ideals of public service inspired his long years of service and placed him at the forefront of New Jersey's march of progress.

FOUNTAIN, Asbury,

Prominent Citizen.

With broad civic interests and unwearying zeal for public welfare, Asbury Fountain, of Matawan, New Jersey, played an important part in every phase of community progress during an active and constructive career. His tastes and early business experience made him of particular value in the cause of education, and he gave earnest consideration and constructive service to the schools.

Asbury Fountain was born in Brooklyn, New York, January 28, 1863, son of James T. and Gertrude S. (Brown) Fountain.

The father, for forty years cashier of the Manufacturers' National Bank in Brooklyn, New York, also conducted there the Fountain Publishing Company. The son, Asbury Fountain, moved with the family in early boyhood to Browntown, Middlesex County, New Jersey, and was educated at Glenwood Institute, Matawan, and Rutgers College in New Brunswick.

He then entered the law office of H. Brewster Willis, of New Brunswick, and read so diligently and broadly, and to such effect, that he was thoroughly trained for practice, had he cared so to employ his learning. His purpose had been, however, to utilize his knowledge of the law as an aid in business. He entered the employ of the American Book Company, of New York City, as their representative in New Jersey, and for twenty years continuously remained in that position. Throughout this long period he displayed the same good judgment, the same faculty for getting on with other people, and the same executive ability. His superiors trusted in his readiness to assume responsibility and his efficiency in discharging it, and his employees relied on his fairness and kindliness. His long term of management was an important factor in the steady growth of the American Book Company.

It was in 1910 that Mr. Fountain purchased the residence in Matawan, where his family now resides, and in the same year retired from the American Book Company, but still acted as agent for several insurance companies, a position he had held for several years.

During the time he lived in Middlesex Mr. Fountain took great interest in the political life of that county. For twenty-one years he served as a member of the Chosen Board of Freeholders and served for fourteen years as director of the board. It was mainly through the efforts of Mr. Fountain that the bridge spanning the Raritan River between South and Perth Amboy was constructed. While director of the Board the first road in the State, with State aid, was built, from Old Bridge to Matawan. Mr. Fountain also held other minor offices in Madison Township and for a period of ten years was supervising principal of Madison Township public schools. His fraternal affiliations were with the Royal Arcanum and the Junior Order of American Mechanics.

On October 20, 1887, Asbury Fountain married Amelia Crowell Brown, daughter of Judge Hendrick H. Brown, whose biographical record precedes this, and his wife, Sarah Anna (Crowell) Brown. To Mr. and Mrs. Fountain were born these children: 1. Marion, who married James A. Bushnell, by whom she has three children: i. Cynthia, born August 10, 1918. ii. Eileen, born September 25, 1919. iii. Douglas, born December 4, 1920. 2. Ross Brown, captain in the United States Army during the World War, overseas, and later on the staff of Colonel Arthur Wood, of Washington, D. C., engaged in special work for the Department of Labor; he married Norma Marie Hall, by whom he has three children: i.-ii. Joan and Jean, born June 26, 1923. iii. Loring, born December 28, 1924.

Death came to Asbury Fountain on March 8, 1922. A generous and kindly spirit inspired this good man and public-spirited citizen and made of his fifty-nine years of life a well-rounded whole of value as an inspiration and example to all who knew him and of constructive force to the community. His home life was happy, both for him and for his wife and children whom he loved so tenderly, and who returned his affection so fervently.

His sunny spirit was like a stream
In whose depths the beautiful and pure
Alone are mirrored.

FRANCISCI, Miloslav, M. D.,

Physician, Musician.

Nothing could have been more appropriate than that music should occupy the prominent position at the funeral rites of the late Dr. Miloslav Francisci and that

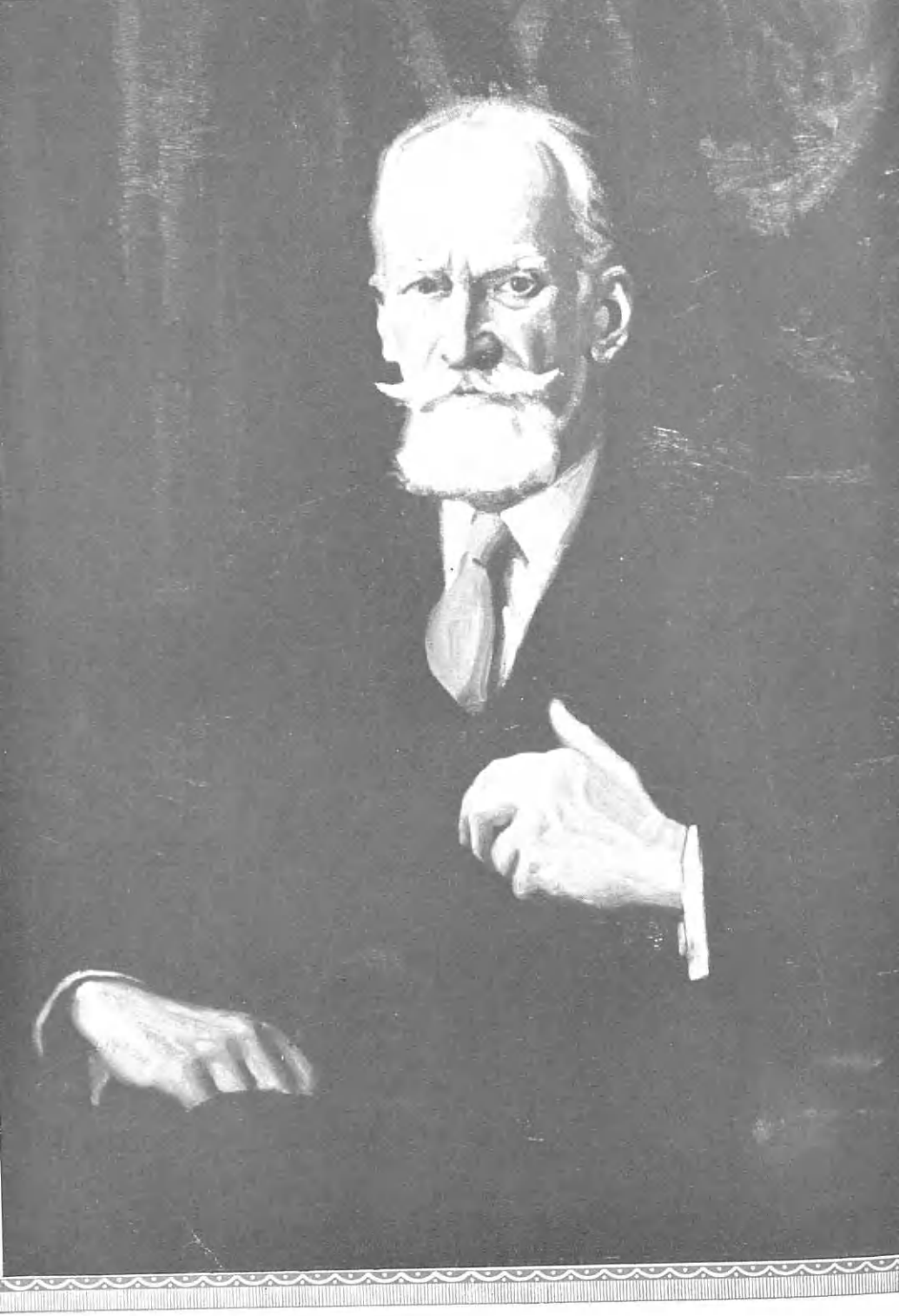
they should take place in the Hall of the Cleveland Social Turnverein. For music had been an integral part of his life always and, indeed, had been much more than simply an avocation, and the Social Turnverein had been for many years the principal source of his relaxation and it was among the members of the singing societies of the several Cleveland Turnvereins that he did his most active and his most effective work for spreading love and appreciation of music. Though a physician by profession, and most successfully and conscientiously engaged in active practice for some forty years, he had devoted for many years, ever since he had settled in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1886, much of his time, energy, and enthusiasm to the fostering of a greater appreciation of the fine arts, and especially of music and the drama. He was chiefly interested in German music and drama and was one of the leaders in German-American circles of Cleveland. His belief, that the best cultural achievements of the German people carried a message of great import and worth for the United States and its people, was never shaken, either by opposition or by the tragic complications of the war period. His great ability as a physician, his unselfishness and the many other excellent qualities of his heart and mind, his tremendous energy, his notable musical talent, and his high and unfaltering enthusiasm for everything good and beautiful, not only gained for him numberless friends, but also made him one of the most prominent and useful men in the artistic life of Cleveland.

Dr. Miloslav Francisci was born April 30, 1855, in Debreczin, Hungary, a son of Jan Francisci, administrative head of the County of Turocz, in Northwestern Hungary. He was educated in the public schools of his native country and, after having graduated from the Pressburg Gymnasium or High School, took up the study of medicine at the University of Vienna, becoming eventually assistant physician of the Polyclinic maintained by this institution. At the outbreak of the war against Turkey in 1878, in connection with the occupation on the part of Austria-Hungary of the Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, he joined the Austro-Hungarian forces of occupation as a military surgeon. In 1886 Dr. Francisci came to the United States and immediately settled in Cleveland, Ohio, which city was his home from then on to the time of his death in 1926. After a very short time of residing on the east side, he removed to the western part of the city, and it was there that he made his home and carried on his extensive medical practice, as well as all the many other activities which filled his busy and useful life, day after day.

During the administration of Mayor Tom L. Johnson, Dr. Francisci served for several years as one of the municipal district physicians, but throughout most of his life all of his leisure time was devoted to artistic interests, especially to music and the theater. Soon after settling on the west side he became a member of the Social Turnverein on Lorain Avenue, an association which endured to the time of his death. His love of singing and of German songs especially soon led him into the ranks of the singers of the Turner Männerchor, and, when Henry Votteler, then director of this singing society, resigned this position, Dr. Francisci was unanimously elected as his successor. When, in 1892, the German-Hungarian Singing Society was formed, he also became director of this new organization, which continued until 1924 and which owed much of its success and pros-

perity to his initiative and devotion. Under his talented, spirited and always artistic leadership, both these singing societies reached a very high degree of perfection and attracted the favorable attention of musical circles, not only in their home town, but also in other places. Though his musical activities always were to him a labor of love, Dr. Francisci took them most seriously and spent upon them lavishly of his time and energy. Every year each of the two organizations produced with great success some operetta, including some of the compositions from the fertile musical imagination of their leader. In this latter field, composition, he had to his credit a number of considerable successes, among which should be especially mentioned "Astrea," "Flotte Geister," "Die Frauenbulle," and "Rhea Sylvia," which latter was produced in the Cleveland Hippodrome. Two of his latest works, both Slovakian operettas, were produced successfully in Pressburg as recently as December, 1925. During the great Schiller Centenary, held in Cleveland in May, 1905, in the Central Armory, in which a male chorus of seven hundred, and a female chorus of three hundred voices took a prominent part, Dr. Francisci was one of the assistant directors under Emil Ring and also led the combined chorus in several of the Schiller songs. At the dedication of the Cleveland Schiller-Goethe monument he was also very effectively active and when this celebration resulted in the formation of the United Singers of Cleveland, he was made the first director of the new society, an honor which he willingly accepted and an office which he filled with his usual devotion and ability for a number of years. When, early in the twentieth century, the German Theater Society was founded in Cleveland, for the purpose of providing a permanent German theater for Cleveland, its organizers naturally turned to Dr. Francisci as the man most likely to accomplish the desired object and he became president of this association. With untiring energy and unfaltering enthusiasm he devoted himself to this new enterprise. The fact that it finally failed for lack of sufficient financial support was no fault of his, but was a bitter disappointment, which, however, he bore with his habitual patience and kindness, even though he had given much of himself in a heroic effort to carry to success this undertaking so close to his heart. In many other directions, whenever any movement was afoot which held promise to advance the cause of German art and music, he could be counted upon to give freely of his time, means, experience and labor and all his many and usually very effective contributions to the cultural and artistic advancement of Cleveland were always made without a thought of his own comfort and with no desire for reward. Besides the various organizations already mentioned, several others also could claim him as a member, and these included the Slovakian Singing Society, of which he was director for several years; the Schlaraffia Silvana, of which he was one of the charter members; the Ohio State Medical Society, and the Cleveland Academy of Medicine. Though deeply devoted to the land and city of his adoption, Dr. Francisci continued to keep in close touch with cultural developments in Europe and in 1914, as well as in 1922, he made extensive journeys to Europe.

Dr. Francisci married twice and from his first marriage was the father of two children: 1. Ivan, a well known 'cello virtuoso and orchestra leader at the Cleveland Hotel for ten years. 2. Julia, now Mrs. Schmale and a resident of Vienna,



Michier Bryant

Austria, and mother of one son, Hans. After the death of his first wife he married, about the time he came to the United States, Fanny Finkis Stranik, who survives him.

Death claimed Dr. Francisci at his home, No. 3242 Loraine Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, January 29, 1926, after an illness of almost two years. In order to give his many friends and admirers an opportunity to say a last farewell, his body lay in state for some hours in the great hall of the Social Turnverein, which also served as the very appropriate background for his funeral, held January 31, 1926, at which the participation from all circles of Cleveland was so extensive that many could not be accommodated within the hall, but patiently stood in the vestibule and even on the street. Many floral designs of exquisite beauty also testified to the great regard in which Dr. Francisci had been held by an unusually large number of his fellow citizens. Two members of the Turnverein kept up a constant guard before the bier of their beloved fellow member. Music, both instrumental and vocal, including some of the favorite compositions of Dr. Francisci, contributed to the beauty of the last farewell, which was kept well within that simplicity, which was always one of the outstanding characteristics of him, in whose honor these last, sad rites were being held. Several of his most intimate associates gave brief, but heart-felt expression to their own sorrow and to that of all of his friends and acquaintances and once more summed up in touching words his many admirable and notable qualities of the heart and mind. Eventually the coffin was borne to the Cleveland Crematorium, where all that was mortal of this great and good man was given to the cleansing flames.

In the death of Dr. Francisci his family lost a loving and devoted husband and father, his large circle of friends a most genial and always kind and faithful associate, his numerous patients a deeply learned and richly experienced physician and friend, and his community an extraordinarily unselfish, upright and gifted citizen and a powerful influence for all that is best and most beautiful in life.

BRYANT, William Sohier,

Oto-Laryngologist.

Accomplished practitioner and medical savant in the science of oto-laryngology, renowned specialist in diseases of the ear, nose and throat, in many hospitals and in national practice, Dr. William Sohier Bryant has performed a service of broadest range through his profession in behalf of humanity, and in the course of which his distinctive leadership in surgery and in his specialty has been attested by the fellowship of physicians throughout the world. For his accomplishment in the history of two wars Dr. Bryant received the highest recognition of military leaders and of governing powers, while his membership with otological and general medical congresses, and with American and European associations of physicians and surgeons, is most comprehensive and distinguished.

In the successive generations of his ancestors both in America and in Europe, gifted men and women in the branches of Dr. Bryant's family have upheld the standards in the march of nationality, and many individuals have personally stood forth as sharers with brilliant leadership in migrational and military events, in the further establishment of nations and of commonwealths, in premierships with defensive and revolutionary movements

abroad and in America, and in outstanding records in the professions and in general industry. The paternal forefathers were among the long-established families of the nations of Europe, and were also numbered among the "Mayflower" pioneers, and were honored settlers of the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies; while the maternal line is traced through the male line from Charlemagne through the ancient counts, de Vermandois.

The Bryant, the paternal line of descent from the first-comers of this branch to America, is as follows:

(I) William Bryant, who was born in 1645 and died in 1697, came from the Barbados Islands to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1678; he married Hannah Gillett. He was a grandson of Thomas Bryant, who went from England to the Barbados in 1634, and became a planter there. His ancestry was traced to Engelbert I, Seigneur de Brienne, who died in 990.

(II) John Bryant, son of William and Hannah (Gillett) Bryant, was born in 1689 and died in 1720; he married Catherine Noaks.

(III) John Bryant, son of John and Catherine (Noaks) Bryant, was born in 1718 and died in 1757; he married Lois Brown.

(IV) Captain John Bryant, son of John and Lois (Brown) Bryant, was born in 1742, and died in 1816; a captain-lieutenant in the Continental Army of the American Revolution; he received wounds in that war, and he was placed in charge of the Springfield (Massachusetts) Armory. He married, for his second wife, Hannah Mason, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel David Mason.

(V) John Bryant, son of Captain John and Hannah (Mason) Bryant, was born in 1780, and died in 1865; he was a very successful maritime merchant in Boston, Massachusetts. He married Mary Cleveland Smith, daughter of Professor John Smith, D. D., of Dartmouth College, and Mary (Cleveland) Smith.

(VI) Dr. Henry Bryant, son of John and Mary Cleveland (Smith) Bryant, was born in 1820 and died in 1867. He was one of the most distinguished physicians of his day, both in civil and military life. He was graduated at Harvard College with his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1840, and he received his medical degree from the Medical School of his *alma mater* in 1843. He became externe at Hôpital Beaujon in Paris, and served as a surgeon with the French Army in Algiers in 1846, and with the 20th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry in 1861. Major and brigade surgeon of United States Volunteers, he was also commandant at the Clifton and Lincoln hospitals at Washington, District of Columbia. He opened the first free surgical dispensary at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1847; and he was also an accomplished naturalist and ornithologist.

Dr. Bryant married Elizabeth Brimmer Sohier, who was born in 1823 and died in 1916. (See Sohier III.) The children of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth Brimmer (Sohier) Bryant: i. Elizabeth, born October 12, 1848, at Cohasset, Massachusetts, died in London in 1925. She married, July 21, 1869, Frances Allston Channing, Lord Channing, Baron of Wellingborough, born in the United States of distinguished Colonial and Revolutionary ancestors, died in England in 1926; they had children: i. Honorable Mary Cleveland, born in Brighton, England, November 29, 1873, married, at Westminster Abbey, in July, 1899, Charles H. Kennard, British officer in World War, and they have children: George and Betty. ii.

Honorable Julia Allston, born July 14, 1874. 2. Mary, born in 1850, married Joseph Smith Bigelow, retired banker, and they have six children: i. Joseph Smith Bigelow, Jr., veteran of the American Ambulance Corps in the World War, born in 1878; married Ernestine Gazan. ii. Henry Bryant Bigelow, Ph. D., zoölogist, born in 1879, curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy Cambridge, Massachusetts; Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London, reserve officer United States Army Transport Service during the World War; married, in 1906, Elizabeth Perkins Shattuck. Children: Elizabeth, Mary, Henry Bryant, and Frederick. iii. Arthur George Bigelow, veteran of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, born in 1881. iv. Cleveland Bigelow, cotton broker, born in 1883; married Frances Constance Folsom. Children: Cleveland, George Folsom, Joseph Smith, Bigelow (3), Constance Francis. v. Mary Cleveland, born in 1884; married Dr. J. Louis Bremer. vi. Stephen Sohier Bigelow, aviator throughout the World War in the French Escadrille La Fayette, born in 1893; married Ann Meredith. 3. John, born in 1851, died in 1908; married Charlotte Olmstead, daughter of John Hall Olmstead. They had three sons: i. Dr. John Bryant, born in 1880; married Adelaide Whitney Barnes. ii. Owen Bryant, zoölogist, born in 1882. iii. Edward Sohier Bryant, born in 1883, officer of engineers in France during World War. 4. Henry, born in 1857, died in 1904, naval architect, Fellow of the Royal College of Naval Architects (England); married Matilda Mattson. 5. William Sohier, of whom further.

(VII) Dr. William Sohier Bryant, son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth Brimmer (Sohier) Bryant, was born May 15, 1861, in Boston, Massachusetts. His early education was directed by private tutors, and he attended St. Paul's School, at Concord, New Hampshire. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Harvard University with the class of 1884, and his Master of Arts and medical degrees from his *alma mater* in 1888.

Dr. Bryant's career in practice has been one of eminently varied character, the successive steps therein being principally as follows: Upon graduating from Harvard University Medical School he was aural surgeon at Boston Dispensary and assistant in anatomy and otology at Harvard Medical School; senior assistant aural surgeon at the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary; instructor in otology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York; clinical assistant in the department of otology for the Vanderbilt Clinic, New York; assistant surgeon at St. Bartholomew's Clinic, New York; clinical instructor and attending surgeon in the otological department of Cornell University Medical School.

Dr. Bryant was a physician in the class of nose, throat, and ear diseases at the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, and adjunct professor in diseases of the ear, at the New York Post-Graduate and Medical School and Hospital. For a time he was associated with the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, the Boston Society of Medical Sciences, and the Boylston Medical Society. He was a delegate to the International Congress of Arts and Sciences in 1904, and member of the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth International Otological Congresses; the Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Pan-American Medical Congresses; the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth International Medical Congresses; the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth,

Eleventh, and Twelfth Congresses of American Physicians and Surgeons. He was also consulting otologist of the Manhattan State Hospital, and senior assistant surgeon of the aural department of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Dr. Bryant served in the Massachusetts National Guard from 1883 to 1901; enlisted as private in the First Corps Cadets, later called the 101st Engineers of the World War; and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he was appointed assistant surgeon of the 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, United States Volunteers, and during that period, 1898-1899, he served as major and brigade surgeon of volunteers with Major-General Fitzhugh Lee in the 7th Army Corps, in the United States and Cuba, after which he served for two years as surgeon of Light Battery A, Massachusetts, National Guard. Dr. Bryant joined the National Volunteer Emergency Service in 1908, and in 1911 he was commissioned by President Taft in the Officers' Reserve Corps of the United States Army.

His World War service, 1917-1919: His impatience forced him to enlist in the British service before the entry of the United States into the World War, and he became a civil medical practitioner Royal Army Medical Corps; resident physician and surgeon in charge at the Royal Victoria Hospital, and oto-laryngologist at the British Red Cross Hospital, Netley, Hants, England. In France he was médicin major du premier class, Service de Senté de l'Armé, médicin traitant, voluntére bénévol at the oto-laryngological center of the 5th Army Region, Auxiliary Hospital No. 49, Orleans, Loiret. He was major, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, and afterward lieutenant-colonel of the Medical Corps in the American Expeditionary Forces of the United States Army, and he was on the staff of the militarized American Red Cross Hospital No. 3, at Paris. He was director of medical affairs for the Red Cross in Italy, and was acting delegate in Bologna and Amelia District, Italy. He is colonel of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps in the United States Army; is a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and an officer of the Crown of Italy; he received service medals in the Spanish-American War, and at the Cuban occupation; Victory and Italian World War, and Italian Ricordo della Guerra, 1915-1918, medals; and the French Medaille Commemoratif.

Professionally, Dr. Bryant is or was affiliated with the Boston Medical Library Association; Massachusetts Medical Society; New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Society; American Otological Society; Massachusetts Medical Benevolent Society; First District Dental Society of New York; New York Otological Society; American Therapeutic Society; American Academy of Medicine; American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology; American Ornithological Union, Eleventh Congress, 1893; American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Public Health Association; American Forestry Association; International Congress of Tuberculosis, 1908; Third International Laryngological-Rhinological Congress; Medical Association of the Greater City of New York; Boston Society of Natural History; Manhattan Medical Association; Medico-Surgical Society; Society of Medical Jurisprudence; American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society; Harvard Medical Society of New York, of which he is a past president; American Medical Association; Harvard Medical Alumni Association; Association

of Military Surgeons of the United States; New York Academy of Medicine; New York State Medical Association; New York County Medical Society; Fellow of the American College of Surgeons; and consultant at the Oto-Laryngological Department of the New York Psychopathic Institute.

Dr. Bryant's military and other affiliations are or have been as follows: Military Order of Foreign Wars; Spanish War Veterans; Veteran Association of Independent Corps of Cadets; Massachusetts Volunteer Militia; Loyal Legion; Military Order of the World War; Federation of French Veterans of the Great War; British Legion; American Legion, Posts 118 and 818; British Great War Veterans of America; New York Genealogical and Biographical Society; St. Nicholas Society; Huguenot Society; New England Society of New York; Society of Mayflower Descendants; Church Club of New York; Harvard Varsity Club; New York State Reserve Officers' Association; Naval and Military Order of Spanish-American War; New England Historic Genealogical Society; 77th Division Association; Association of 7th Army Corps; American Society of the French Legion of Honor; Sons of the Revolution; Society of Colonial Wars; Society of American Wars; Sons of Veterans; Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati; Holland Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of the thirty-second degree; Knights Templar; Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Delta Kappa Epsilon and Zeta Psi fraternities; Army and Navy Club of America; University, Harvard, Century, Somerset, Porcellian, and Hasty Pudding clubs.

Author of more than three hundred medical publications, anatomical and oto-laryngological, Dr. Bryant has also published "Anatomy and Physiology of the Ear," "Tests of Hearing," "Burnett's System Diseases of the Ear," Lippincott, 1893; and the section on the ear in Knight and Bryant's "Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Ear," Blakiston, 1909.

Dr. William Sohier Bryant married, September 1, 1887, Martha Lyman Cox, daughter of James Sitgreves Cox, merchant of Philadelphia. Their children: 1. Mary Cleveland, born June 20, 1888, in Boston, married Fessenden S. Blanchard; children: Martha, Ruth, and Mary. 2. Elizabeth Sohier, born July 13, 1890, at Cohasset, Massachusetts, Bachelor of Arts at Bryn Mawr. 3. Alice de Vermandois, born May 15, 1892, in Boston, received her Bachelor of Arts degree at Radcliff College in 1917; married, in 1917, Lawrence Kelso Frank; children: Allan, Lawrence, and Marjorie. 4. Julia Cox, born June 25, 1893, at Cohasset, Bachelor of Arts at Vassar College. 5. Gladys de Peyster, born December 16, 1894, in Boston, Bachelor of Arts at Radcliff College. 6. William Sohier, Jr., born December 8, 1896, died in 1912.

(The Sohier Line.)

The Sohier lineage from the first comer of this branch is as follows:

(I) Edward Sohier, third of the name, was born in 1724 and he came from England to Boston, Massachusetts, about 1750; he married Susanne Brimmer.

(II) Edward Sohier, son of Edward and Susanne (Brimmer) Sohier, was born in 1761 and died in 1793; he married Mary Davies, daughter of William Davies.

(III) William Davies Sohier, son of Edward and Mary (Davies) Sohier, was born in 1787 and died in 1868; he married, in 1809, Elizabeth Amory Dexter; and their daughter, Elizabeth Brimmer

Sohier, married, as hereinbefore indicated, Dr. Henry Bryant. (See Bryant VI.)

(The Dexter Line.)

(I) Richard Dexter, who was born about 1606 and died in 1666, was a descendant of Richard d'Exeter, an early Chief Justice of Ireland, and came from Ireland to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1642; he married Bridget, surname unknown, who was born in 1612, and died in 1675.

(II) John Dexter, son of Richard and Bridget Dexter, was born in 1639, and died in 1677; he married Sarah, who died in 1707.

(III) Richard Dexter son of John and Sarah Dexter, was born in 1676 and died in 1747; he married Sarah Buckman, who was born in 1680 and died in 1761.

(IV) Richard Dexter, son of Richard and Sarah (Buckman) Dexter, was born in 1714 and died in 1773; he married Rebecca Peabody, who was born in 1718 and died in 1798.

(V) Aaron Dexter, son of Richard and Rebecca (Peabody) Dexter, was born in 1750, and died in 1829; he married Rebecca Amory, who was born in 1766, and died in 1845. Elizabeth Amory, their daughter, married William Davies Sohier, as has been indicated, grandsire of Dr. William Sohier Bryant. (See Sohier III.)

CARROLL, Cyril Anthony,

Real Estate and Insurance Broker.

Born and raised in New York City and a lifelong resident of his native city and its suburbs, Mr. Carroll entered its business life in 1919 at the age of twenty-two years as a builder, but in recent years has devoted himself to the real estate and insurance field. In the comparatively short period of seven years he has achieved notable success in a field in which some of the keenest business minds of this time are competing, a success which is the result of his untiring energy, his unflagging enthusiasm, the originality of his ideas, the progressiveness of his business methods, his great executive ability and his keen business judgment. They have all played their part in making his firm, known as Cyril A. Carroll, Incorporated, with spacious and luxuriously equipped offices at No. 41 East Forty-second Street, New York City, widely known and highly respected in real estate and insurance circles of the metropolis. But his most brilliant accomplishment, perhaps, has been the formulation of the so-called "Carroll Plan" for real estate investment, by means of which investors, even if the capital at their command should be as small as one hundred dollars, are enabled to participate safely, but just as profitably as men of the largest means, in the actual ownership of New York City real estate and in the unusual opportunities for large profits offered continuously to those holding, managing or dealing in this commodity.

The first member of that branch of the Carroll family, to which Cyril A. Carroll belongs, to come to this country was Patrick Carroll, a native of Ireland, who settled in New York City, which has been the home of most of his descendants. One of these was Mr. Carroll's father, John Francis Carroll, one of the most prominent and successful politicians and financiers of his days.

John Francis Carroll was born in New York City October 9, 1852, and died there November 17, 1911. He was educated in the public schools and at Manhattan College, from which latter he graduated. After leaving school he entered the retail grocery business as cashier for the firm of Campbell & Galway. As soon

as he was old enough to vote he became actively interested in politics as a supporter of the Democratic party, joining the Tammany organization in the old Sixteenth Assembly District. Being the fortunate possessor of a very attractive personality and always willing and ready to give of his time and energy to his party organization, he quickly attracted the attention of some of the influential leaders. Before long he was offered a modest position in the municipal service, which he promptly accepted. Tammany at this time was just recovering from one of the greatest setbacks in its history, and there was an unusual opportunity for young men who showed political acumen and party fidelity, to make rapid progress in politics. Mr. Carroll recognized this condition and from then on for many years to come he devoted himself zealously to politics and the public service. In 1879 he began a connection with the courts which was destined to continue for some twenty years. His first position was that of attendant in the Court of General Sessions, where he was assigned to act as clerk to the Grand Jury, and where he acquired valuable experience in respect to the administration of criminal justice. From then on his rise was rapid and he became next clerk of the Seventh District Court, then clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, and finally clerk of the Court of General Sessions and of Oyer and Terminer. This last position, then one of great influence and commanding a comparatively large compensation, he continued to hold until 1898, when he resigned and was succeeded by his brother, Edward R. Carroll, who, in 1926, was still the incumbent of this office.

In the meantime Mr. Carroll's political advancement had kept step with that in the public service. In 1889 Richard Croker, then leader of Tammany, under whose observation he had come, chose him to succeed Sheriff Flack as leader of the Twentieth District, which had taken the place of the old Sixteenth. Mr. Carroll fully justified the choice by immediately building up the district organization. The district had become doubtful, owing to divisions in the Democratic ranks. Mr. Carroll became very popular with the younger men, broke the power of the County Democracy and cemented the forces of Tammany. His district was later divided into two, the Twenty-second and the Twenty-fourth, but he named the leaders of both and continued his control long after he had actively retired from politics, though he had given up his personal leadership of his own district out of deference to the wishes of the judges of General Sessions. His hold upon the Tammany organization in the district, however, remained and he became one of the most trusted and most intimate friends and advisers of Mr. Croker. When, in 1897, a candidate had to be selected to succeed Mayor Strong, Mr. Carroll presented to Mr. Croker the name of Judge Robert A. Van Wyck, member of an old and socially prominent family, for many years a devoted political follower of Mr. Carroll and his sincere friend. Judge Van Wyck became Tammany's candidate and carried his organization to victory in the election, a victory for which Mr. Croker gave quite properly the chief credit to Mr. Carroll. The latter now had reached the zenith of his political success, and in 1898 he was made chairman of the finance committee and one of the Sachems of Tammany Hall, the former position then being equivalent to leadership of Tammany in all but name. During the next few years he was, next to Mr. Croker, the most powerful man in

Tammany Hall, but, when, in November, 1901, the Tammany candidate for mayor was decisively defeated by Seth Low, Mr. Croker just as completely and as readily blamed Mr. Carroll for the organization's setback as he had praised him for the victory of two years before. The break between the two men became complete, and was never healed in Mr. Carroll's lifetime, though Mr. Croker was one of the mourners at his funeral.

Soon after this occurrence Mr. Carroll withdrew from politics, to which he returned somewhat later again, but only for a short time, and on March 10, 1903, he resigned as Sachem, and in September of the same year also as member of the Democratic State Committee. Having been for some years associated in business with Charles W. Morse, then at the height of his success as a financier and banker, Mr. Carroll, in January, 1902, was elected vice-president of the Fourteenth Street Bank, one of a chain of banks controlled by Mr. Morse and his associates. He also became interested on a large scale in several of Mr. Morse's other ventures and was credited with having made a very large fortune, amounting to several million dollars, in the space of a very few years. He was a director in the Fourteenth Street Bank, the Hudson Safe Deposits Company, the Wall Street Building Association, the Adirondack Trust Company of Saratoga Springs, New York, and the Quincy Gas Company, of Quincy, Illinois. His clubs included the New York Athletic, the Catholic, the Arkwright, the Democratic, the Home, and several others, and he was also a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and of a number of other societies. His religious affiliations were with the Roman Catholic Church, to the charities of which he gave very freely for many years, a fact which found recognition on the part of His Holiness the Pope in 1909, when Mr. Carroll was made a Knight of the Order of St. Gregory. In 1911 his health began to fail seriously, and after some weeks of severe illness he died at the Hotel Savoy, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, New York City, which had been his home temporarily for some months, in the early hours of the evening of November 17, 1911. His funeral was held at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, and was attended by a very large assembly of men prominent in the public life of New York City, including many judges and other high officials, and also many hundreds of his former political associates. Interment followed in Holy Name Cemetery, Jersey City. In Mr. Carroll's death there passed away one of New York's most astute political leaders, an able public servant, a keen business man and judge of human nature, a faithful friend, and an unusually strong, but attractive personality. His family mourned the loss of devoted son, brother, husband, and father. He was survived by his aged mother, by his wife, by two brothers, Edward R. and William J. Carroll, by one sister, Elizabeth, and by four children: 1. John Francis, Jr., born in 1887. 2. Katharine, born in 1892, now Mrs. Thomas H. Hall, of Great Neck, Long Island. 3. Edward L., born in 1894. 4. Cyril Anthony, of whom further.

Cyril Anthony Carroll, youngest son and child of the late John Francis Carroll and Teresa Regina (Corrigan) Carroll, was born at No. 3 East Eighty-first Street, New York City, June 13, 1897. He was educated in private schools, being at various times a student at St. Lawrence Academy, Dominican Academy, De La Salle Institute, Loyola School, Groff School, Georgetown University, All Hal-

lows Institute, and Berkeley-Irving School. He then attended the School of Commerce of New York University, and at the age of twenty-two entered the building business in 1919. Somewhat later he became interested in real estate and insurance and, meeting with marked success, has continued in these two lines to the present time, his firm, Cyril A. Carroll, Incorporated, occupying extensive offices, in 1926, at No. 41 East Forty-second Street, New York City. There he carries on a very extensive real estate and insurance brokerage business, including the management of properties, the collecting of rents and all other branches of both real estate and insurance. He is widely known in his field for his good judgment and for the efficiency and ability of his organization, which latter includes a number of highly trained sales and real estate experts, and the annual volume of the firm's transactions is very impressive and steadily increasing. Mr. Carroll has recently devoted much of his time and energy to the "Carroll Plan," conceived by him for the benefit of the man and woman of small means who desire to invest their surplus money safely, but profitably, in New York City property. This plan is based on the coöperative idea and enables groups of small investors to combine, through the medium of Cyril A. Carroll, Incorporated, for the purpose of buying or otherwise acquiring control of property which no single member of the group could otherwise use as a means for investment. For any given transaction a separate corporation is formed, in which the different, individual, small investors hold stock in proportion to the amount of their investment, which latter may be any multiple of one hundred dollars. The property involved, which may be a tenement house, a two-family dwelling, an office or factory building, or any other kind of income-producing property, is then purchased at the lowest possible figure. Each owner or shareholder participates in the earnings, the net profits realized from the rentals of the property and, when the latter is sold, each part owner participates in the proceeds, which, of course, usually represent a considerable increase over the original purchasing price. The investor-owners are not bothered with the actual management of the property, which is taken care of in the most efficient manner possible, and at a very reasonable charge by the expert staff of Mr. Carroll's firm. The owners derive their benefits from the stock they own, the returns on this stock being paid monthly, and, as a rule averaging fifteen per cent per year. In this manner even the smallest investor may participate to the fullest extent of his resources in the ever-increasing values of New York real estate. Naturally the greatest care is exercised in the selection of the properties, and the wide experience and sound knowledge of real estate values in Greater New York possessed by Mr. Carroll and his associates assures success, as far as it is humanly possible to foresee future developments. This unique plan, which in its essentials, of course, has supplied for many years a steady flow of capital to enterprises other than real estate, and which forms the basis of the ever-widening ownership of most of the great industries of this country by very large numbers of small investors, has met with great success and enthusiasm on the part of Mr. Carroll's clients, who are steadily and rapidly increasing in number.

During the World War Mr. Carroll gave freely of his time, means, and energy to every worthwhile patriotic cause, and

he was especially liberal in supplying funds and making it possible to supply athletic entertainment to the various training camps. Active service in the forces of the United States was denied to him, to his great regret and disappointment, his attempts to enlist being rejected as the result of a slight defect in hearing. Following in his father's footsteps, he has been interested for many years in politics as a supporter of the Democratic party, and he has been very effectively active as an election district captain for the Tammany organization of the Fifteenth Assembly District, New York City. His principal source of recreation is water polo, in which game he is considered an expert.

Mr. Carroll is not married, and makes his home with his married sister, Mrs Thomas H. Hall, on Kings Point Road, Great Neck, Long Island, New York.

FULTON, Andrew,

Manufacturer, City Executive.

A useful and significant career in which the manufacturing interests of A. Fulton Son Company and various municipal offices played an equally important part made up the life of Andrew Fulton, at thirty-four years of age mayor of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. His family had long been identified with the city. His grandfather, Andrew Fulton, came there from east of the mountains, presumably from Lancaster County, a pioneer, and he established in 1832 the A. Fulton & Son Bell and Brass Foundry on First Avenue. His wife was Jane Magee. Their son, Samuel Magee Fulton, born in Pittsburgh, was associated with his father in the foundry, and in addition had large real estate holdings in Pittsburgh. Like his father, he operated the bell and brass foundry very successfully, so that it became the largest of its kind west of the Alleghenies, producing among many bells for boats and churches, and many kinds of plumbing materials, the famous old bell that stands in front of the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society Building in the Schenley Farm Section. It is historically recorded that in 1846 this plant manufactured thirteen large bells of from one to five hundred pounds each in nine days time.

Andrew Fulton, son of Samuel Magee and Agnes Rebecca (Smith) Fulton, was born on Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, between Smithfield and Wood streets, December 21, 1850. He was of Scotch-Irish extraction. After completing the public school course, he attended for a short time a Moravian school at Lititz, Pennsylvania, where he studied drafting. At the age of sixteen he began to work as clerk for the firm of A. Fulton & Son. He advanced through various departments, showing everywhere the business acumen and the energy inherited from his father and grandfather, and he was ultimately admitted as a partner, the firm name being changed to A. Fulton Son Company. Very early in his life his keen interest in politics began to display itself. In 1879 he was elected by council as chief city assessor, serving in this capacity until 1884. In that year he was elected mayor of Pittsburgh on the Republican ticket, the thirty-third man to hold that office. At the close of his term he purchased a ranch in Colorado, where he spent some years raising cattle and horses. Back in Pittsburgh for a time in 1891, he looked into his affairs there, then went to New York to live for a year. In 1892 he returned to Pittsburgh to settle his father's estate, a complicated and responsible duty, because of his father's large and

Louis H. Junod

valuable real estate holdings. By 1897 Mr. Fulton found himself free to reënter politics and was chosen by council as chief assessor. His next political position was that of director of the Department of Public Safety, in 1901, under Recorder A. M. Brown; and when William B. Hays was mayor of the city he appointed Mr. Fulton delinquent tax collector, a position which he held from 1903 to 1906. From 1906 to 1915 Mr. Fulton lived quietly on his estate at Cambridge Springs, Crawford County, Pennsylvania. He was then tendered a position in the county treasurer's office and the following year transferred to the Weights and Measures Department, where he remained until his death, February 6, 1925, at the age of seventy-five.

Mr. Fulton was the youngest man ever elected to the high office of mayor of Pittsburgh. He was always popular with Pittsburgh citizens in general, and he had a host of friends who crowded about him at a testimonial dinner given in his honor at the William Penn Hotel on March 20, 1923, where he was given a silver loving cup. At the advanced age of seventy-three he gave evidence of a faculty which had always contributed to his political success; *i. e.*, that of remembering names and faces of those with whom he had most casually come in contact. He had been an alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1884 when James G. Blaine was nominated for the presidency. Mr. Fulton was a member of St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, No. 219; Pennsylvania Consistory, Scottish Rite Masons; Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and a life member of the Masonic Veteran Association. He was also a life-member of Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 11, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Lodge No. 76, Fraternal Order of Eagles; and of the Americus Club.

Andrew Fulton married, at Wheeling, West Virginia, July 16, 1892, Mary Hammond, a native of Ritchey County, West Virginia, daughter of James and Phebe (Collins) Hammond. Her grandfather had settled in Ritchey County in pioneer days when he migrated from the North of Ireland, and her father had continued to live there as a farmer. Her mother's family, also pioneers in the county, had come originally from England. To Mr. and Mrs. Fulton were born two daughters: Thyra Jane Fulton and Agnes Rebecca Fulton, the latter the wife of Edgar A. Sprague. Mrs. Fulton and the daughters survive Mr. Fulton.

To the man who had so long been their friend and associate, the Pittsburgh Masons gave a Masonic service at his interment in Allegheny Cemetery, and men of prominence in Masonic and political circles were his honorary pall bearers. Many city and county officials and outstanding business men likewise honored with their presence the man who in life had been so constructive a force in the city. Mr. Fulton was a genial, kindly man, with a genuine liking for all humanity, and his friends remained loyal to him throughout life.

JUNOD, Louis Henri,

Business Man, Swiss Consul at New York.

The name of Louis Henri Junod is well and widely known throughout the metropolitan area, where he was an outstanding figure among New York's vast colony of successful foreign-born business men. As sole owner and chief executive of the firm of L. H. Junod & Company he was prominent and influential in the importing trade, this company having been in operation for nearly twenty years. Mr. Junod's identification with America, however, covered a period of forty-three years,

for at the age of twenty-two he came to these shores as the special representative of a large Swiss manufacturing concern. In all of that time Mr. Junod's rise in commercial circles had been steady and continuous. Mr. Junod was also the Consul of Switzerland to New York, and was the fourth to hold that vastly important office.

Louis Henri Junod was born at the rectory adjacent to the Calvinist Church of Serrieres, a suburb of Neuchatel, Switzerland, on April 9, 1861, a son of Louis and Anna (Huber-Reithard) Junod, the latter having been a niece of Jean Jacques Reithard, the noted Swiss poet. The Rev. Louis Junod was a Calvinist clergyman, his first parish being at Serrieres, where he had preached for eight years prior to his son's birth. On the site where this church was built in 1666, the Reformator, Guillaume Farel, a disciple of Calvin, had preached in 1520. Louis Henri Junod received his early education in the public schools of Bele, Switzerland, where his father had accepted the rectorship of the French Hugnenot Church, and at a boarding school at Peseux, near Neuchatel. In the meantime his parents had removed to Nice, France, where the father had accepted the position of president of the Theological College, and it was at this city, in the College of Nice, that Mr. Junod completed his scholastic training. At an early age Mr. Junod had evinced a decided aptitude for drawing, and this talent was encouraged by his parents and later proved to be almost invaluable in his chosen field of endeavor. Upon embarking upon his business career by entering the Swiss embroidery business, Mr. Junod found that his artistic flair was an essential requisite for success. At the early age of twenty-two he had become so prominent in the business that he was sent to America as the special representative of Steiger & Company, the then largest manufacturers of laces and embroideries at Herisau, Switzerland. A remarkable success attended Mr. Junod's efforts, and a few years later he decided to make his permanent residence in the American metropolis, becoming the selling agent for several additional Swiss manufacturers. Since 1907 his business in New York City has been known as L. H. Junod & Company, Importers. Mr. Junod is conceded to have been one of the foremost authorities in the trade on all matters pertaining to Swiss commerce and industry, and was therefore deeply interested in Swiss affairs in New York City. He was president of the Swiss Benevolent Society for a long term of years, and was a protagonist in the building of the beautiful Swiss Home in West Sixty-seventh Street. Mr. Junod was also closely connected with several other Swiss societies in the United States, and held active membership in the Union Club, the Manhattan Club and New York Athletic Club of New York City, and the Swiss Alpine Club of Switzerland. Mr. Junod was a conservative in politics, and his favorite out-of-door sports were swimming and mountain climbing. In the course of his business and official office Mr. Junod traveled much, and held the unique record of more than seventy transatlantic voyages.

Louis Henri Junod was married, in New York City, on January 25, 1898, to Laura Duane Ireland, a daughter of John B. and Laura (Duane) Ireland, residents of that city. Mrs. Junod's paternal great-great-grandfather was General William Floyd, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. On her mother's side she is descended from Judge James Duane, the first post-Revolution mayor

of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Junod made their residence at the Vanderbilt Hotel while in the metropolis; while Mr. Junod's office was maintained at No. 104 Fifth Avenue. Louis Henri and Laura Duane (Ireland) Junod were the parents of one son: Henri Pell Junod, who was born on December 20, 1900, and served with distinction in the late World War as a member of the Canadian Royal Air Force. A graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in June, 1923; at the present time (1926) he is making a name for himself in the iron and steel industry.

We now come to the second important ramification of Mr. Junod's career—that of his work as Swiss Consul at New York. In 1909 Mr. Junod was appointed Vice-Consul of Switzerland at New York, succeeding the late J. Eugene Robert, who was preceded by the late Adrian Iselin. In November, 1912, Mr. Junod was appointed Swiss Consul at New York for the States of New York, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, succeeding Jacques Bertschmann, who had held that post since 1873. During the late World War Mr. Junod and his organization, the Swiss Consulate at New York, took over the German Consulate General from 1917 to 1922. During the period of hostilities, Mr. Junod purchased raw materials on a large scale for prominent Swiss syndicates, and in behalf of the Swiss Government inspected the alien enemy internment camps in the United States and Bermuda. Mr. Junod did splendid work as Swiss Consul, and also proved himself a diplomatist extraordinary by the way in which he handled the extremely delicate situations and trying problems incident upon the World War. Mr. Junod was the fourth Swiss Consul at New York, his three predecessors all having been exceptionally fine types of men and distinguished diplomats, and all having lived to be octogenarians. The Swiss immigration to the New York area started in 1700, and in 1926 it was estimated that more than 50,000 of them were in the New England States and the metropolitan area. The Swiss have proved to be America's finest immigrants, for they are of a high type of mentality, are far above the average physically, make especially fine and sturdy and dependable citizens, and are easily absorbed—thus being both a credit to their native land and an asset to their adopted country. The Swiss Consulate at New York dates back to the year 1822, and in the more than a century which has elapsed since that time men of great honor, distinction, and ability have occupied that highly important office. Mr. Junod was the fourth Consul, and appended herewith are short biographical sketches of the lives and labors of the three Consuls and one Vice-Consul who preceded him and who served both their native land and their adopted country faithfully, brilliantly, and ably.

Henry Casimir de Rham, the first Swiss Consul at New York, was born on July 15, 1785, at Giez, near Yvedon, Switzerland, a son of Johann Christoph Wilhelm de Rham, of Brunswick, Germany, and of his wife, Anne, daughter of Sir James Kinlock, Baronet, of Gilmerton, Scotland. He was educated at the Military School at Munich, Germany, and came to New York City in 1805. He became a powerful factor in the banking, importing, and commission circles of the metropolis, and in partnership with Isaac Iselin dealt principally in dry goods from Europe, sold cargoes of all kinds of merchandise, carried on a large and profitable commission and banking business, and were the heaviest buyers of foreign exchange in New

York. On July 23, 1822, on account of his social, commercial, and political prominence, he was made the first Swiss Consul at New York, and held this office until August 2, 1842. Of him Mr. Junod once said: "He was considered not only a friend and adviser of the Swiss who made this country their home, but of the influential men in France and Switzerland whose material interests in this country were largely guided by him." He died on October 5, 1873, and since he had for years been a prominent Episcopalian, he was buried beside his wife in the cemetery of St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, New York City. He was one of the handsomest men of his day, standing well over six feet four inches, and possessed of that well-muscled and symmetrical physique and unusual beauty of face and carriage which suggests the Viking. He was married, in 1815, to Maria Theresa Moore, a daughter of Dr. William Moore, and niece of Bishop Benjamin Moore, who was a lineal descendant of John Moore, who had come to the "stern and rock-bound coast" of New England in 1657. Mrs. de Rham died in 1855, having borne her husband one daughter and three sons, two of whom died in early manhood. "Giez," the country place of Consul de Rham on the Hudson River, opposite West Point, is now owned by his grandson, Charles de Rham, as is also various other pieces of de Rham property.

Louis Philippe de Luze, the second Swiss Consul at New York, was born at Frankfurt, Germany, on September 14, 1793, the eldest son of Charles Henri de Luze, who was born at Neuchatel, Switzerland, in 1760, and who married Sophie Elizabeth von Bethmann, of Frankfurt, Germany. The father, Charles Henri de Luze, was a descendant of Jean Jacques de Luze, a Huguenot, who fled from France during the terrible dragonnades following the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and settled in Neuchatel, Switzerland, in 1688, while the persecution of the Protestants was at its height in France. His son, Jean Jacques de Luze, was knighted by Frederick the Great, and the son of the second Jean Jacques de Luze, Alexandre de Luze, was a captain of the famous Swiss Guards, and died gallantly at the Tuilleries in 1792, defending his King, Louis XVI. The name of Alexandre de Luze is engraved on Thorwaldsen's lion of Lucerne. From such distinguished ancestors was Louis Philippe de Luze descended. In America he became most popular in society as well as in business, and was appointed Swiss Consul at New York on August 2, 1842, holding this office continuously until his retirement on December 1, 1873. He was married, in New York City, on April 26, 1821, to Sarah Ogden, eldest daughter of Thomas Ludlow Ogden, a foremost resident of that city. The witnesses at the wedding were Henri Casimir de Rham, Alphonse du Pasquier, of Neuchatel, and William B. Astor, of New York. His death occurred at one of his summer residences, at College Point, Long Island, on August 21, 1877, and he was buried in the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery, where a stone monument in the form of a Swiss cross covers his grave.

Adrian George Iselin, the first Swiss Vice-Consul at New York, was born in New York City on September 18, 1818, and died there on March 28, 1905. He was a son of Isaac Iselin, the partner of the first Swiss Consul, Henry Casimir de Rham. Adrian George Iselin became one of the most successful and influential private bankers of New York City, and founded the still existing firm of A. Iselin & Company, Bankers, of No. 36 Wall

J. T. Newton

Street, New York City, which is being continued by his descendants. He also instituted the dry goods concern of A. Iselin & Company, which has grown steadily ever since, although now it is known as William Iselin & Company. He was active in many other commercial and industrial enterprises, as well as in charitable and philanthropic circles; was one of the founders of the New Rochelle Water Company; contributed large sums for religious and educational advancement; controlled the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad; was one of the founders of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York; and was also a founder and benefactor of the American Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, and many other institutions. In 1895 he presented to the city of Basle, Switzerland, the monument to his ancestor, Isaac Iselin, one-time Secretary of State, which now stands in the Schmiedenhof. He was married, in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1845, to Eleanora O'Donnell, with whom (in 1895) he celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. He was the first Vice-Consul appointed in New York by the Swiss Government, on December 30, 1853, and he held this office until June 8, 1883, when he was succeeded as Vice-Consul by J. Eugene Robert.

Jacques Bertschmann, the third Swiss Consul at New York, was born at Bettingen, near Basle, Switzerland, on November 17, 1835, a son of Jacob and Barbara (Fünfschilling) Bertschmann. The father, Jacob Bertschmann, was a descendant of a family which had been living in the vicinity of Bettingen since the fifteenth century. He was quite prominent in his town, and many members of of his family had for generations served as officers in the Pope's Swiss Guard, and had also served in the Swiss and French armies. The son, Jacques Bertschmann, received his education in the schools of his native land, following which he made a tour of Russia by sleigh. There he met Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador to France, and for many years served as private secretary to the prince, being associated with him in Paris during the most colorful and festive time of that gay city's social life. Following a short but brilliant career in the French Army, where he held the rank of captain, Mr. Bertschmann entered the silk business in Paris, and in 1861 came to the United States as a silk agent. Later he became the head of the New York branch of one of the most reputable Swiss insurance agencies. He was appointed Swiss Consul at New York on December 1, 1873, and held this post until December 31, 1912, when, on account of his seventy-seven years, he resigned in favor of a younger man, Louis Henri Junod. He was an able and efficient Consul, popular to an unusual degree in social and business circles. Mrs. Emilia (Becker) Bertschmann, his wife, and Louis Bertschmann, his only son, both died a few years before him. He died on October 28, 1918, in New York City, and is survived by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Mante (Smith) Bertschmann, and her two sons (his grandsons), Jean Jacques and Louis Frederick Bertschmann.

Louis Henri Junod died suddenly, August 4, 1926, at his home, No. 11 East Thirty-second Street, New York City, at the age of sixty-five.

NEWTON, Dr. Jay Thorne,

Dentist.

A survey of a community for the selection of citizens of outstanding usefulness would place high on the list men of the

humanitarian professions like dentistry and medicine. For thirty years Dr. Jay Thorne Newton, of Cleveland, Ohio, devoted himself to dentistry and won a nation-wide renown because of his skill in the technical side of his profession, his wisdom in utilizing the new features of the day without imperiling the welfare of his patients, and his high ethical standards. To his own city Dr. Newton ranked as the sort of man to whom everyone in need of help directed his steps. Nor did anyone fail to receive a sympathetic hearing and assistance of the kind he most needed.

An excellent heredity on both sides of his family prepared the way for Dr. Newton. His grandfather, Lucius Newton, and his grandmother, both of New England stock, settled in Richfield, Ohio, where Lucius Newton acquired some 1,200 acres of farm land. He was one of those sturdy adventurers who helped settle the Western Reserve, giving to it a spirit and prosperity strikingly like the New England from which they came. To each of his sons, upon their marriage, he gave a fine tract of land in Richfield. Many heirlooms are still held in the Newton family which were brought from Connecticut, and are highly prized by the descendants. Among these is a fine old George Washington clock, which must have been placed in a feather bed to withstand the long journey overland to its future home in the Western Reserve, and which is now in the possession of Dr. Newton's family, having been given to his son, Jay Junior.

John T. Newton, son of Lucius Newton, lived on the farm inherited from his father and attained prominence as a prosperous landowner and importer of fine sheep. He married Mary E. Adams, a descendant of John Quincy Adams. The lineage of the Newton family thus entitled Dr. Newton to membership in such patriotic societies as the Sons of the Revolution.

Jay Thorne Newton, son of John T. and Mary E. (Adams) Newton, was born in Hinkley, Ohio, July 23, 1871. He spent his boyhood on the farm there and at Richfield, to which the family moved in his youth. He was educated in the public schools, at Hiram College, University of Cleveland, and at Western Reserve, MDCCCXCV. While spending a winter with the Brick family, old friends of the Newtons, in Philadelphia, Jay Thorne Newton discovered the profession to which he wished to devote his life. He met and became friends with a dentist and prepared himself for that profession in the face of family opposition and the desire of his parents that he should enter the profitable wholesale grocery business of his uncle in Toledo, Ohio. It was in 1896 that he began his thirty years in the practice of his profession in Cleveland.

The outcome justified Dr. Newton's course. He was one of those rare dentists who is born for the profession, possessed of an absorbing love for the work, of the greatest delicacy and exactness of touch, of the ability to manipulate the smallest instruments deftly, of gentleness, patience, and sympathy. At all times he kept abreast of professional developments, but adhered to safe and practical methods until the new were proved. His firm, assured bearing, the immaculateness of his person and all his appointments, and his kindly interest in individuals inspired confidence in all with whom he came in contact, and he numbered among his clientele many of the leaders of Cleveland. He was first located at No. 166 Euclid Avenue, the present site of the Hippodrome Building, whence he moved to No. 1006 Guardian Building, and later to No. 1013 in the same building. His interest in his

Mary E. Wolcott

Charles F. Wolcott

profession was too great to be confined to his own work alone, and he contributed much to the uplifting of the whole group of dentists in Cleveland. He was secretary and president of the Cleveland Dental Society. Punctilious in all his relations, he won the respect alike of the laity and the profession.

Dr. Newton was a member of the various Masonic bodies and held the thirty-second degree. He was enrolled in the Cleveland Athletic Club, the Acacia Country Club and the Campfire Club. His chief forms of recreation were hunting and fishing, in his more active days, and he had many fine trophies brought down by his gun. A great admirer of Roosevelt as President and as an out-of-door man, he enjoyed reading works by or about that individual. He found pleasure also in his garden and his flowers. His religious affiliation was with the Euclid Avenue Christian Church.

A life so full of all that was fine and humanitarian would have been of tremendous value to the community for a much longer period than was vouchsafed to Dr. Newton, for he died, worn out by his unwearying devotion to his work, February 4, 1926.

On June 29, 1905, Jay Thorne Newton married Bessie Collins, daughter of John S. and Eliza (Allen) Collins. Her father was a son of John Collins, a noted horticulturist who came from his native England to America as a landscape gardner and laid out such beautiful grounds as those around the State Capitol at Albany, New York, and those of the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio. He went down with the boat on which he was returning to England. His wife was a Quaker, Mary Steane, and their son, John S. Collins, born in Coventry, England, lived first in Albany, New York, on his arrival in this country, then at Cleveland. He for many years had charge of the large Chamberlain estate there, then of that owned by his brother-in-law, Samuel William Goodyear, purchaser of the old Warren farm on Kinsman Road, Shaker Heights, since subdivided into desirable residential property as the city grew in that direction. He died at the age of seventy-nine, having married Eliza Allen, born in Devonshire, England, whence she had come with her parents to Canada, where they lived at Brockville on the St. Lawrence River, then to Cleveland, near which they lived on a farm. Children: 1. Harry A. Collins. 2. Bessie Collins, married the subject of this record. 3. Jessie Collins, married L. Householder.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jay Thorne Newton were born two children: Virginia Newton, and Jay Newton, Jr., both of whom reside with their mother at No. 17022 Kinsman Road, Cleveland.

In every relation of life Dr. Newton was admirable. His pleasant and courteous personality made him a social favorite, and the home and family he loved were centers of delightful hospitality. His skill and devotion to his work won him merited respect from the public and from his fellows in the dental profession. He wore himself out in the cause he so loved, and death brought him rest.

When Earth's last picture is painted, and the tubes are twisted and dried,
When the oldest colours have faded, and the youngest critic has died,
We shall rest, and faith, we shall need it—lie down for an aeon or two,
Till the Master of All Good Workmen shall set us to work anew!

WOLCOTT, Captain Charles F.,

Civil War Veteran.

The Wolcott family is one of great age, its generations going back to the early settlement of New England, and reaching remotely in the mother country. The

family in England bore a coat-of-arms, and Captain Charles F. Wolcott was a lineal descendant of the first of the name that came to New England before the Revolutionary period, and like other descendants, was proud of the family's antiquity. George Washington was an intimate acquaintance of one of Captain Wolcott's ancestors, and was entertained frequently in his Connecticut home, and members of the family in this country have been notable and progressive citizens, living up to the traditions of the family, and proud of their honorable name. Many Wolcotts, descendants of the New England pioneers, now reside on the Western Reserve in and about Cleveland, Ohio, all occupying places of distinction and honor, and ornaments of their communities. The family holds a reunion annually, and it is always a delightful and well-attended gathering that attracts general interest. The genealogy of the family is carefully preserved in the homes of its members, and naturally it is perused with pride. One of Captain Wolcott's forebears was the founder of Oberlin College in Ohio.

Captain Charles F. Wolcott, in whose memory this is written, received an education thorough for his period. He was never of robust physique, and clerical or light indoor work rather than manual labor was his choice from necessity. But he was by no means an invalid or weakling, as his subsequent army record proved. For some time he conducted a general store in West Farmington, Ohio, at a period when the country was hardly settled, and transportation means were crude and inadequate. Thus he was compelled to make trips by team over unimproved roads to Cleveland, Ohio, to buy his merchandise and get it to his store in West Farmington. When most young men of his time were intent upon getting a financial start, or in conserving their money, Mr. Wolcott was providing for his parents and others in need. He was a man whose first thought was the welfare of others rather than of himself. And he always performed what he considered his duty. He was still a young man when President Lincoln called for volunteers to save the Union. The call inspired Mr. Wolcott, and he was among the first to answer it. In 1861 he enlisted in the 6th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry for three years. Owing to his intelligence and spirit he was at once made a corporal, and his service brought him repeated advancement, first as sergeant, and successively to the rank of second lieutenant and first lieutenant. He participated in many important engagements and in all served with distinction. At the close of his three-year period he reënlisted "for the duration of the war," and in 1865, after a glorious record, he was mustered out and received an honorable discharge, ranking as a captain. When one old enough to remember the Grand Army parades that followed the war, when the heroes who put down rebellion marched in serried ranks, to the huzzas of the witnessing multitudes, now witnesses the annual marching of the few survivors of that conflict, aged, decrepit men, limping from old wounds, one realizes anew the splendid service these veterans performed for the country and for humanity.

Shortly after the Civil War Captain Wolcott located in Cleveland, where he became associated with the well-known Chandler & Rudd Grocery Company. He held the position of floor-walker for this firm for some fifteen years. He was at one time sent by them to California on an important mission, and performed it so satisfactorily that the firm presented him

Albert Hawkins

with a handsome gold watch in appreciation of his services. Later, Captain Wolcott was in the office of the Adams Bag Company, and still later he became secretary and treasurer of a wrecking company doing business in Cleveland.

During the later years of his life Captain Wolcott held the position of secretary and treasurer of the Soldiers' Relief Society, an institution in which he was in full sympathy. This society provides relief, beyond their pensions, to veterans of the Civil War and the Spanish-American War, who are in need of special aid. In this position, as in the other places of trust held by him, Captain Wolcott performed his duties with exact honesty and to the satisfaction of all concerned. His pleasing personality, and his reputation for fairness and integrity, admirably fitted him for the places, and he commanded the respect and admiration of all with whom he came in contact. For thirteen years Captain Wolcott was quartermaster of Memorial Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Cleveland, Ohio, holding this position when he died, and he was a familiar figure at the annual encampments of this order throughout the country. He died April 5, 1920.

Captain Wolcott married (second), on October 6, 1913, Mary E. (Maguire) Hawkins, a daughter of Redmond and Rebecca (Hall) Maguire, and widow of Albert Hawkins, former successful business man of Cleveland, himself a Grand Army man, a tribute to whom follows. Redmond Maguire was born in Scotland. He and his wife attended the Methodist Church. Besides his widow, Captain Wolcott is survived by a son, Ralph Wolcott, and a daughter, Rose Wolcott, children of a former marriage. Mrs. Wolcott, his widow, is active in the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Grand Army, and is a familiar figure at their encampments, and interested in charitable work. She has been concerned for the soldiers of three wars, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, and the World War, in each of which she has had loved ones. Her grandfather, Justice M. Hall, was in the War of 1812, and her Great-grandfather Hall was in the Revolutionary War.

HAWKINS, Albert,

Business Man, Civil War Veteran.

Some men force the favorable attention of fortune, deserving favor, and to other men fortune turns voluntarily. Albert Hawkins, late of Cleveland, Ohio, was a man deserving the best, and the best came to him in the natural march of events through diligence, industry, and participation in many ventures. For many years he was prominently identified with the interests of Chardon, Ohio, where he built and operated the first steam-power grist mill in that section of the country. And in Cleveland, he was for years engaged in the grocery business on East One Hundred and Twentieth Street. Mr. Hawkins was born near Buffalo, New York, and his parents moved from New England to Cattaraugus, New York, in order to give their children the advantages of the superior high school there. They reached Cattaraugus the year of the great tornado in that section, 1860.

When the Civil War broke, and there were calls for volunteers, Albert Hawkins, always patriotic, enlisted in the 9th New York Volunteer Infantry and served his country as a private soldier with honor. Unlike many who adopt the military life, he had no special desire to figure as an officer, being willing to do his duty in the ranks, and this he did to distinction. The privates in any war are the winners if

they are engaged on the right side. And to the private soldier anywhere is due all honor.

Mr. Hawkins, in the operation of a power threshing machine, one of the first seen in his section of Ohio, accumulated considerable property while still a comparatively young man. Thrifty and a hard worker, he was very successful, and he had a fine farm well stocked and intelligently cultivated. But he had come up from small beginnings, and even after the war he worked for thirteen dollars a month and his board. But fortune changed with him. He was one of the early venturers to the famous oil fields, near Oil City, Pennsylvania, going there as foreman for M. E. Blackmer, a well-known oil operator. Mr. Hawkins bought property near the noted Steel farm, which later made "Coal Oil Johnny" a notorious character. This man, in his earlier career, worked as a teamster for Mr. Hawkins, and no one of course dreamed that riches would come to him. When he struck a gusher, and money literally flooded him, it in a measure unbalanced him, and he became a spendthrift. He "tipped" persons who served him like a Croesus, hired a special train to take him to New York, and in the metropolis set an example in throwing away money, at a period when there were very few millionaires, that later, in more flush and extravagant times, has seldom been equaled. And the sequel was logical. He became again a poor man, and did manual labor back in the oil fields that had enriched him. Albert Hawkins later in the oil fields was interested in a gusher, but he saved his winnings, and when he moved to Chardon he deposited in a bank there $20,000, a fortune in those days. Here Mr. Hawkins took his position as one of the influential men of the community. Here, with others, he built the steam-power grist mill which they operated successfully for years. The dust from this grist mill finally affected Mr. Hawkins's throat, and he removed to Cleveland. He disposed of his mill interest, and in Cleveland he was engaged on the old Euclid Avenue car line, thinking that the out-door life would benefit his throat. This, however, proved a disappointment, as he was not benefited. A strike of the street-car operatives, in which he took no part, decided him to abandon this position, although the company made him a flattering offer to remain with them. Several years ago he opened a store in Cleveland, and erected there a fine residence and apartment block. The residence, since his death, the widow disposed of to the city of Cleveland for street improvment purposes, and she bought her present residence, No. 1246 Parkwood Drive. Mr. Hawkins was always an industrious man, a hard worker, and he had a keen sense for business, which with him preceded pleasure. His friends frequently remarked that whatever he put his hand to turned to money. But with all that he was generous to a fault, if liberality or generosity may be called a fault in a man. And it was often remarked that Albert Hawkins was "as honest as the day was long." His passing away was a shock to a multitude of friends who appreciated him because they knew his sterling qualities.

Mr. Hawkins married, in New York State, Mary E. Maguire, a young school teacher. She went with him to the Pennsylvania oil fields. After Mr. Hawkins' death she married (second) Captain Charles F. Wolcott (see preceding biography). To Albert and Mary E. (Maguire) Hawkins were born five children: 1. Charles M., who died in October, 1916. 2. Frank, also deceased. 3. Mable (Hawkins) Gunn. 4. Fred, who died at the age of twelve. 5. Clyde.

SMITH, Craig,

Lawyer.

A recognized authority and a specialist in the law of negligence, Craig Smith, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, held a high place at the Allegheny County bar. Mr. Smith's greatest achievements were within the lines of his specialty. As attorney for many years for the Pittsburgh Railways Company, he defended with great courage and ability many suits for personal injury, and his work in this respect attracted wide attention. Many of his cases brought him into National prominence in electric railway circles. In the conduct of such trials he exhibited great initiative and amazing ability, not only in the art of cross-questioning, but in the marshaling and use of a tremendous mass of apparently uncorrelated evidence. His remarkable mastery of detail was possible, not only because of his genius for that sort of thing, but because of his untiring industry, which committed him to relentless application and labor. His appeals were successfully defended. His important achievement was a good measure of his ability and power. His other law practice was heavy and exacting and of increasing importance. It was marked with unusual success. He had the unqualified success of the bench and the bar, and his clients reaped the advantage of the prestige and confidence accorded to him. Craig Smith was not an orator or a rhetorician and had little use for tropes and metaphors. His address to a jury was an argument and not an entreaty. It was founded upon the hard logic of insuperable facts. If he lost a case he was a good loser. He did not make wry faces over the loss of it or indulge in vain maledictions. He preferred a writ of error or appeal if, in his opinion, the case justified it. He fought all his legal battles with heavy artillery and little aid from the musketry of the legal profession.

Craig Smith, son of James Nelson and Sarah (Wilson) Smith, was born at Waterford, Erie County, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1870. His father, who was born near Waterford, April 2, 1839, was educated in public schools, at Waterford Academy and at Westminster College. When nearing his graduation at the latter institution the Civil War came, and he enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment of volunteer infantry, recruited in Erie County, for three months. Upon the expiration of his term of service he joined the Federal Navy, and served on the U. S. S. gunboat "Victory," on the Mississippi River and in Southern waters until the close of hostilities. After the war he returned to Erie County and taught school. In 1875 he settled in Pittsburgh and accepted the position of principal of the Manchester Public School, a position he held until June, 1914, when he retired. Widely known throughout the city as Professor Smith, he gained the reputation of being one of the most efficient educators in the Pittsburgh district. He was long active in church and Sabbath School work; was elder of the Sixth United Presbyterian Church for more than forty years, and superintendent and teacher of the Women's Bible Class of this church. For a quarter of a century he was a member of the board of managers of the Pittsburgh Theological Seminary of the United Presbyterian Church. He was a member of the Colonial Abe Patterson Post, No. 88, Grand Army of the Republic. He died in Pittsburgh, April 8, 1919. His widow, likewise a native of Erie County, Pennsylvania, was born July 16, 1847, and resides in Pittsburgh, North Side, with her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Craig Smith.

Craig Smith was educated in the gram-

mar and high schools of Allegheny City (now North Side, Pittsburgh), and at Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, at which latter institution he was graduated in 1891 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He studied law in Pittsburgh in the offices of J. Scott Ferguson; was admitted to the bar of Allegheny County in 1894, and in the same year began the practice of his profession in Allegheny City. Prior to the consolidation of Allegheny City and Pittsburgh he served as assistant city solicitor for Allegheny City, resigning from this position in 1907 to enter the offices of Burleigh & Challener, a prominent Pittsburgh law firm. Through his association with that firm he was an attorney for the Pittsburgh Railways Company from that time until his death. He entered upon his professional career with courage and determination, which are the forerunners of high achievement. During his years of active practice he had distinguished himself in more than one direction. As one of the attorneys for the Pittsburgh Railways Company, he had specialized in negligence litigation, and handled numerous cases of this character. Even during the years of his practice he continued to devote many hours to a painstaking study of the law in all its phases, keeping intimately informed of its constant development and tendencies. He was a great reader, history and science being his favorite subjects, and he possessed a memory of great tenacity and extreme precision. He was a member of the Eleventh United Presbyterian Church of the North Side, Pittsburgh, a trustee of that church, and a teacher in its Men's Bible Class. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, the Allegheny County Bar Association, the Masonic Fraternity, being a member of Allegheny Commandery, No. 35, Knights Templar, and a member also of the Law and the Shannopin Country clubs of Pittsburgh.

Craig Smith married, in Louisville, Kentucky, April 18, 1900, Edith May Lytle, born in Decatur, Illinois, daughter of Captain Robert P. and Elizabeth (Smith) Lytle. Captain Lytle, her father, was a descendant of Captain John Lytle, of Revolutionary War fame; entered the Civil War with the Illinois troops, lost an arm at Kenesaw Mountain, and captured a Confederate flag at Bellmont, Illinois, which flag is now in the possession of Mrs. Craig Smith, who is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The children of Craig and Edith May (Lytle) Smith, all born in Pittsburgh: 1. Robert Lytle. 2. Dorothy Wilson. 3. James Nelson.

Craig Smith's success in his chosen profession was won by hard work and exacting application. He stood high in the law of the Pittsburgh district and in the esteem of his fellow citizens. He exemplified the possibility of high production of social good without headlines or high tension. For the many, such a life is an unreached goal; to him it was a gift. He died in Pittsburgh (North Side), July 18, 1925.

RANSOHOFF, Joseph, M. D., LL. D., F. A. C. S., F. R. C. S.

Eminent Surgeon.

Ohio's medical institutions and her sons prominent in medicine and surgery acknowledged the special gifts of Dr. Joseph Ransohoff, and recognized not only with preferment and tokens of leadership in the colleges and learned societies the outstanding abilities of the man, but his colleagues and the general public,

Joseph Rauschoff

aside from all public honors that were conferred upon him, regarded him in the light of one who comprehended within himself the supremely professional gifts. The forty-seven years of his service to mankind both in the United States and in Europe presented a remarkable proof of the summits that can be attained by one who sets out upon high pilgrimage; for the goal of all his effort was to become of great service to his fellow-men, for great service's sake and that of all the latter-day discovery in medical science. He began at the beginning of that journey upon which many men as faithful are destined to trudge along without attainment of any sort; but the insistent call within him was for extraordinary effort, and the medical world is aware that he fully met the demand.

Dr. Joseph Ransohoff, the son of Nathan Ransohoff, was born May 26, 1853, in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he attended the public schools, graduating at the Woodward High School in 1870. He immediately interested himself in the first steps that led towards his chosen profession, and matriculating at Ohio Medical College, he graduated in the class of 1874, with his medical degree; and then began that course abroad in the science that included years of research and study in the leading universities and hospitals of Paris, Vienna, Berlin and London. From the Royal College of Surgeons, in London, he received an additional degree of Doctor of Medicine, upon his graduation there with the class of 1877. After spending four years in travel and study in Europe, he again returned to the United States, where he established himself in the practice of surgery at Cincinnati, Ohio. The same year, that of his return to America, he was appointed demonstrator in anatomy at the Ohio Medical College, his *alma mater*, and he continued in the service of that institution in increasingly valued capacities to the time of his death. He was but a young man, when from 1879 to 1891 he was professor of anatomy at the college; and from that date to 1901, he held the professorship of surgical anatomy and of clinical surgery. From 1902 to 1905 he was professor of the principles of surgery; and from 1905 and onwards he was professor of surgery and of clinical surgery.

Ohio Medical College, which is now the Medical Department of the University of Cincinnati, in 1920 conferred upon her eminent son the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws; and the Royal College of Surgeons, whence he had obtained his Medical degree while he was abroad, made him a Fellow of that institution, Dr. Ransohoff being one of but few American surgeons to receive that honor. His well-won honors were many: He was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons; a member of the American Medical Association; the American Academy of Medicine; the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association; the Mississippi Valley Medical Association; the Ohio State Medical Society; the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine; the Western Surgical Association; the American Association for Thoracic Surgery; and the International Surgical Association.

In addition to his professorship in the college that he thus served so long and well, Dr. Ransohoff had a very large surgical practice in which he continued to the time of his death; he was surgeon to the Cincinnati General Hospital and the Good Samaritan, and dean of the Jewish Hospital.

The literature of his profession was much enriched through his numerous contributions to the current surgical peri-

odicals and the standard works on surgery; and many of his papers have been deemed so valuable that they are made use of as text-books in medical institutions; for Dr. Ransohoff attained to the highest standing in his profession, and he ranked with the most skillful of the surgical instructors and operators of the world.

When the United States Government called for surgeons for service during the World War, he organized Base Hospital No. 25, at Cincinnati, Ohio, wherein he also gave his time and service. At the same time he was much disappointed that he was not accepted for overseas service, as the condition of his eyes forbade. He was a member of the University, the Queen City and the Cincinnati Golf clubs, the Cincinnati Country Club, and the Losantville Country Club, and his favorite recreation was fishing. He was a member of the Rockdale Jewish Synagogue.

Dr. Ransohoff married, March 12, 1879, at Cincinnati, Minnie Workum Freiberg, daughter of Julius and Duffie (Workum) Freiberg, of Cincinnati, and they were the parents of: 1. J. Louis, a well-known surgeon of Cincinnati, who was associated with his father in his profession. He was a major in the United States Medical Corps, serving overseas in 1917-1918, in field hospital work with the American Expeditionary Forces. He married Doris Kauffman, and they have two children: Doris and Joseph. 2. Nathan, who is a mechanical engineer; he married Martha Beckman, and they have three children. 3. Helen, who married Dr. Samuel Iglauer, who was a captain in the United States Army Medical Corps; they are the parents of three children. 4. Delphine, who married Leo F. Westheimer; they have four children.

Mrs. Ransohoff was active during the World War; she not only served on various Red Cross committees, but was in charge of the Red Cross Division of the Cincinnati Chapter; and a member of the local food administration work, and of the War Savings Stamps Committee; she is prominent in all charitable and philanthropic work.

Dr. Joseph Ransohoff died March 10, 1921, at the residence of the family on Vernon Place, Cincinnati, Ohio. Not only was he a leading physician and surgeon, but he was a public-spirited citizen, and he shared a deep and keen interest in his native city, its people and institutions. He was exceedingly popular among the members of his profession, and he was especially kind and helpful to the young physicians. He loved his profession, and sought no place or preferment outside its limits.

COLE, Charles Lawrence,

Banker, Public Official.

No call that was ever made upon Charles L. Cole, whether of the financial and business interests of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, or of his distinguished consulship abroad, was without the ready and efficient response of a public servant, both willing and capable at all points to serve a municipality through its banking affairs, or the National appointment in foreign office. It was by way of long years of employ with railroad and transportation companies that Mr. Cole entered upon a broad thoroughfare of financial activities that measured up to his ambitions and expectations; and in the treasurership of the Dollar Savings Bank, in Pittsburgh, the scope of his business abilities was at its highest and best tone, while the city itself was a beneficiary thereby. In his custodianship of the

Dresden (Germany) Consulate, Mr. Cole improved and strengthened the National representation in that field, and performed a very capable share in the international program at that period.

Charles Lawrence Cole was born July 26, 1835, in Allegheny City, now the North Side of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a son of John F. and Elizabeth Maria (Greatrake) Cole, who came originally from Baltimore, Maryland, and settled in old Allegheny City, when that city and Pittsburgh were very small towns. He is a descendant from Huguenot settlers in America, and from Governor Jean Paul Jaquet, of the New Netherlands, who held that office from 1655 to 1657. Mr. Cole attended the district schools up to about his twelfth year, when he became a pupil of a Mr. Williams, a private tutor, who exerted a wonderful influence in the shaping of his career. When he was quite a young man, Mr. Cole's first employment was with the McCandless & Campbell dry goods firm, as an invoice clerk, after which he became associated with transportation companies, then at the height of their first activities in expansion. He served at this period as a clerk on steamboats plying between Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and ports south on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to New Orleans; and then, for more than thirty-five years he was employed with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, rising by his own personal abilities to become chief freight agent of the Western lines of that system.

When William McKinley was elected President of the United States in 1897, one of his first acts was to appoint his friend, Charles L. Cole, as consul-general to Dresden, Germany, where he continued until 1906, and there, as in all his life-work, he made a record and performed a large service; also knowing and occasionally meeting with King Albert, King George, and King George's son. At a dinner that was given by King Albert, at which Sir Condie Stephen, the British Minister, also was present, Mr. Cole had the honor and pleasure of presenting to the king a beautiful silver-mounted rifle, the gift of the members of the Anglo-American colony. This particular dinner was given by the King at his private villa, Straehlem. Mr. Cole was one of Senator Mark Hanna's most particular friends, having been associated with him in a business way in a line of ore boats plying on the Great Lakes.

Upon his return from abroad, Mr. Cole went into retirement; but at the expiration of a year he again, in 1907, became actively associated with the Dollar Savings Bank as its secretary, retaining that position until 1915. Before going to Europe as consul he held the positions of vice-president and trustee of the bank; and upon the death of Stephen C. McCandless, in 1915, he became treasurer of the bank, which position he held up to the time of his death. He was also connected with and interested in the Allegheny National Bank, the Iron City National Bank, of which he was a director, and the Fidelity Title and Trust Company, of whose auditing committee he was a member. He was also one of the earliest members of the Chamber of Commerce, and of the Duquesne Club; and a member of the Allegheny Country Club, and at one time a member of the Pittsburgh Club. Since his early manhood, he had been a member of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, on Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, and for many years he had served as one of the vestrymen.

Mr. Cole married, in old Allegheny City, Sarah M. Kerr, daughter of Robert

H. Kerr, who was also one of the pioneer settlers of the Pittsburgh section, an attorney-at-law, a Democrat in politics, and a "squire" in the Brighton Road section of Pittsburgh. He was of Irish descent, and when he was two years old he came from Canada with his parents to Allegheny; he married Marie McKee, of the pioneer family from whom McKees Rocks received its name. Mr. and Mrs. Cole were the parents of six children, three living: 1. Harry K. Cole, of St. Paul, Minnesota, associated with the Northern Pacific Railroad. 2. Charles L. Cole, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, associated with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. 3. Edith Granger Cole, a member of the Society of the Colonial Dames. The three who died were: Anna H. Cole, who died in Dresden, Germany; Edward C., who died at the age of eight years; and Juliet B., who died at the age of two years.

Charles L. Cole died August 13, 1925, at ninety years of age, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Throughout his life he was very progressive, ambitious in all worth-while matters, and made a record in which he always took a proper degree of pride.

STEELE, John D., Jr.,

Manufacturer.

Although but twenty-eight years of age when overtaken by a tragic death, Mr. Steele had reached the maturity of a man of forty and was earnestly grappling with the problem of a manufacturer's life. He was born to a position that precluded the necessity of his entering business life, but he refused the exemption from labor and responsibility and chose a life of usefulness. He was deeply interested in social engineering, as welfare and social uplift work is being known, and with all his might he strove to introduce plans looking toward an improved standard of living. Thus he accomplished much and reached a place where many people leaned upon him. From the beginning of his association with the Hooven & Allison Company he evinced the depth of his interest in the welfare of those under him and earnestly strove to raise a higher standard and a better understanding between employer and employee. The result of his work is now seen in the housing, hospital, and nursery departments which were established under his direct supervision and are maintained by the company. He realized the great opportunities that were his by virture of his high position with Xenia's largest industry, and dedicated his efforts to the company's advancement and to the social betterment of the workers in the great business with which he was connected.

Xenia, Ohio, is the seat of the Hooven & Allison Company, manufacturers of cordage, and one of the largest companies of its kind in that section. The business was founded by Hooven & Allison in 1869, their rope works on West Second Street, Xenia. On June 13, 1888, the Hooven & Allison Company was organized and incorporated under the laws of Ohio by J. H. Harbine, merchant, manufacturer, and banker, of Alpha, Ohio, with his nephew, J. D. Steele, who was then and is still engaged in the wholesale grocery business; W. B. Harrison, who had been associated with Mr. Steele, and R. A. Kelly, experienced in the manufacture of cordage. Mr. Harbine became president of the corporation; Mr. Harrison, vice-president; Mr. Steele, secretary, and Mr. Kelly superintendent, the active management being divided between Mr. Steele and Mr. Harrison. The death of Mr. Harrison occurred in 1903. During

the illness which preceded his death and up to that time, J. D. Steele had planned the policies and managed the affairs of the business. The original mill on West Second Street was abandoned in 1907 and new mills erected on Cincinnati Avenue. Plants were later placed in commission at North Kansas City, Cincinnati, and Covington, and an immense business built up. In 1888 one hundred names were on the payroll; today there are twelve hundred, and the growth has been along safe and conservative lines. President Harbine died in 1913 and was succeeded by John D. Steele, who has also continued as general manager.

John D. Steele, Jr., son of John D. and Miriam E. (Yockey) Steele, was born in Xenia, Ohio, November 19, 1893, and died in the city of his birth from the effects of an accidental gunshot wound, March 26, 1922. His education, begun in public schools, was continued under private tutors and in Wooster University, whence he was graduated, class of 1915. He then pursued a course of study at Harvard Business School, Cambridge, for one year after which he returned to Xenia and entered the employ of the Hooven & Allison Company, manufacturers of twine and cordage. He began his association with the company as assistant superintendent, a position he held for two years, when he was promoted to the office of assistant general manager. Later he was elected a director of the company and vice-president. He ably met the demands of these important positions and was a factor in introducing modern methods of manufacturing and the modern forms of welfare work which proved both his judgment and his sympathy. He was an able business man, and while he felt very deeply the importance of welfare work among the men, he did not intend that it should be a burden upon the resources of the company. On the contrary, he knew that every dollar so invested came back with large dividends in better work from happier, more contented employees. The promotions he received were won on merit, not conferred through favor, and his position with the company was important. Father and son were in hearty sympathy, and together they labored for the good of the company and all concerned therewith. The elder man looked forward to the time when all the burdens of management should be shifted to the shoulders of the younger man, and both were preparing themselves for that event. As assistant manager the son was responsible for the improved laboratory, a necessary part of a plant to produce cordage that should be the last work in quality. He inherited the father's habits of exactness and thoroughness, and with both, what was worth doing at all was worth doing well. So new vim was put into the sales organization, and plans carefully and broadly laid for a better organization and plant. There was no department or phase of the company's work of which the young man had not made a careful survey, and he had a well-defined plan of action determined upon when death came to him. He was packing for an extended Alaskan trip, and was arranging his firearms when a shotgun in some way exploded, so injuring Mr. Steele that death soon resulted.

Mr. Steele was a member of the Masonic order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Rotary Club, all of Xenia, and at the time of his passing was serving as secretary of the last-named body. He was the only son of his parents, who survive him, with their two daughters, Margaret and Florence. Mr. Steele, Jr., was unmarried.

DOUGLASS, Edwin Herbert,

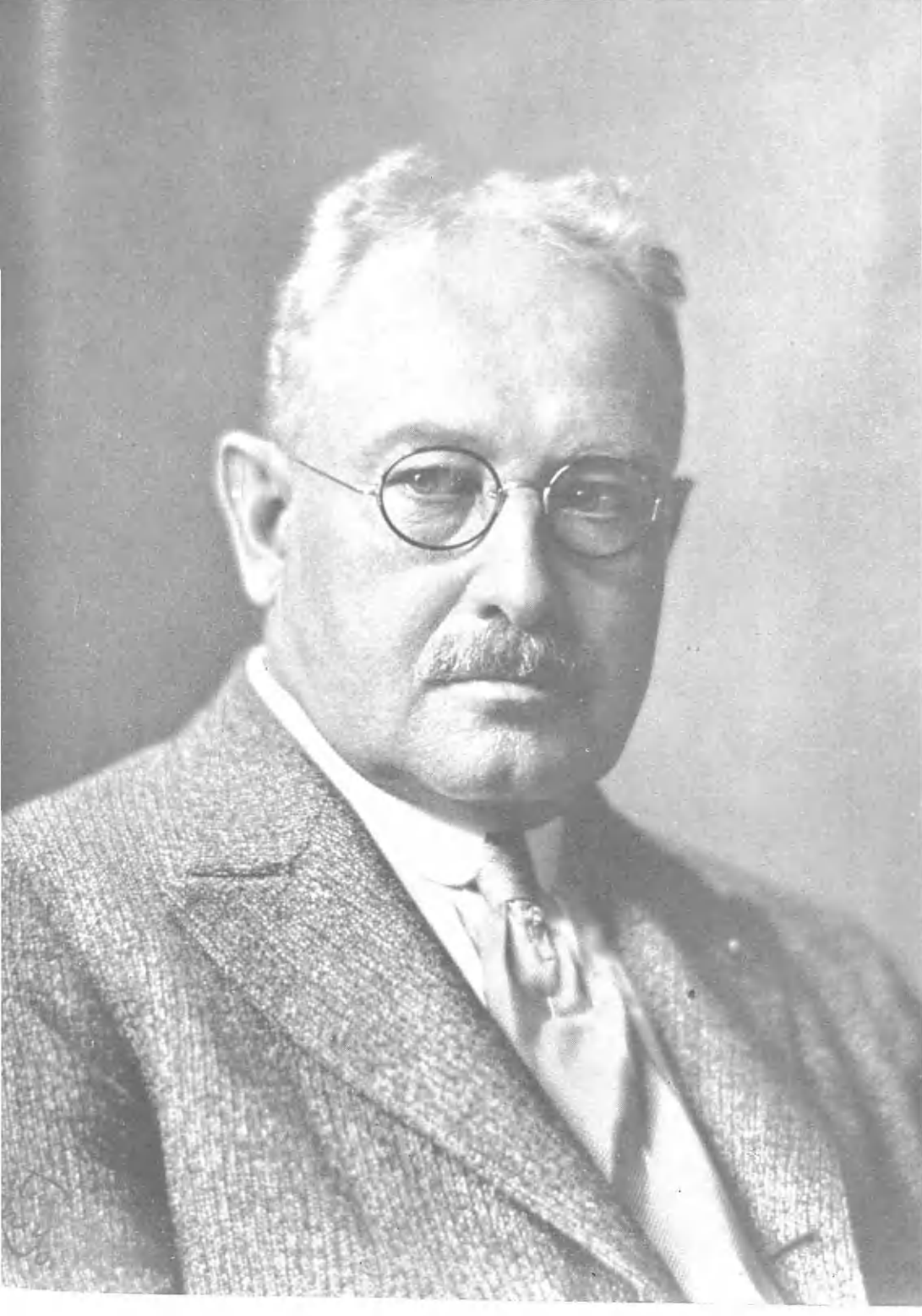
Noted Tenor Soloist.

One who sang his way to the hearts of his audiences both in Europe and America, and a tenor soloist who was accorded unstinted praise by critics of the best vocal music both at home and abroad, Edwin Herbert Douglass during his active career as a public singer added in a very notable way to the history of music in America as rendered by its talented devotees. This outstanding tenor of Cleveland, Ohio, was successful in bringing music to the people, understandably and pleasurably, and all who ever heard him in the various artists' recitals in which he appeared have reason to remember the clear, agreeable, natural tones that carried in remarkable range the tenor of many masterpieces. He was a son of Charles W. and Julia (Brownell) Douglass, both natives of New York State, who came to Cleveland, Ohio, shortly after their marriage, where Mr. Douglass was assistant manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and a pioneer in telegraphy. About 1907 the family removed to Troy, Ohio, where Mr. Douglass died, and where Mrs. Douglass still resides, at the age of eighty-two years.

Edwin Herbert Douglass was born June 25, 1867, in Cleveland, Ohio, on old Woodbine Street, and he attended the grammar and high schools in that city. While in his early years, he exhibited his love for music, and he had the privilege of studying under William Hennings, a prominent teacher in Cleveland in those days. Mr. Douglass was then a frail youth, and showed no promise of the later robust manhood that his friends remember. He went abroad for five years of study, and he was a pupil of the world-famous Alberto Randegger, of London, England, and he also graduated from the Royal Conservatory in Dresden, Germany. After several years in Europe, Mr. Douglass came back to America, perfected in his art, and with a reputation acquired in Europe's large cities as a particularly talented singer of German songs, English ballads, and oratories, his work in these lines being remarkable and highly artistic. Mr. Douglass' voice was a lyric tenor, and though full of expression and tenderness, was without effeminacy and hyperlyrical effects. He was soloist of the Metropolitan concerts with the Redpath Grand Concert Company, and in the Camilla Urso concerts; and he was tenor soloist of the Old Stone Church, Presbyterian, of Cleveland, Ohio, for twenty-one years, and of the Euclid Avenue Temple for fourteen years. He toured the United States with the noted violinist, Camilla Urso, and they planned to make a tour of the world, but a financial panic caused them to abandon that purpose.

Returning to Cleveland and establishing himself as teacher there, Mr. Douglass was recognized as one of the first teachers of oratorio there, the English Tradition of Oratorio being work for which he was particularly fitted. For eighteen years he was associated with James H. Rogers, organist in the synagogue in Cleveland; and he was besides called upon to do considerable Masonic work. He retained his studio for vocal instruction at No. 716 The Arcade, in Cleveland, to the time of his death.

Fraternally, Mr. Douglass was affiliated with the Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Commandery, the Knights Templar; and the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Rite, thirty-second degree; also the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a member of the Kiwanis Club, and the High Noon Club.



C. H. Douglass

A few years before his death he became a member of the Old Stone Presbyterian Church in Cleveland, where his wife and daughters were members, and he was also a member of the board of deacons of that church.

Mr. Douglass married, in Dresden, Germany, January 23, 1895, Helene Vocl, who was born in Austria, a daughter of Anton and Marie Vocl. When she was quite young her parents died, and for nine years she was reared and educated in Geneva, Switzerland, afterwards studying music at the Royal Conservatory of Music, in Dresden, Germany, where was begun the romance that led to the happy marriage. As both were intensely interested in music, their home life because of that fact was ideal. Their children are: Edna Helene, who married Harold M. Barton, of Troy, Ohio, and they have two children: Douglass Kyle and George Edwin; and a second daughter, Cornelia Brownell Douglass, resides with her mother, at No. 10306 Clifton Boulevard, Cleveland.

Edwin Herbert Douglass died April 3, 1925, in Cleveland, Ohio. Genial and optimistic, he made many friends throughout his life. On one occasion, asked by a friend what he might name his home if he desired to give it a particular name, Mr. Douglass replied, without hesitation, "Paradise"; and indeed, he was one of the most contented of men with his lot; one who could appreciate the finer things in life, he found his greatest happiness in his own home.

HAJEK, Ladimer Joseph,

Banker and Financier.

When a young man is cut down at the very threshold of a brilliant business or professional career his native community in particular and the country-at-large suffer an almost irreparable loss. The late Ladimer J. Hajek was but thirty-eight years of age when his activities were stilled for all time by the relentless hand of death, and in his native city of Cleveland, Ohio, there was widespread sorrow and mourning for the untimely demise of such a rising young banker and financier. To what heights of high finance he might have climbed will never be known, but that he would have gone far and achieved much in the banking world is not to be doubted. He was by far one of the best and most widely respected of Cleveland's younger bankers; and older men, who were wise in judging character and adept at detecting sterling worth, had predicted a most brilliant career for him. Ladimer J. Hajek was forced to relinquish his hold upon life while at the full prime of his physical and mental abilities and at the very apex of his great usefulness. He had already achieved a notable success in the financial circles of his native Cleveland, for he had become vice-president of the Union Trust Company. That he was an extraordinary young man—in fact, almost a financial genius—is proved by the fact that he had won this high executive position at comparatively so early an age and solely upon his own merits. Mr. Hajek had started out well and wisely on his banking career, armed with the strictest of ethical codes, and the fact should be stressed that never did his constant adherence to this code waver or vary for an instant. The ramifications of his business tenets included those cardinal virtues of probity, industry, honesty, and perseverance—prerequisites to success, no matter what the profession or vocation. Mr. Hajek's life, all too short though it was, contained so much of activity and achievement that its inspiring

phases will be reviewed here in chronological order.

Ladimer Joseph Hajek was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on November 3, 1887, one of the five children of Joseph and Mary (Cermak) Hajek, both of whom were natives of Bohemia, who had been brought to this country by their parents when very young. They were married in Cleveland, and there were born three daughters and two sons. Both sons were destined to become prominent in the banking circles of their native city.

Ladimer J. Hajek grew to manhood in the place of his nativity, and acquired his early education in the Mayflower Public School. From his earliest days he evinced a strong bent for finance and banking, and thus, while still a youth, he left school and entered the employ of the Wade Park Bank. His duties were numerous and comprehensive, but in doing these odd jobs, running errands and making himself generally useful, he gained a great deal of valuable knowledge about every department of the bank, and likewise impressed his superiors by his energy and diligence. By attending strictly to business he was given more responsible work, and the able manner in which he accomplished everything he undertook to do earned for him promotion after promotion. About eighteen months after his advent into the banking business he accepted the position of bookkeeper and teller with the Cleveland Trust Company's branch office on Lorain Avenue, with which dual position he was occupied for two years. At the end of that time, about the year 1909, he severed his connections with the branch office of the Cleveland Trust Company in order to accept the higher office of auditor with the Woodland Avenue Savings and Trust Company, with which institution he remained for about twelve years, building up a reputation for efficiency, honesty, industry and sobriety, equalled by few if any of Cleveland's younger bankers. After this twelve-year period of duty well and conscientiously done, Mr. Hajek accepted the very flattering offer of manager of the East One Hundred and Fifth Street and Pasadena Avenue office of the Union Trust Company, which had absorbed the Woodland Avenue Savings and Trust Company. Mr. Hajek's able and constructive work as office manager shortly won for him the distinct honor of being elected assistant vice-president of the Union Trust Company, in which capacity he was serving at the time of his death, after but three years of identification with the institution. His death deprived the company of one of their most able managers, one of their most astute vice-presidents, and a man who would undoubtedly have been the recipient of yet higher honors had he been spared a little longer.

Throughout the banking circles of Cleveland Mr. Hajek was familiarly known as "Lad," a sure indication of his charming personality, happy disposition and ever-cheerful friendliness. He was a shining example of the self-made man. He had left school at an early age and, without even the advantages of a business college training, he had risen step by step in his chosen field of endeavor. He had arrived at his high position by the sheer force of his winning yet dominant personality, by his faculty to accomplish hard work, and by his natural abilities applied daily and without stint to the business at hand. "Hard work and close application" were the keynotes of his success.

Mr. Hajek was a born musician, and during his younger days he had played cornet in some of the best-known musical

Dr. C. C. Stuart

organizations in that section of the State. His love for good music he never gave up, although the increasing pressure of business duties precluded him from active participation. Business cares also kept him from indulging to any great extent in recreational pleasures, although about two years before his death he had taken up the ancient game of golf. It was characteristic of Mr. Hajek that he applied the same vim and enthusiasm to this game as he did to his banking business and to everything he undertook. Fraternally, Mr. Hajek was active and deeply interested in Lion Heart Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and Palacki Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He also held membership in the Acacia (Masonic) Club and the Madison Country Club. His religious affiliation was given to the Plymouth Congregational Church, Shaker Heights, Cleveland. His widow is also a member of this church.

Ladimer Joseph Hajek was married in Cleveland, Ohio, on June 28, 1906, to Rose Vopalecky, a daughter of Philip and Caroline (Sicha) Vopalecky. The mother, Caroline (Sicha) Vopalecky, is still living in Cleveland (1926); while the father, Philip Vopalecky, whose death occurred in 1923, will be remembered as a progressive merchant of Broadway, Cleveland, where for more than thirty-five years he was successfully engaged in the grocery business on a large scale. Rose (Vopalecky) Hajek survives her husband, as do also the following three children born to them: 1. Eleanor, born in 1907, at the present time an undergraduate at the Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburgh. 2. Carl, born in 1910, is attending (1926) the Shaker Heights High School. 3. Ladimer, Jr., born in 1915, and at the present writing (1926) is attending the Shaker Heights Grammar School.

The death of Ladimer Joseph Hajek occurred at his home in Shaker Heights, Cleveland, Ohio, on December 31, 1925, aged thirty-eight years, one month and twenty-eight days, following an illness of several months' duration. Funeral services were held the Saturday following, on January 2, 1926, at the home, interment taking place at the Lake View Cemetery, and the pall bearers being Henry Piwonka, G. A. Spear, George M. Kovachy, Harry Hills, J. C. Anderson, Joseph Lackamp. Ladimer Joseph Hajek's widow and three children continue to maintain the family residence at No. 18600 South Woodland Road, Shaker Heights, Cleveland, Ohio.

The passing of Ladimer Joseph Hajek recalls to mind those beautiful words of one of the most famous of the old Roman philosophers, who, in commenting upon the death of a younger colleague, wrote to a mutual friend as follows: "The hand of death is ever too untimely and sudden when it falls upon those who are engaged in some immortal work."

STUART, Charles Collins, M. D.,

Eminent Physician and Specialist.

In the loss of Dr. Charles Collins Stuart, of Cleveland, Ohio, the profession of medicine was deprived of a man of rare qualities and of high achievement. Only fifty-five years of age at the time of his death, it was in the greatness of his giving to the progress of his time that he laid down his life. He gave himself to his chosen work unreservedly, holding nothing above his duty to his profession. When his country was plunged into war, although he had reached the age when no military service is expected of a citizen, he was one of the most eager to seek it as a privilge and honor. Not permitted to

serve in the rank and file of the military forces, he gave no less devoted energies to an important branch of military administration, and in the giving, exhausted his vitality to the point of breakdown, which resulted in his death. Dr. Stuart was well beloved among those who knew him closely, and universally esteemed by those who were at all familiar with his work.

The name of Stuart, or Stewart (as it was formerly spelled), as is clearly indicated by its form, originated in Scotland, and Dr. Stuart was a descendant of one of the most distinguished lines of that important family. The estates of the family are still maintained in the old country, and within recent years Dr. Stuart visited his ancestral halls. He was a son of Charles R. Stuart (who adopted this spelling of the name when he came to America), who was born in Scotland and came to Canada as a young man; after his marriage, settling in Ohio, in the city of Cleveland, United States of America. He married Mary E. Collins, who was born in Canada, and was also a member of a distinguished and honored family.

Charles Collins Stuart was born at the family home in old Whitman Street, West Cleveland, May 3, 1866, and died April 11, 1921. His early education was received in the public schools of the immediate neighborhood, and he was later graduated from the West High School. His course in the liberal arts was covered at Adelbert College, and he took up his professional preparations at the medical school of the Western Reserve University, in Cleveland. Following his graduation and the acquisition of his degree, Dr. Stuart followed general practice successfully for a number of years on the South Side, and later spent many months in special study and research on the eye, and for many years before his death he specialized in the diseases of this organ. His institutional experience was gained at the Charity Hospital Clinic where he was associated for twenty-one years. During the latter years he was placed in charge of that department. It has many times been said of Dr. Stuart that he took his profession seriously; such was indeed the case. It was his life, and to it he gave the unqualified enthusiasm of the man who possesses at once confidence in himself and joy in his work. He was by nature a man of charming personality, and thus invariably made many friends. His very presence seemed to radiate cheerfulness and hope, while his patients unconsciously found themselves at ease with him and confident of his ability to benefit them. With these wonderful qualities of mind and spirit and his exhaustive preparation for his life work it was but natural that Dr. Stuart should rise to great importance in his chosen calling. The world came to recognize him as one of its great men, and among his friends in Cleveland he was looked up to with the greatest respect and affection.

Constant study was the rule with Dr. Stuart. He was intensely interested in every scientific discovery or invention bearing upon his profession, and was always in close touch with authoritative publications or pronouncements affecting his work. He was frequently called upon to contribute to various journals upon subjects relating to his specialty and became himself a recognized authority on the eye. Rarely did he permit himself relaxation which did not in some way add also to the sum of his knowledge as a professional man. During his European trip in 1914, when he was accompanied by his wife, and visited the home of his forefathers, he attended many clinics in Eng-

land and on the Continent, and there received a very flattering offer to associate himself with the hospital in Glasgow. This was at the time when many professional men were being called to serve during the World War and Dr. Stuart was asked to accept a place on the staff of this hospital to take the place of a doctor who had answered the call to war. He felt, however, that he was an American of America, and whatever dignity or honor might accrue to the profession from his efforts or achievemnts he wished credited to American medical advance. He returned to this country not long before the United States became active in European affairs, and when war was declared he offered his services at once, desiring to enter the United States Army and find his place in the thick of the fighting. Dr. Stuart had always been a keen student of the Civil War history and had made exhaustive research on topics connected with the progress and outcome of that conflict, and it was his dearest wish to identify himself in a close and constructive manner with the World War activities. This was not permitted, however, because of his poor health. He was accepted as a member of the local Draft Board, in which connection he rendered great and lasting service, doing any work that came to his hand, clerical or otherwise, although his principal duties were, of course, in line with his profession in the way of examinations, etc. In the fulfillment of his duties he seemed utterly tireless, working far beyond the strength of an ordinary man, and considering neither time nor convenience, giving many hours daily to his work. The terrific strain told upon him so heavily that his health broke definitely and he never recovered his strength. With a wide and never to be forgotten group of other great men, professional men and business executives, Dr. Stuart gave his life for his country as truly as the man who shouldered his musket and faced the foe. It was, however, as he would have wished. His lofty enthusiasm in his profession, his unbounded interest in human weal and his keen appreciation of scientific attainment, each a determining factor in his career, were all dwarfed and indeed lost sight of in the loftier endeavors of patriotic service. Dr. Stuart was a great man, great in his life and sublime in his death.

Dr. Stuart was affiliated with the American Medical Association, the Ohio State Medical Society, the Cleveland Medical Society, and also the Cleveland Medical Library Association. He was a man of idealistic temperament, a lover of all things beautiful, delighting in art as well as nature, and deriving from these many avenues of aesthetic interests, inspiration which carried him to even higher levels of attainment in the work in which he became so widely known and so eminently useful. He resided for a number of years on West Fourteenth Street, where it was his greatest delight to improve the home and grounds and add choice specimens of horticulture to the natural beauties of the place which had been carefully considered in all the landscape work thereon. Every part of the charming grounds recalls to the doctor's friends the beautiful and lovable personality which formed a center of this typical American home, and while he is gone his spirit still seems to hover near.

Dr. Stuart married, December 9, 1896, Josephine Hartzell, daughter of Jacob and Josephine (Branch) Hartzell, pioneer families of the west side of Cleveland, and large land-owners in the vicinity of West Fourteenth Street. Dr. and Mrs. Stuart were the parents of two daughters: Janet

Hartzell, who resides with her mother; and Sarah Branch, wife of Edward Bradley Jagues; they reside in Florida.

HOEFLE, Henry,

Business Executive.

Among the substantial business men of Cincinnati was Henry Hoefle, one of the founders and president of the Furneaux & Hoefle wholesale millinery corporation of which he also was general manager. He was born in Cincinnati, June 5, 1869.

The founder of the family in Cincinnati, Ohio, was Jacob Hoefle, a native of Karlsruhe, Germany, where he grew to manhood and learned the trade of machinist. He married M. Louise Mappes, and brought her to Cincinnati in 1860, where he established himself in business, and conducted a machine shop. He died in 1886, in the prime of manhood, and was buried in Walnut Hills Cemetery. He was a member of the German Lutheran Church. His wife for years conducted a millinery store at Elm and Elder streets with much success, but retired from business fifteen years before her death, which occurred on February 2, 1921, at her home in Cincinnati. She was buried beside her husband in Walnut Hills Cemetery. She also was a member of the German Lutheran Church. They were the parents of five children: Charles, who died in manhood; Henry; Otto, who lives in Chicago; Clara, who married Jacob Mathis, of Cincinnati; and Alfred, who lives at Miami, Florida. Several other children died in youth.

Henry Hoefle attended the local school, and at the age of twelve accepted a place as clerk in the millinery store of F. C. & M. Levy, of Cincinnati. After three years he became a clerk in the millinery house of Osborn, Hutchins & Hunt, wholesale milliners of Cincinnati, and was a salesman for that concern for ten years. In January, 1895, he started in business for himself, forming a partnership with H. C. Furneaux, and established the wholesale millinery house of Furneaux & Hoefle on Elm Street, later moving to No. 116 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati. There the foundation was laid for a large and successful business which they conducted for a number of years. Mr. Furneaux retired from active participation, and the firm was incorporated as the Furneaux-Hoefle Company, moving to another location on Fourth Street near Elm, greatly enlarging the business. Mr. Hoefle acted as president and general manager until his death, and he continued to build and improve the business. His death occurred May 19, 1921, at fifty-two years, and he was laid to rest in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, in the Krebs family plot. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the North Cincinnati Gym. He was the organizer of the North Cincinnati Gym Camp, on Bass Island, near Newtown, on the Little Miami River. He was a Republican, a member of the Lutheran Church, and a great lover of music. For years he was a member of the Turn Verein Singing Society of America. He built and owned, and for years conducted, the Clifton Theater; and was interested in many other local enterprises.

Mr. Hoefle was married, in Cincinnati, June 27, 1894, to Emma Krebs, born in Cincinnati, daughter of John and Mary (Hahn) Krebs. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Hoefle was elected vice-president of his company, a post she filled for two years, when the business was disposed of. Her house is at No. 3424 Telford Avenue, a fine residence her husband bought and where they lived for more than twenty-five years. She is a member

Henry Hoefle.

of the Presbyterian Church and deeply interested in its work. Mr. and Mrs. Hoefle were the parents of three sons: 1. Henry Alfred, born in Cincinnati, educated in the public and private schools, and a graduate of the Ohio Mechanics Institute; was a member of the Clifton Cadets Battalion; he was in business with his father, and continued until the business was sold; he is now a salesman of the Williamson Heater Company of Cincinnati; through the World War he was a lieutenant of Company C, 3d French Motor Battalion, American Expeditionary Forces, in France; he married Josephine Tostage, and they make their home in Cincinnati. 2. Charles William, educated in the public schools; was a member of the Clifton Cadets Battalion; he was a clerk in his father's business, and is now a sales agent for the Fleischmann Yeast Company at Beaumont, Texas; he was a private in Company C, 211th Field Signal Battalion, at Camp Meade, Maryland, during the World War; he married Alma Dorothy Tallant, of Oklahoma City, and they are the parents of Dorothy Alma and Vivian Louise. 3. Armand Otto, educated in the schools of Cincinnati; member and bugler of Clifton Cadet Battalion; is with the Fleischmann Company of Cincinnati; is a saxophone player of ability, playing in various orchestras; married Adele Strohm, of Cincinnati.

Henry Hoefle was a gifted man, fond of his home and family above all things, enterprising in business, honest in all his dealings, self-reliant and independent, and self-made in the truest sense of the word.

WATSON, John Dickson,

Prominent Attorney.

Thirty-nine years of legal practice in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, marked by ability and probity, and the steady and earnest devotion of his strongest energies to the general welfare and progress of the city won for the late John Dickson Watson a significant place in its annals. Like his father, prominent attorney also, Mr. Watson might truthfully have been called a "good lawyer of the old school," for he had the time-honored characteristics of the group of which America is proud: learning, uprightness, courtesy, consideration, a strong sense of justice unclouded by sophistry, and great mental acuteness, as well as generous sympathy for human beings.

John Dickson Watson was of the third generation of his family to be identified with Pittsburgh, where he was born on Montgomery Avenue, old Allegheny City, June 21, 1860. His grandfather was a pioneer settler in the Perrysville Avenue section of the North Side, residing for many years on his farm where Riverview Park is now situated, a part of which is the beautiful site originally occupied by the Watson farm. The Watson Memorial Church on Perrysville Avenue was built in honor of this public-spirited family. Of the second generation in that section was Alexander McLeod Watson, one of the prominent attorneys of Pittsburgh in his day. He was born in Allegheny County and resided there all his life, for many years in his handsome home in the beautiful borough of Bellevue, where he was among the first to settle. His wife was Mary (Dickson) Watson. To them were born the following children: 1. Robert, who lived many years in California, and died in Greenville, of that State, in 1923. 2. William, who married Rose Schauer. 3. Mary, who married Adam Wilson. 4. Katherine, who married Ray Quick. 5. Margaret, who married Dr. Edward T. Lashells. 6. Laura, who died in 1905. 7. John Dickson, subject of this record.

John D. Watson was educated in the public schools of Bellevue, a private school in Sewickley, and Westminster and Allegheny colleges, the latter in Meadville, Pennsylvania. His liberal course of studies completed, he for a time followed his early inclinations and engaged in newspaper work as a reporter, first, for the Pittsburgh "Dispatch," and later, for the "Chronicle Telegraph." He then recognized his intellectual qualifications for the law and began to study it in his father's office. Admitted to practice, he was associated for a time with Daniel Harrison and later with Hazen D. Wolff. He then opened offices of his own and became one of the best known attorneys in the city engaged in a general, all-around practice. Always a student, he won the reputation of being one of the best informed and readiest lawyers in Pittsburgh.

His civic activity was especially marked in Bellevue, where for many years he made his home. There he was a member of the Borough Council, an adherent of the Republican party principles. Active for a time in State militia, he was connected with Battery B, of Pittsburgh. He was a member of the Allegheny County and State Bar associations; the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity; the Press Club, of which he was a trustee. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal Church, of Bellevue, of which he was a charter member. During the sturdier and more energetic days of his young manhood, he was a force in politics, a speech-maker in campaigns, and an active worker. An illness he suffered in 1914, however, caused his withdrawal from public life and his greater indulgence in the home and family and library which made the strongest appeal to his taste and affection. A particularly excellent library graced his home and furnished the brilliant learning with which he had so favorably impressed clients and court.

On August 18, 1904, at Erie, Pennsylvania, John Dickson Watson married Clara Hammer, a native of Pittsburgh, daughter of Anthony and Mary (Klemm) Hammer, both born in that city. Her father was of German ancestry, a cooper by trade, for many years in charge of the cooperage warehouse of the Standard Oil Company in Pittsburgh, where he was born in 1842, and where he died in 1918. Her mother was born in 1845, descended from immigrants who came from Alsace-Lorraine, on the border line between France and Germany. To Mr. and Mrs. Watson was born a daughter: Mary Watson, November 21, 1908, who resides at home with her mother.

Death cut John Dickson Watson off from life in the fullness of his career, April 4, 1925. Of strong personality, he was universally regarded as a man of marked ability and the loftiest moral standards. His keen intellect saw straight to the heart of a man or a problem, and his sense of justice directed a fair and honorable treatment of both. Friends surrounded him, attracted by the intellectual stimulus of contact with him and by the sincerity and sweetness of his temper. Closest to his heart, however, were his home and wife and daughter, and he brought to the latter great happiness and a rich store of pleasant memories.

HEISEY, Major A. H.,

Financier, Civil War Veteran.

When, nearing octogenarian honors, Major A. H. Heisey, of Newark, Ohio, dean of the glass industry, Civil War veteran, financier and eminent citizen, passed away, the city mourned, for he was prominent not alone there but throughout

the Nation. The record of his business achievements reveals a man of wonderful ability, energy, and force of character, a man whose ideals were high but not so high as to be unapproachable. They were ideals that he lived to realize and to glory in. His greatest work in the industrial world was in the founding and development into a national industry of the A. H. Heisey & Company, manufacturers of diamond glassware, a company also known across the seas. His business ambition was to make the best table glassware that could be made and to this end he bent the resources of his plant and all of his personal ability and force. He became the outstanding figure in the glass industry, but that was but an introduction to Major Heisey's career as the record will show.

Major A. H. Heisey was a native son of the Keystone State, born in Merrittstown, Fayette County, but in 1895 he came to the Buckeye State and settled in Newark, where he spent the remaining years of his life, passing away at Atlantic City, New Jersey, February 13, 1922, he having gone to that famed resort for the winter of 1921-22. Eighty were the years of his earthly pilgrimage, years usefully employed. He was educated at Merrittstown Academy, and while a student there was a schoolmate of Philander Knox, later United States Senator and Secretary of State, and of John Brashear, the eminent astronomer. When his school years were completed Mr. Heisey was for a time engaged in learning the printers' trade at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, leaving there to enter the employ of the King Glass Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He was nineteen years of age when war broke out between the States and he at once enlisted for service in the Union Army, becoming a member of the 155th Regiment, Pennsylvania Zouaves. He served throughout the entire war and advanced in rank to second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain, and brevet major. In addition to these commissions Major Heisey was cited in general orders for gallantry in action. At the battle of Gettysburg he was in command of his regiment and there was shot from his horse and slightly wounded. He participated in twenty-two engagements during the war, and at the time of his death was the only surviving commissioned officer who helped to defend "Little Round Top" during the battle of Gettysburg.

At the close of the Civil War, Major Heisey returned to his position with the King Glass Company, of Pittsburgh, but later became identified with the Ripley Glass Company, of that city. In 1873, with his brother-in-law, James E. Duncan, he reorganized the George Duncan & Sons Glass Company and restored it to a successful condition. He continued as one of the owners of this company until 1889, when it was absorbed by the United States Glass Company, of which Major Heisey was one of the organizers, and for two years its general manager. Upon severing his relations with the United States Glass Company he was for a number of years engaged in mining in Mexico and Arizona. In 1895 he located in Newark, Ohio, founding A. H. Heisey & Company, manufacturers of diamond glassware, an organization whose product is known from coast to coast and internationally. This was his greatest work in the industrial world but not his sole achievement, for he gave of his ability and energy to the development of other industries.

For thirty years preceding his death Major Heisey was president of the Pittsburgh Clay Pot Company, the largest

business of its kind in the United States. He was a founder and a director of the Newark Heat and Light Company, a director of the Newark Consumers' Gas Company, a founder and for forty years a director of the Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh, a director at one time of the Franklin National Bank of Newark, and for a number of years president of the Newark Trust Company. He was also actively interested in the American-Tribune Publishing Company, and at the time of his death vice-president of the Ohio National Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati.

Major Heisey was not a slave to his business, notwithstanding his important connections, but he applied his vision and ability to public affairs, being especially interested and a close student of questions of national importance. He served as president of the American Protective Tariff League for three years, having been reëlected to this office but a short time before his death. Many men of national importance were among his friends, one of these Warren G. Harding, President of the United States, now deceased. He was one of the founders of the Homeopathic Hospital of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and chairman of a committee which raised funds for the building of the present City Hospital in Newark. He also was one of the founders of the Newark Young Women's Christian Association and widely known as a philanthropist and generous giver to charitable institutions.

Major Heisey was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Post No. 159, Grand Army of the Republic, Pittsburgh; member of the National Republican Club of New York City; the Society of Glass Technology of London, England; the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh; Columbus Country Club, and the Columbus Club of Columbus, Ohio, and of the Moundbuilders Country Club of Newark, Ohio, of which he was a member of the board of governors.

Major Heisey married, at Pittsburgh, May 15, 1871, Susan N. Duncan, of that city, who survives him. To Major and Mrs. Heisey six children were born: 1. George Duncan, of Newark. 2. Mrs. R. L. Walker, deceased. 3. E. Wilson, of Newark. 4. Mrs. O. K. Dockery, Jr., of Seattle, Washington. 5. Mrs. Fred H. King, of Cleveland, Ohio. 6. T. Clarence of Newark.

The foregoing is but a summary of the activities of this distinguished manufacturer, financier, soldier, patriot and gentleman. Words are inadequate to enumerate his many fine and lovable qualities. His popularity was widespread, his generosity a byword, his business ability unquestioned, his integrity unassailable, and in all things he was a leader for the betterment of the community, State and country.

LAFFER, Walter Ball, M. D.,

Neurologist.

Few specialists have made more valuable contribution to the world's store of information on mental and nervous diseases than Dr. Walter Ball Laffer, professor of that subject in the Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons and at one time professor in the Medical Department of the Ohio Wesleyan University. His educational work and his published discussions of these themes have been of great value throughout the nation. He was of German extraction, and the name is spelled either Laffer or Lauffer. The family came from the Rhine country,

W. B. Laffer

from the Palatinate, which had as its capital Heidelberg, prominent in the family annals. When French armies invaded the Rhine Valley, the occupants sought shelter in Switzerland, Germany and Holland, moving from the last-named place to England. Thousands found refuge in America, particularly in Pennsylvania. It is possible that the forefathers of the family under discussion came from the village of Lauffer, near the town of Buhl, in Baden-Baden. The Lauffers were a law-abiding, God-fearing family, members of the Reformed Church in the Palatinate, and when they came to the New World, allied with such Protestant denominations as the Lutheran or the Presbyterian.

Walter Ball Laffer was born in Lima, Ohio, October 14, 1871, son of Williams Lewis Laffer and his wife, Lovenia (Ball) Laffer. His father was a native of Sandyville, Ohio, who moved to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1892, where he was engaged in the brokerage business. He married, in Canton, Ohio, Lovenia Ball, of Greentown, Ohio, of English and German lineage, daughter of Ephraim Ball, inventor of the first two-wheeled mowing machine, of plows, reapers, and other farm implements, and a successful manufacturer. Williams L. and Lovenia (Ball) Laffer were the parents of five children, of whom three died young, leaving as survivors Dr. Laffer, subject of this record, and Mrs. Maude Goldsmith.

Dr. Laffer spent his boyhood on the family ranch at Mandan, North Dakota, where he attended the public schools. He also took a business course at a commercial college in Milwaukee. Returning to Ohio, he spent some time in Canton, thence to Cleveland, where he was employed as bookkeeper by the Standard Lighting Company and later by the Winton Bicycle Company. Although he had early formed an ambition to study medicine, he first had to earn the money with which to educate himself. His medical education began with a course at Western Reserve University, from the Medical Department of which he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1896. He later took a post-graduate course there. His practical training was acquired in part in Charity Hospital and in the City Hospital of Cleveland, where he served as house physician until 1898. For some years he conducted a private practice. In 1903 he continued his post-graduate work in various European cities, under eminent physicians in Berlin, Vienna, Paris and London. At this time he began to specialize in mental and nervous diseases, for which he had most thoroughly prepared by wide and profound study. Called to a professorial chair in this branch in the Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Ohio Wesleyan University, Dr. Laffer became famous as an educator there, as visiting neurologist to the Cleveland City Hospital, St. Alexis Hospital, St. Clair Hospital, and Mount Sinai Hospital. Dr. Laffer also found time to serve as neurologist to the dispensary of the Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons and to that of St. Clair Hospital. He was an author of many important works: "Acute Dilation of the Stomach and Arterio-Mesenteric Ileus"; "Recent Advances in Neurology"; "Blepharochalasis, the Diagnosis of Tumors of the Spinal Cord"; "Myatonia Congenita of Oppenheim," among others.

Dr. Laffer was a member of the Pasteur Club, an organiation composed of fifty eminent physicians conspicuous for independent and original work; also of the Phi Chi, a medical fraternity; of the Cleveland Academy of Medicine, of which

he was president in 1910-1911; of the Ohio State Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; and the Cleveland Medical Library Association. Dr. Laffer joined the Council of Sociology in 1910, in which he continued to be enrolled. During the World War he was one of four men appointed by the government to establish the War Boards in Cuyahoga County. In spite of numerous professional demands on his time and energies, Dr. Laffer devoted himself to civic progress, with which he was greatly concerned. He was a member of the Men's City Club, of the Civic League, of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and the Municipal Association. His political affiliations were with the Republican Party, but he never sought political preferment, all his influence being thrown toward general civic betterment. His clubs were the Shaker Heights Country and the Cleveland Athletic. He passed away July 28, 1925.

Dr. Walter B. Laffer married, November 25, 1903, in Jackson, Minnesota, Mertice Gillespie, a graduate of Carleton College, daughter of William B. and Alice (Bates) Gillespie. Like her husband, broadly civic-minded, Mrs. Laffer was formerly president of the Cleveland League of Women Voters, and she survives her husband. Dr. and Mrs. Laffer were the parents of two children: Alice G., and William G. Laffer.

The value to the world of a scientist like Dr. Laffer cannot be overestimated. He devoted the ablest years of his manhood, his keen, clear intelligence, his honesty of purpose, and his practical knowledge of the human body and brain to enlightening the world on the delicate and complicated nervous system, of which so little was known when he began to specialize in that field a quarter of a century ago. He saw a real advancement of knowledge in every direction. To him came the satisfaction of knowing that he shared in this development. A fine man with the best of professional ethics, he stands out in his role of public benefactor as a citizen of whom Cleveland and the United States should be proud.

GAZLAY, Theodore,

Lawyer.

Member of a family of English ancestry early founded in New York State, Theodore Gazlay, a native of that State, came to Ohio as a child with his parents and here found the opportunities for service, which, accepted and improved, brought him high reputation and honor in the legal profession. Theodore Gazlay belonged to a generation that has gone to its reward, and he was representative of the strong and admirable virtues of that sterner day. His successors find no worthier task than to chronicle his life and character.

The name has been spelled interchangeably Gazlay, and Gazley, the earlier generations in this line using the latter form. This record begins with John Gazley, born in 1722, died in 1811, who served as a member of Congress from Orange County, New York. His death occurred in Greene County, that State. He married, in 1746, Anna Ward, and the line continues through his son, James.

James Gazley, son of John and Anna (Ward) Gazley, was born in Dutchess County, New York, in 1758, and died in Indiana in 1823. He served in the Revolutionary War in 1780, in Captain Reuben Spencer's company of New York Militia, with the rank of ensign, and thereafter continued his residence in New York State until 1822, when he moved his family to Cincinnati, where he lived until his

death. He married Hulda Carter, and they became the parents of twelve children. The eldest son, James W., was a noted lawyer of Cincinnati, where he died. Sayres, another son, was a prominent divine of the Presbyterian Church, while Aubert, a third son, was a well known merchant of Indiana.

Theodore Gazlay (as he spells the name), son of James and Hulda (Carter) Gazley, was born at Cairo, Greene County, New York, in 1811, and was eleven years of age when the family moved to Cincinnati. Here he grew to maturity, attending the public schools of the city, and as a young man learned the printing trade in the office of the "Independent Press," then owned and edited by his elder brother, James W. After becoming a journeyman printer he formed a partnership with James A. James and for three years they conducted a job printing business, from which ill health forced him to withdraw. Going to Lawrenceburg, Indiana, he located on his brother's farm, and while following agriculture took up the study of law at that place and at Patriot, Indiana.

In 1841 he was admitted to the bar, his admission marking his finding of the calling for which his tastes and talents qualified him and the beginning of a forty-four years' career in the law that brought him honor and position. For twelve years of this period Mr. Gazlay was connected with the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company as its managing attorney, and in 1885 he retired from general practice to devote himself to the management of the Gazlay estate. This occupied him until his death. By his professional and business associates he was accorded the sincere homage that integrity of character always commands, and in the course of a long career he justified to the full the confidence that was reposed in him. To Cincinnati, his adopted home, he gave a singleness of devotion in civic affairs that reacted to the benefit of the city and its institutions. He was a Republican in political faith, and an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Theodore Gazlay married, in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, in 1844, Jane E. Fitch, born there, daughter of Harris and Hannah Stuart (Biggs) Fitch, of New England ancestry. Mrs. Gazlay was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Both she and her husband, who died in 1899, are buried in Spring Grove Cemetery. Their children are: 1. William H. 2. Hannah F., of Cincinnati, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Daughtors of the American Revolution. 3. Hulda, who married Albert W. Miller, and resides in New York. 4. Emma G., who married Andrew Donaldson. 5. Julia D., who married E. H. Stewart and lives in New York City. 6. Clara J., who married Oscar W. Kuhn, a well known lawyer of Cincinnati.

TAINTOR, Starr,

Importer.

Both in industrialism and in his loyalty to the National call to official duty, Starr Taintor has continued and maintained the well known prestige and traditions of both branches of his family, whose lineage has been honored with men who in all periods of American history have rallied for the defense and the independence of the Nation. Besides his active participation in the business world, he has been a naval officer in two wars and as Commander Taintor, performed service and has achieved distinction aboard United States ships.

The line of descent from the first of the paternal name in this branch is as follows:

(I) Charles Taintor, whose death is

recorded as in 1654, came from Wales to Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1640, or earlier; and he was a Deputy to the General Court from Wethersfield, Fairfield, and Branford.

(II) Micael Taintor, son of Charles Taintor, whose death is recorded in 1672, married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Rose, of Branford, Connecticut.

(III) Micaiell Taintor, son of Micael and Elizabeth (Rose) Taintor, was born in 1652 and died in 1730; he married Mary, daughter of Thomas Loomis, of Windsor, Connecticut.

(IV) Micael Taintor, son of Micaiell and Mary (Loomis) Taintor, was born in 1680, and died in 1771; he married Eunice, daughter of Nathaniel Foote.

(V) Charles Taintor, son of Micael and Eunice (Foote) Taintor, was born in 1723 and died in 1807; he married Mary, daughter of Rev. Thomas Skinner.

(VI) Charles Taintor, son of Charles and Mary (Skinner) Taintor, was born in 1722, and died in 1827; he married Sarah, daughter of Jesse Fox, of Colchester.

(VII) Charles Taintor, son of Charles and Sarah (Fox) Taintor, was born in 1805, and died in 1864; he married Catherine Elkins, daughter of John Musier, of Albany, New York.

(VIII) Henry Fox Taintor, son of Charles Taintor, was born June 30, 1833, and died November 9, 1908; he was a prominent manufacturer, and president of the H. F. Taintor Manufacturing Company, of New York City. He married in 1869, Frances Leeds Noyes, who was born in 1838, and died in 1923. (See Noyes V.) The children of Henry Fox and Frances Leeds (Noyes) Taintor: 1. William Noyes, born in 1870, died in 1898. 2. Starr, of whom further. 3. Sarah Musier, born in 1872, died in 1884. 4. Frances Russell, born in 1874. 5. Henry Russell, born and died in 1876.

(IX) Starr Taintor was born August 27, 1871, at Stratford, Connecticut, and he was graduated at Columbia College in 1893 with his degree of Bachelor of Arts; during his college course he was a member of the freshman crew, president of the Columbia College Boat Club, vice-president of the Columbia College Athletic Union, and coach of the 1895 freshman crew. He began his business career in 1894, in New York City; and he held successively the offices of assistant treasurer, treasurer, and vice-president of the H. F. Taintor Manufacturing Company, until May, 1917, and since the World War he has been president of the Taintor Trading Company, incorporated in 1920. He is also president of the United Baltic Corporation.

Commander Taintor served aboard the United States Ship "Nahant" in the United States Navy from April 30 to September 2, 1898, in the Spanish-American War, as quartermaster; and from May 11, 1917, to May 28, 1919, during the World War, he was lieutenant-commander, and he served as officers' detail officer in the Third Naval District, aboard United States Ships "South Dakota" and "America." He was a member of the Naval Militia of New York from November 22, 1893, to March 16, 1914, and is now commander of the same, retired.

Commander Taintor is a member of the New York Yacht Club, Down Town Association, and of the Ox Ridge Hunt Club, of Darien, Connecticut. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars; Sons of the Revolution; Naval Order of the United States; Military Order of Foreign Wars; Coulmbia College Alumni Association; Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity; War Society of the Cruiser and Transport Force.

Commander Starr Taintor married, November 1, 1905, in Philadelphia, Pennsyl-

Theo Kroell

vania, (the ceremony being performed by Rev. Floyd W. Tompkins, rector of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church), Mabel Koons, who was born May 12, 1878, daughter of Frederick A. Koons, a Philadelphia merchant, born in 1825, died in 1918, and a sister of Mrs. Robert C. Lippincott. Their children: 1. Mabel Musier, born March 6, 1909, in New York City. 2. Frances Noyes, born September 10, 1910. 3. Catharine Koons, born May 8, 1912, in New York City.

(The Noyes Line).

The maternal, the Noyes line, that also has descent from John Howland and John Tilley, of the "Mayflower" passengers, is as follows:

(I) Rev. James Noyes, who was born in 1608, and died in 1656, son of Rev. William Noyes, was graduated at Brasenose College, Oxford University. Coming from England in the "Mary and John" to Massachusetts, in 1634, he preached in Medford, was freeman in 1634, and settled at Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1635, where he was a teacher of the church for more than twenty years. He married, in England, in 1634, Sarah, eldest daughter of Joseph Brown, of Southampton.

(II) Rev. James Noyes, son of Rev. James and Sarah (Brown) Noyes, was born in 1640, and died in 1719; he was graduated at Harvard College in 1659, and settled at Stonington, Connecticut in 1664. He was a trustee and one of the founders of Yale College, and was made a chief sachem of the Narragansett Tribe of Indians. He married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Stanton, of Hartford, Connecticut.

(III) John Noyes, son of Rev. James and Dorothy (Stanton) Noyes, was born in 1685, and died in 1751; he married Mary, daughter of Lieutenant William Gallup.

(IV) Joseph Noyes, son of John and Mary (Gallup) Noyes, was born in 1731, and died in 1820; he married Eunice, daughter of William Chesebrough.

(V) William Chesebrough Noyes, son of Joseph and Eunice (Chesebrough) Noyes, was born in 1813, and died in 1894; he married Jane R., daughter of James Keown. Their daughter, Frances Leeds, married Henry Fox Taintor. (See Taintor VIII).

KROELL, Theodore,

Vice-President, General Manager of Hotel.

It has been said that, next to the home itself, a hotel having the domestic atmosphere is actually the very best place in which to reside. The success attaching to a hostelry depends largely upon the personality, plus the experience of the manager-director or the general manager, or whatever be the title that is given him. Given plant and equipment, in keeping, or, if possible, a little in advance of the time, and the supervising genius, the hotel establishment is bound to be a live asset of the community of its location. Such a happy combination of the necessary elements is to be noted in the Ambassador, of New York City, one of the finest hostelries in this country, and its vice-president and general manager, Theodore Kroell, a hotel man par excellence and of international reputation. Mr. Kroell, having been reared in the atmosphere of a hotel, and all his life, until coming to America, devoted to the work of public entertainment, was enabled to bring to his New York connection the more desirable of the European ideas of hotel management to be incorporated with the American methods, thus completing an offering second to none in the hotel line in the United States.

Theodore Kroell was born in Capellen, near Coblenz, on the Rhine, Germany, August 14, 1869, the son of Heinrich and Maria (Hermanns) Kroell; his father, a successful hotel man in his day in his native country, died in 1879. Theodore Kroell's granduncle came to the United States at the time of the German Revolution of 1848. He served with distinction in the Civil War, and after the close of hostilities he settled in Denver, Colorado. Theodore's education was received in the high school at Oberlahnstein-on-the-Rhine, from which he was graduated. He had been bereft of his father's protection and companionship since he was ten years old, and on leaving school he yielded to the urge to be up and doing for himself. He left the parental rooftree and made his way to Brussels, Belgium. On his arrival his total possessions consisted of five francs, and he was in a great city where he could call no person friend. Having in reality run away from home, he at times felt the old home ties pulling at his heartstrings, but he was determined to map out his own career. Quite naturally, as if born to it, he attached himself to the hotel business, a beginner's knowledge of which he had already obtained, since his father was a well-known hotelkeeper back in the Fatherland. He was more than willing to start in the humblest position the business afforded, for he was desirous above all things of keeping body and soul together, without asking assistance from his family back home or from anybody else; and this he succeeded in doing. Courage and persistence, aided by a prepossessing personality, secured for him a job in a hotel as cook apprentice. This lowly and menial task was made the stepping-stone to a place as waiter, from which he advanced to captain, then to head waiter, and eventually to room clerk. He thus was familiarizing himself with the details of hotel management from the ground up.

In the gay city of Paris, Mr. Kroell, having emerged from the ranks of employees, found himself filling the role of manager of the old and still well-known Hotel Meurice, where he made a most favorable impression with the patrons. He next sought his fortune in London, England, and was made room clerk at the famous Carlton, and from that position advanced to be manager of the Berkeley, another well-known and popular hotel in the British metropolis. His ability as a hotel manager was now everywhere recognized. It might truly be said that he enjoyed a world acquaintance. From the Berkeley he moved up to be manager of the famous Ritz Hotel in London, where he was located for several years. During all this period he had accumulated a sizable fortune, but he was compelled to see it dissolve before his eyes owing to the vicissitudes of the World War. Nothing daunted by his financial disasters, he, with characteristic fortitude, picked up the frayed ends that were left to view, and started life anew.

Mr. Kroell obtained his first view of America in 1909, when he made a tour of the eastern section of the United States, and then returned to England. He came again in 1911, this time to assist, with Albert Keller, the present manager, in the opening of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, which occupies a premier position among the hostelries of this country. Again returning to London, he continued as manager of the Ritz Hotel in that city until October, 1914, when he was made a subject of one of the vagaries of the war. Because of his German birth, he was ordered to be interned for the period of the war, and confined on the Isle of Man. Here his

marked versatility was soon discovered, and he was made spokesman and general all-around leader of his fellow-prisoners in the detention camp. He set himself to the task of ameliorating the condition of those in durance by organizing literary clubs and dramatic societies, and leading them into other helpful and healthful diversions to heighten their morale. Being a linguist of no mean ability—he speaks German, English, French and Italian, the tongues foreign to his own fluently, he also served as teacher in these languages, and thus made himself highly useful, not only to his own nationals but also to those of other countries.

In April, 1918, Mr. Kroell suffered a very serious illness, and he was released from the detention camp under parole as a prisoner of war, and allowed to go to Holland, whence he went to a mountain hotel near his old home on the Rhine that he might complete his convalescence. Once again on his feet, his services were engaged as an interpreter by a British officer at Oberkassel, near Bonn, Germany, remaining in that association until the spring of 1919, when he went to Cologne, and there managed a high-class restaurant owned by his cousin. His next move was to Baden-Baden, where he was manager for two seasons of the well-known Hotel Stephanie.

In 1921 Mr. Kroell came direct from Baden-Baden to New York, having accepted the flattering offer of the managing directorship of the sumptuous Hotel Ambassador. From the beginning he has demonstrated that he is the right man in the right place, having jurisdiction over five hundred and seventy-five employees in a house of four hundred and eighty rooms, and catering to a most exacting public, many of whom are permanent residents of the hotel. Only recently has he been advanced to be the Ambassador's vice-president.

Mr. Kroell has raised the hotel business to the dignity of a profession, and as for himself he has made his practice of it an art. Through it his name and success have been made known to high personages all over the world and to thousands of others whose friendship he cherishes. Numbered among his personal friends are members of royalty and nobility; kings, queens, and archdukes have given him concrete expressions of their regard for him as received into their intimate favor. King Alphonso of Spain in person conferred upon him, in 1913, the Order of Isabella la Catolica in London. Mr. Kroell enjoyed acquaintance with King Alphonso's royal father and mother; and he has received tokens without number from other members of royalty, including the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, and the Grand Duke Michael Michaelovitch, respectively brother and uncle of the late Czar Nicholas of Russia, and Empress Elizabeth of Austria, Queen Draga of Servia, Queen Isabelle of Spain, King Leopold of Belgium, and the former King of Bulgaria. These all bear attest to the high esteem bordering on affection, in which he is held by dignitaries with whom his profession has brought him into contact. In addition, he enjoys the personal touch that he is able to give to the service of the Ambassador, whose patrons are among the wealthiest families of New York. He delights in the fond memories peopled by persons, whose financial standing is counted in seven or more figures, and now among the Ambassador's stable clientele, whom he carried in his arms when their parents brought them as babes with them on their tours abroad.

Mr. Kroell is a member in good stand-

ing of the New York Hotel Men's Association, American Hotel Association, and the International Hotel Association. He is a fellow of the National Geographic Society of New York. He is a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church. He delights in his favorite pastimes, these being, as he puts it, "my children."

Theodore Kroell married, in November, 1920, at Baden-Baden, Germany, Marie Christine Schmitt, whose father, now deceased, was for many years closely attached to the Imperial German Government service. They are the parents of two children: 1. Theodore Albert, aged five years. 2. Mary Christel, aged three years. The family resides at the Hotel Ambassador. Mrs. Kroell is a devoted mother and a charming hostess, and to her exercise of natural and cultivated gifts is due in no small measure the uninterrupted success of the Ambassador's presiding genius.

MOORE, Barrington,

Forestry Service.

In the field of botanical research, with special relationship to forestry, the conservation of forested sections, the practical and economical uses of the tree, as well as of the preservation of the National Parks, Barrington Moore, a past president of the Ecological Society of America, is an international exponent of the interests of the science of forestry, and life-long student and investigator of the value of the woods to all the countries of the world. Appointed to procure much needed wood supplies for the American Army in France during the World War, with the title of captain (later major) of engineers, Mr. Moore served with the expert forester's efficiency, and his measures for the provision of such supplies received honored recognition.

Mr. Moore is of a family and an ancestry that has borne a considerable share in the establishment of commonwealths, whether in industry and the building of townships, or in the professions, in literature, in architecture, in religious leadership, his paternal lineage from the first-comer of the name to America being as follows:

(I) Rev. John Moore, who was born in 1620 and died in 1657, came from England to America in 1641, and he is first recorded as of that year at Southampton, Long Island, later removing to Newtown, Long Island, and he was a deputy and a commissioner. He married Margaret Howell.

(II) Samuel Moore, son of Rev. John and Margaret (Howell) Moore, married Mary Reed,

(III) Benjamin Moore, who died in 1750, son of Samuel and Mary (Reed) Moore, married Anna Sackett.

(IV) Lieutenant Samuel Moore, who was born in 1711, and died in 1788, a son of Benjamin and Anna (Sackett) Moore, married Sarah Fish.

(V) Benjamin Moore, Doctor of Divinity, who was born in 1748, and died in 1816, son of Lieutenant Samuel and Sarah (Fish) Moore, received his Bachelor's degree from Columbia College in 1768, and he was the second Protestant Episcopal Church bishop of New York. He married Charity Clarke.

(VI) Clement Clarke Moore, who was born in 1779, and died in 1863, son of Right Rev. Bishop Benjamin and Charity (Clarke) Moore, married Catharine E. Taylor, theologist, and was the author of "The Night Before Christmas."

(VII) Benjamin Moore, who was born in 1818, and died in 1886, son of Clement Clarke and Catharine E. (Taylor) Moore, married Mary E. Sing.

(VIII) Clement Clarke Moore, who

was born September 19, 1843, and died December 15, 1910, son of Benjamin and Mary E. (Sing) Moore, was an architect in early life, and a keen sportsman and lover of the out-of-doors. He served with distinction in the Civil War as first lieutenant of the 20th Massachusetts Infantry under General Ulysses S. Grant, in the Wilderness Campaign, and was promoted to captain at the close of the war. He married Laura Martha Williams, who was born in 1856 and died in 1919. Their children were: 1. Elizabeth, born in 1879. 2. Clement Clarke, Jr., born in 1880 or 1881, died in 1883. 3. William Scoville, who was born August 6, 1882, at Ossining, New York, attended St. Mark's School, at Southboro, Massachusetts, and he has engaged in the real estate business. He married, December 21, 1911, Edith Pulitzer, who was born June 19, 1888, in New York City, daughter of Joseph Pulitzer. Their children: Clement Clarke, Adrian Pulitzer, William Worthington, Richard Wraxall, David Elmslie. 4. Barrington, of whom further. 5. Benjamin, born in 1886, married Alexandra Emery.

(IX) Barrington Moore was born September 25, 1883, at Ossining, New York, and was graduated from St. Mark's School at Southboro, Massachusetts, in 1902, and from Yale University in 1906, with his Bachelor's degree. He then began to specialize in forestry, and taking the course at the Yale University Forest School, he was graduated there in 1908 with his degree of Master of Forestry. In that year, also, he passed the Civil Service examinations for United States Forest Service, and after a year of further continuous study of forestry in France, Germany, British India, the Philippines, and Japan, he entered the Forest Service, in July, 1909, at Albuquerque, New Mexico. So continuing until 1911, he was transferred that year to Washington, District of Columbia, where he remained until his resignation in 1914, to engage in private research in forestry. From January to April, 1917, Mr. Moore was associate curator of woods and forestry at the American Museum of Natural History; from May, 1917, to December, 1918, he was in the Army; and from 1919 to the present time he has been engaged in private research in forestry and ecology.

Mr. Moore's record in his department of service during the World War is unique and outstanding. Before the United States entered the war, he made application for a captaincy of Engineers in the Reserve Corps, and he was examined therefor in January, 1917, and was ordered to the Plattsburg Officers' Training Camp in May. Commissioned as a captain in the Engineers' Reserve Corps on May 26, he was sent to France in June with Major, later Lieutenant-Colonel, H. S. Graves, to prepare for the 10th Engineers, in the Forestry Division, which was being sent at the request of the British Government to cut lumber and other wood supplies urgently needed by the British Army in France. When Major Graves was made responsible for the wood supplies of the American Expeditionary Forces, Captain Moore assisted him to draw up the organization of the Forestry troops, to the number of 18,000 men needed by the American Expeditionary Forces to secure wood in Europe. When the wood purchases of the Force were centralized under the General Purchasing Agent in March, 1918, Captain Moore was placed in charge, and secured wood from European sources—France, England, Switzerland, Portugal, and Scandinavian countries—to supplement that produced by the Forestry troops. He was promoted to major September 16, 1918,

and was honorably discharged from the service December 13, that year. He was awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honor by the French Government, April 4, 1919; and on March 23, 1923, he was appointed major of the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps.

Mr. Moore's professional affiliations are of a very noteworthy character. He was vice-president of the Ecological Society of America in 1919-1920; and from 1920 to the present he has served as editor-in-chief of "Ecology." He was associate editor of the "Proceedings of the Society of American Foresters," afterwards the "Journal of Forestry," from 1912 to 1924. He has served as secretary for the Council on National Parks, Forests and Wild Life, formerly the National Parks Committee, from 1922 to the present; and he is a member of the board of managers of the New York Botanical Garden, and is chairman of its committee on Hemlock Research.

Mr. Moore is a member of the Century, Knickerbocker, and Yale clubs, of New York; and the Cosmos Club, of Washington, District of Columbia; and he is a Fellow of the American Association of Advanced Science; member of the Ecological Society of America, and the Society of American Foresters; he is a Fellow and Councillor of the New York Academy of Science; and corresponding secretary of the Society of Forestry in Finland. His favorite recreations are walking and camping trips in the wilderness.

Barrington Moore married, December 20, 1910, Muriel Hennen Morris, who was born April 2, 1889, in Boston, Massachusetts, daughter of Thurlow Weed Barnes, of New York, literary critic, who married (second) Frances Isabel Morris (now Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard). Their children: 1. Barrington, Jr., born May 12, 1913, in Washington, District of Columbia. 2. Peter Van Cortland, born July 25, 1919, at Mount Kisco, New York.

REEMELIN, Dr. Edward Bradford,

Cincinnati Physician.

A physician of attainments, and an instructor of medicine in its chemistry department, known and honored in general practice and particularly recognized and appreciated for his abilities as an interpreter of the trend of the thought of medical science today, Dr. Edward Bradford Reemelin rendered a valued service to his profession, both as a practitioner and a chemical instructor. Some of Ohio's best schools and colleges gave him his training for his life-work, though he was indebted for much of the success of his professional experience to an ideal home life and a parental guidance that concerned itself with the best things, materially and spiritually, for the children that left the threshold. As a result of these fundamental things, and of the development of his talents, Dr. Reemelin performed an enduring share in the progress revealed in the domain of that science of which he was an accomplished associate and co-worker. He was of a family prominent in the business, industrial, and professional life of the State.

His grandfather, the founder of the family in Ohio, was Charles Gustav Reemelin, born May 19, 1814, in Heilbroun, Germany, the son of Gottlieb Benjamin Reemelin, a wholesale grocer, and Caroline (Boettinger) Reemelin. Charles G. Reemelin attended the public schools in Germany, and coming to the United States in 1832, he spent a year in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In 1833 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar

Edward B. Reemelin

Geo. B. Stanley

in 1848. He did not practice his profession, but entered upon a public career, and was a member of the Ohio Legislature, both of the Assembly and the Senate, in 1845-1846; Commissioner of the State Reform Farm; and a member of the Board of Education at Greenship Township. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850; and though he supported General John C. Fremont as a candidate for the Presidency in 1856, he remained an ardent Democrat, and as such was one of the founders of the "Volksblatt," published in Cincinnati, Ohio. Making several trips abroad, he made a special study of reform schools in Europe. He was on that account appointed Commissioner on Reform School. In 1876 he was elected a member of the State Board of Control; and in 1879 he was nominated by his party as a candidate for the State Auditorship. He was correspondent for the New York "Evening Post," a man of literary taste, and he was the author of several books including one concerning the culture of grapes; in 1875 he wrote a treatise on "Politics as a Science." He also published an autobiography. His religious faith was that of the Protestant Church.

Charles Gustav Reemelin married, October 2, 1837, Louise Mark, of Switzerland, and they were the parents of seven children: Caroline, Edward C., Louis, Amelia, Elizabeth, Rudolph, Lulu.

Edward C. Reemelin, son of Charles G. Reemelin, and father of Edward B. Reemelin, is a well-known attorney of Cincinnati, Ohio, and he resides at Westwood, where he is vice-president of the Harvest Home Association, and where he and his family attend the Presbyterian Church. He married, in April, 1873, Belle Bradford, a native of Cincinnati, and of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and they were the parents of six children: Charles H., a Cincinnati attorney; Edith, who married Alfred Brown; Edward Bradford; Oscar, an engineer at Dayton, Ohio; Isabelle, now deceased, who married Roger Peterson, of Cincinnati, Ohio; and Irene, who lives at home.

Dr. Edward Bradford Reemelin was born December 4, 1879, at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he attended the public schools, graduating, also, at the Hughes High School. He matriculated at the University of Cincinnati, and the Cincinnati Medical College, where he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine, and he then spent a year in Europe. Dr. Reemelin served as interne at the Cincinnati General Hospital; and he held the offices of assistant professor in Chemistry, and of assistant professor in physiological chemistry at the University of Cincinnati; and at the time of his death he was assistant medical director of the Union Central Life Insurance Company. He was a Past Master of Cheviot Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and member of the Commandery of the Knights Templar at Cincinnati; the Nu Sigma Nu Medical Fraternity; and the Westwood Tennis Club. His religious affiliation was with the Salem Reformed Church.

Dr. Reemelin married, October 30, 1917, at Cincinnati, Ohio, Helen Wuenker, born February 24, 1890, daughter of George C. and Rosina M. (Wehking) Wuenker, a sketch of whom follows.

Dr. Edward Bradford Reemelin died December 8, 1918, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and he is buried at Spring Grove Cemetery. He was devoted to his profession, to the progress of the community, and the contentment and happiness of his home life.

WUENKER, George Conrad,

Cincinnati Merchant.

Cincinnati's mercantile interests and its general business affairs have always been

sustained at their high valuation with those of Ohio's foremost centers of population through the enterprise and public spirit of such acknowledged business leaders as George Conrad Wuenker, a native and all his life a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio, and accounted one of the most influential men in the State in the manufacture of paints. All his business associations concerning his specialty were conducted with regard to the attainment of the highest standards in production and distribution; and while he fulfilled his ambition to make his business precepts and usages second to no other, he in that respect also was an indispensable ally to all the interests and organizations that indicate community advancement. Energetic in business, he was likewise a citizen of the best type, and he thus followed in the footsteps of his father, maintaining in that regard an example for his own and for generations to come. He was the son of Henry F. Wuenker, a native of Germany, who came to the United States while in his young manhood, locating in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he spent the remainder of his life. Here he established a teaming business that included a large number of horses; and he was one of the founders, and was one of the active members of the Salem Reformed Church. He married Sophia Embshoff, and they were the parents of five children: Henry F., a Cincinnati hardware merchant; John H., who died while young; George Conrad; Sophia, who died in early life; Frederick, a farmer at Milford, Ohio.

George Conrad Wuenker was born August 14, 1863, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and he grew to manhood in his native city, sharing in all movements for its steady growth and prosperity. After graduating at the public and the Woodward high schools, he became a clerk in the employ of the Moser Paint Company, which was then situated on Main Street. He soon bought an interest in the firm, and he was elected its treasurer, which office of trust and responsibility he directed with zeal and great success. Mr. Wuenker later became general manager of the business after it had been removed to its present location, and he continued to conduct the duties of that office to the time of his death. As a business man, he was held in the highest esteem by his associates, his employees, and the patrons of the business. He was a staunch Republican in politics, but he had never sought office.

Mr. Wuenker was a member of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce; Business Men's Club; the National Paint, Oil, and Varnish Association; the Credit Men's Association; and the Rotary Club; and he was president of the Cincinnati Paint Club. His fraternal affiliations were with the Free and Accepted Masons, and the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of the thirty-second degree; and he was a member of Salem Reformed Church.

Mr. Wuenker married, in Cincinnati, Rosina M. Wehking, daughter of Henry and Annie Marie (Schneider) Wehking, who died March 15, 1911, a devoted wife and mother, and a member of the Salem Reformed Church. Mr. and Mrs. Wuenker were the parents of one child, Helen, born in Cincinnati, where she attended the public and high schools, afterwards graduating at the Ursuline Academy and the Shuster Martin School of Dramatic Art. She married, October 30, 1917, in Cincinnati, Dr. Edward Bradford Reemelin, who died December 8, 1918. Mrs. Reemelin resides at No. 3019 Reading Road, Cincinnati.

George Conrad Wuenker died December 23, 1924, at his home on Reading Road, Cincinnati, Ohio, at the age of six-

ty-one years. He was one of the most public-spirited of men and took a deep interest in Cincinnati, its people and its institutions.

STUART, Malcolm,

Banker.

Business men and bankers in New York City and throughout the State of New York, who had the privilege of knowing and associating with Malcolm Stuart were constantly receiving inspirition from a life record of devotion to the interests of the firm that he represented and of which he was an official. That inspiration likewise became a greater joy to those who were numbered among his intimate friends, and to those of the family group; for his life was radiant with unselfish motive, kindly and helpful action, and generous words and deeds.

Mr. Stuart was the son of Joseph Stuart, who was born in New York City, and died May 7, 1890. He was a banker and member of the firm of J. and J. Stuart & Company. Joseph Stuart married Maryanne Malcolm, of Ireland. His grandfather, Joseph Stuart, was one of the founders of J. and J. Stuart & Company, one of the leading banking houses of their time.

Malcolm Stuart was born August 16, 1869, in New York City, where, after attending Dr. Holbrook's School at Ossining, New York, he entered upon the banking business in the firm of J. and J. Stuart & Company.

Mr. Stuart served with the 7th New York Regiment, and in reënlistment in the World War; and he was a member of the War Trade Board. He was a member of the Veterans of the 7th Regiment; the Camera Club; and the Chamber of Commerce of New York City; and an officer of the Boy Scouts' organization. He had travelled extensively, and had prepared lectures, with illustrative colored lantern slides, of many of the countries that he had visited; and he gave these lectures many times, but only privately; he had climbed many of the high mountains in Switzerland, in the Canadian Rockies, in Europe, and in Mexico. Mr. Stuart died October 7, 1925, at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City.

Malcolm Stuart was married, December 19, 1907, in New York City, to Edna Graham Storm, a member of an old Knickerbocker and Colonial family. She was the daughter of the late Thomas Storm, of New York, and Sarah M. Storm (now Mrs. Charles E. Orvis), and granddaughter of Stephen Storm.

VEAZEY, Duncan,

Attorney-at-Law.

A prominent public official of long and increasingly efficient continuance in office as auditor in the United States Custom House at Baltimore, Maryland, in his native city and State, Duncan Veazey has rendered a highly valued service in customs audit and one whose tenure ranks him among the veterans in similar position along the Atlantic seaboard. A descendant of men who have been associated with the progressive public life of the State from Colonial times, from very able leaders in military events and in the professions, Mr. Veazey is imbued with their spirit of loyalty to the institutions and the civic interests of Maryland; and his devotion to the duties of his office is a well-derived quality.

His lineage from the first-comer of the paternal name in this branch is as follows:

(I) John Veazey, who died about 1700, came from England and settled in Cecil County, Maryland, and he purchased a

tract of land at Sassafras Neck in 1687, that section also being known as Veazey's Neck; he married Martha, surname unknown.

(II) Edward Veazey, son of John and Martha Veazey, died about 1731; he was of "Cherry Grove" and "Essex Lodge." He married Susanna Brocas.

(III) Colonel John Veazey, son of Edward and Susanna (Brocas) Veazey, was born in 1701, and died in 1777; he was a colonel of Provincial forces, a county justice, and a commander of Cecil County. He married Rebecca Ward, and their grandson, Thomas Ward Veazey, was governor of Maryland from 1836 to 1838.

(IV) Dr. Thomas Brockus Veazey, son of Colonel John and Rebecca (Ward) Veazey, was born in 1750, and died in 1806; he married Mary Thomson, daughter of Rev. William Thomson, rector of Saint Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, Cecil County, Maryland.

(V) Dr. John Thomson Veazey, son of Dr. Thomas Brockus and Mary (Thomson) Veazey, was born in 1783, and died in 1839; he married Sarah Ward, daughter of William Ward.

(VI) George Ross Veazey, son of Dr. John Thomson and Sarah (Ward) Veazey, was born January 17, 1820, and died September 12, 1856; he was an attorney-at-law in Baltimore, Maryland. He married, in 1850, Eliza McKim Duncan (see Duncan Line), who was born in 1824, and died in 1870. Their children: 1. Duncan, of whom further. 2. George Ross, born in 1852, died in 1871. 3. Isaac Parker, born in 1854, died in 1919. 4. McKim, died in infancy.

(VII) Duncan Veazey was born February 16, 1851, in Baltimore, Maryland, where he attended the public schools, and St. Timothy's Hall; and preparing himself for his profession, he was graduated at the School of Law, University of Maryland, in the class of 1877, with his degree Bachelor of Laws. Meantime, from 1878 to 1885, he engaged in farming; and in 1887 he was appointed assistant auditor of customs, and in 1903, auditor of customs at the United States Custom House, in Baltimore. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars.

Mr. Veazey married, November 24, 1880, at St. Stephen's Church, Sassafras, Cecil County, Annie Veazey Knight, who was born July 6, 1850, at Essex Lodge, Cecil County, who died August 31, 1925, daughter of William Knight, planter and farmer, and Arabella (Veazey) Knight, and a descendant of Stephen Knight, judge of the Provincial Court in 1755. They were the parents of a son, George Ross, who was born April 19, 1890, in Baltimore, was graduated at Johns Hopkins University in 1910 with his Bachelor of Arts degree, where he received his Master of Arts degree in 1912, and in that year he received his Bachelor of Laws degree from the University of Maryland. He is a member of the law firm of Haman, Cook, Chesnut & Markell, one of the very prominent law firms of Baltimore.

(The Duncan Line).

Isaac Duncan, who was born in 1718, and died in 1770, came from Scotland in 1767, and settled in Philadelphia; he married Margaret, surname unknown.

Captain Matthew Duncan, son of Isaac and Margaret Duncan, was born in 1750, and died in 1807; he was a soldier of the American Revolution. He married Helena Mason, daughter of Rev. John Mason, minister of the Cedar Street Presbyterian Church, New York City, a descendant of Cornelius Barentse Van Wyck.

Rev. John M. Duncan, son of Matthew and Helena (Mason) Duncan, was born in

E O Wright

1790, and died in 1851; he was a clergyman of the Associate Reformed Church, in Baltimore, Maryland. He married Eliza McKim, daughter of John McKim, Jr., of Baltimore. Their daughter, Eliza McKim Duncan, married, as hereinbefore shown, George Ross Veazey, and they were the parents of Duncan Veazey, of this review.

WRIGHT, Earl Coit,

Founder Minnehaha Water Company.

Of a very practical and wholesome service to his fellow-citizens and to the public in general was the industrious and active life of Earl Coit Wright, of Cleveland, Ohio, mention of whose name at once associates itself in the minds of the people of Ohio, at least, with an enterprising discovery and supply of pure water in behalf of the populace. He was a business man of keen mentality, yet Cleveland people and those of a large surrounding district point to his arrival there and the establishment of his celebrated business, as that of a benefactor farsighted and provident, as well as that of one who discovered and accepted life's business opportunity. All his activities, too, were planned and fashioned upon his thought of being of service and help to his fellow men. He joined local associations for community betterment and progress with that end in view; and from that standpoint Mr. Wright gave generously both of counsel and in material gifts.

Mr. Wright was the son of William R. Wright, a farmer, and Nancy (Coit) Wright. Both of his parents having come from New York State, were early residents of Ohio. They were the parents of: Lee Wright, Eveline Wright, and Earl Coit Wright.

Earl Coit Wright was born May 5, 1858, at Shalersville, Ohio, where he spent his boyhood on his father's farm, and attended the district school nearby, afterwards attending schools in Kent and Ravenna, Ohio. For a while he taught school in Michigan; but some time afterwards he located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as a salesman in the employ of the Canfield Oil Company. His services as a traveling salesman were then acquired by the manufacturers of Quaker Oats, and he represented that house in the State of Michigan for many years, and being particularly well fitted for that vocation, he followed it with increasing success. The opportunity later presented itself for his association with the National Biscuit Company; for a considerable period he occupied the position of city salesman at Cleveland, Ohio, for that concern. It was while he was employed with that company that Mr. Wright conceived the idea that clear, pure drinking water might be provided in the place of the at times unpalatable water of Lake Erie; and with the thought before him, he began making investigations for some source that could be relied upon to supply a pure and healthy water. Thereupon, after considerable exploration, he was enabled to locate, not far from the city limits a spring, in a delightful and wholesome spot, that provides an unlimited supply of excellent water. At his instigation and leadership, provision was made for the further care of the source of supply, the Minnehaha Water Company was formed, and not long afterwards, bottles of the sparkling spring water began to be demanded in many of the homes of Cleveland. Like all new effort, success was not apparent at the outset, but gradually the idea of a spring water delivered at the door and at a comparatively low cost was

accepted, and it was not long before the project became very popular. Meantime, Mr. Wright continued as city salesman for the National Biscuit Company until about 1900, and from that date onwards, he relinquished all other business in order to give his full care to the company he had formed. Up to that time his brother-in-law, Mr. Seymour, had been the manager, and Mrs. Wright had given much of her time to getting the business under way. Since the establishment of this successful firm, other spring water concerns have started, many of which have been short-lived; but the Minnehaha Water Company has become a household word among hundreds of families. Fair dealing, good service and an absolute guarantee of the product, were qualifications insisted upon by Mr. Wright, and the prosperity of the venture has been secured upon such lines as these.

Mr. Wright always took a keen interest in civic improvement, and he was a very active member of the Carnegie Avenue Association, of which he was the organizer and chairman. He was also a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and of the City Planning Commission.

Mr. Wright married, August 20, 1890, in Grand Rapids, Michigan, M. Abbie Seymour, daughter of Louis and O'Portune (Meunier) Seymour, and they were the parents of: Louis E. Wright, who has been manager of the Minnehaha Water Company since 1921; he married Edith Buckley, and they are the parents of Frances X. Wright, and Herbert Buckley Wright.

Earl Coit Wright, founder and president of the Minnehaha Water Company, died October 20, 1924, in Cleveland, Ohio, a self-made man and a man of tireless industry. His loss to the community is that of one who has performed worthwhile business activities for the general public.

FREEMAN, John Douglas,

Business Man.

Among the names of Maryland families none are more distinguished through their own prestige and that of their connections that has been that of Freeman. This distinction has been the fruit of many generations of honorable, able, and patriotic representatives—men who placed themselves at the call of the Commonwealth, and who made their private business always secondary to the welfare and reputation of their community.

(I) The Freemans were among the first settlers in Maryland, men who because of their initiative and energy of character crossed the ocean and came into a virgin wilderness with all its dangers and hardships. It is of such stuff that the present-day Americans of the old stock are made, and among these the Freemans can claim a place. The first of the family in this country was Nathaniel Freeman. He married Ann Douglas, daughter of John and Eleanor (Howard) Douglas, the latter being the daughter of John and Rebecca (Brooke) Howard, the latter a daughter of Thomas Brooke, of Prince George County, Maryland, and of Barbara (Dent) Brooke, again in her turn the daughter of Thomas Dent, of St. Mary's County, Maryland, and of Rebecca (Wilkinson) Dent, daughter of the Rev. William Wilkinson. Having mentioned thus briefly the line of Ann Douglas on the female side, it would be interesting to give her father's line in similar fashion. John Douglas, the father of Ann Douglas, who married Nathaniel Freeman, was the great-grandson of John Douglas, born in

1636, in Scotland, died in 1678 in Maryland. He was the Lord of Blythedale Manor, in Southern Maryland, serving as the justice of Charles County, Maryland, in those early days and holding the commission of a colonel in the King's name in the provincial militia. This John Douglas married Sarah Bonner, a sister of Henry Bonner, the county clerk. She married (second) Ralph Smith, of Chester County, and (third) Captain William Herbert; she died in 1718.

The son of John and Sarah (Bonner) Douglas was John (2) Douglas, who was born in 1664 and died in 1706, and was also of Charles County, Maryland. This John Douglas married Mary, surname unknown, and their son was Benjamin Douglas, born in 1686, and died in 1749. He married, in 1708, Elizabeth Land, who was born in 1691 and died in 1749. Their son, John (3) Douglas, was born in 1709, and died in 1780. He married in, or before 1740, Eleanor Howard, whose genealogy on the mother's side has just been sketched above. They had a daughter, Ann, who married, as already mentioned, Nathaniel Freeman, about 1760, and a son, John (4) Douglas, who married Frances Barnes. John (4) Douglas and Frances (Barnes) Douglas had a daughter, Eleanor Douglas, born in 1761, and died in 1830, who, on September 16, 1785, married her first cousin, James Freeman, son of Nathaniel and Ann (Douglas) Freeman.

(II) This James Freeman was born in 1763, and died in 1807, and was justice of the peace of Charles County, Maryland. The son of his marriage with Eleanor (Douglas) Freeman was Colonel John Douglas Freeman, of whom further.

(III) Colonel John Douglas Freeman, son of James and Eleanor (Douglas) Freeman, was born April 16, 1800, in Charles County, Maryland, on his father's estate, and died August 20, 1891. In 1830, when he was thirty years old, he purchased a valuable farm known as "Indian Farm," situated on the Potomac River and Nanjemoy Creek, in Charles County, Maryland, and on this he settled as a farmer. Very soon after this Charles County sent him to represent it in the State Legislature, and on this body he served with such colleagues as General John G. Chapman. As a member of this body he did memorable service, having among other measures originated the law for the protection of property of married women, frequently known in popular parlance as the "cousin law." Some years later he sold his farm on the Potomac and in 1845 went to live in St. Mary's County, spending in that region the remainder of his days. He was an ardent advocate of the Southern cause in the War of the Secessison, and sent three sons to fight its battles. Colonel John Douglas Freeman married, about 1821, Eleanor Ann Semmes, who was born in 1803, a daughter of General Bennet Barton Semmes, of Charles County, Maryland, and kinsman of Admiral Semmes, the famous Confederate officer and commander of the "Alabama," the privateer which captured sixty-two American merchantmen. One of their children was a daughter, Anna Josephine, who married Edmund Plowden. Among their sons was Barnard, of whom further.

(IV) Bernard Freeman, son of Colonel John Douglas and Eleanor Ann (Semmes) Freeman, was born October 7, 1842, in Charles County, Maryland. He attended Wooster and Windsor colleges, and in 1862 entered the Confederate Army, being enrolled in the 2d Maryland Battalion, Company A, commanded by his friend, Captain William H. Murray, and later by

Captain George Thomas. He was severely wounded in the charge at Culp's Hill during the battle of Gettysburg. He was then taken prisoner, but was later exchanged and served out his time until the close of the war, receiving his parole after the surrender of Lee at Appomatox. He married, January 23, 1879, Georgia Randall, daughter of William Coleman and Mary Stanley (Hart) Randall, of Green County, Georgia, the Randalls having come originally from Virginia. Their children were: 1. Bernard Horton, who died in infancy. 2. John Douglas, of whom further. 3. Randall Stanley, born December 13, 1884: married June 6, 1911.

(V) John Douglas (J. Douglas) Freeman, son of Bernard and Georgia (Randall) Freeman, was born February 1, 1882, in Augusta, Georgia. But although a native of Georgia, it is by the mere fact of his father's having removed to that State soon after the Civil War. His family and traditions link him with Maryland, the old State of his people for many generations.

At an early age Mr. Freeman went into business, having been educated in the schools of his native Georgia, and later those of Maryland. His first position was that of bookkeeper in the firm of Price-Robinson & Company, book printers and stationers of Baltimore. This was followed by that of city salesman for Charles Ross & Company of Baltimore, and with this firm he remained for several years until in 1918 he became the special agent for the Equitable Life Assurance Company. His business acumen and his qualities as a judge of men and as a salesman of high ability have brought him to a position of success and recognition in his chosen field. The versatility of his talents enhance his ability to carry out a preconceived program. It is told of him that he produced the largest volume of business in his first four years with the firm of any representative at the beginning for the same length of time. A calculation of this total may be imagined when one remembers that this company is one of the largest doing business in this line of work, not only in the United States, but in the whole world.

Mr. Freeman's religious affiliations are with the Episcopal Church. He is a Democrat in his political preferences, but takes no active part in the work of the party. For a number of years he was a member of Company A, 5th Regiment, of the Maryland National Guard. He belongs to the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, the Baltimore Athletic Club, the Maryland and the Southern Maryland Historical societies. He is a lover of all out-of-door sports, particularly of hunting and fishing, and spends his vacations in the wilderness where he can indulge in these tastes.

Mr. Freeman married, January 3, 1909, Eleanor Washington Perine, born in 1888, daughter of E. Glenn and Eliza (Washington) Perine. They have five children: 1. Eleanor Ann Washington, born July 15, 1910. 2. Douglas Semmes (a girl), born July 14, 1911. 3. John Douglas, born August 23, 1912; died young. 4. Coleman Randall, born December 14, 1914. 5. Stanley Hart (a girl), born September 21, 1916.

TROXEL, David Shaum,

Manufacturer.

Every department of the civic, industrial and social life of Elyria, Ohio, shared in their expression of the severe loss that was suffered by the entire community in the passing of David Shaum Troxel, whose enterprise in business was every-

David S. Troxel

where recognized as of the highest type, and the product of whose manufactory is known throughout the civilized world. To Elyria and its improvement and progress Mr. Troxel devoted his resourceful talents, and the city wherein he spent by far the larger part of his active life honored him in its highest executive gift, and in his turn he rendered a memorable civic service. His lasting friendships were unlimited in all walks of life, for he was a citizen upon whose word and work the community placed its full dependence, and with substantial results in behalf of every organization, secular or religious, with which he was associated.

David Shaum Troxel, a member of a Pennsylvania and Ohio family, and whose parents were early residents of Blachleyville, Wayne County, Ohio, was born March 2, 1864, on a farm in that township, the immediate family group consisting of seven sons and two daughters. After attending the public schools, he started out in the larger school of experience, and at twenty-one years of age he went to Denver, Colorado, where he was first employed as a clerk in a hardware store. By faithful application to the business in which he had engaged he was enabled to purchase the establishment, and he enlarged the store and for some years continued in that business with much success, having as his partners his brothers, William and Edward Troxel, under the firm name of Troxel Brothers. William Troxel has since died, and after David's removal to Elyria, Ohio, Edward has conducted the Denver store with credit to his own business enterprise.

It was in the early days of the popularity of the bicycle that David Troxel came to Elyria, where he became associated with A. L. Garford in the manufacture of bicycle saddles, later on establishing his own plant and headquarters for the manufacture of that product, and embodying some of his original ideas and inventions in his work. With the growth of the bicycle business, his own business gradually expanded, and the saddles produced by Mr. Troxel's factory are to be found in all parts of the world; and the firm of the Troxel Manufacturing Company, under the guidance of its founder, has become one of Elyria's best known enterprises. Keeping abreast of the times in all related matters, the concern also does a large business in footballs and golf bags.

Mr. Troxel was very actively interested in civic affairs, and on two occasions he was elected mayor of Elyria, and was often urged to enter State politics as well. A loyal Republican, he was at all times of great assistance to his party in this section of the State. He was in all matters a public-spirited man, and he contributed generously to every worthy cause, and making no distinction as to his gifts to churches and benevolent institutions, gave liberally to each. In addition to his presidency of the Troxel Manufacturing Company, he was interested in a number of local enterprises, and he was a member of the board of directors of the Lorain County and the Elyria Savings and Trust Company. He owned some very desirable real estate both in Denver and Elyria, the beautiful Washington Terrace, on Washington Avenue, and the Colonial Terrace, on Middle Avenue, being listed as among his more important Elyria holdings. Fraternally and socially, too, he was among Elyria's leading citizens, and his presence at all public functions added dignity to their proceedings. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Loyal Order of Moose; Fraternal Order of Eagles; and the Free and Accepted Masons in the

Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree, and all bodies of Masonry. While not affiliated with any particular church, he was especially interested in the Christian Science Church, of which Mrs. Troxel and her daughter are active members.

Mr. Troxel married, February 3, 1897, in Ashland County, Ohio, Ida J. Brandt, and they are the parents of a daughter, Kathryn Troxel.

David Shaum Troxel died June 25, 1925, at the family residence, on Washington Avenue, Elyria, Ohio. Regarded as one of the most enterprising citizens that Elyria has produced, Mr. Troxel was in many ways a man of remarkable abilities, and his life bore fruit to the inspiration of his fellow citizens and the prosperity of his generation and those to come.

HENRY, Albert McKee,

Capitalist.

One of the most interesting personages of early Detroit, Michigan, was Albert McKee Henry, whose own history and that of his well known son, Burns Henry, has been inextricably interwoven with the growth of that city. In large measure it was due to them that the development of the city has been along progressive lines, with almost unlimited provision for the future. With large real estate holdings acquired in pioneer days by members of their family, these men devoted themselves to best utilizing their lands for the public good, and a large part of Detroit's best residential section stands as a monument to their work.

Albert McKee Henry was born in Grand Rapids, September 20, 1840, son of William G. and Huldana (Squier) Henry. William G. Henry was born in Bennington, Vermont, and on April 2, 1836, he and S. S. Church, as members of the Purchasing Commission of Vermonters, who planned to purchase land in Michigan, met by appointment at Troy, New York, and started by stage for Michigan. Their first Sunday was spent in Auburn, in Western New York, where they were joined by W. J. Squier, another colonist. Spying out the land, these three proceeded to Lewiston, near the mouth of the Niagara River, intending to go through Canada to Detroit, but were advised against the execution of this plan because of bad roads. William G. Henry settled in Grand Rapids with his young wife, daughter of W. J. Squier, and there was born Albert McKee Henry.

Albert McKee Henry was educated in the city schools and continued his schooling at the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1867. He practiced law in Omaha, Nebraska, until 1876, when he moved to Detroit, where he devoted most of his time to real estate and allied enterprises. He and his son, Burns Henry, owned the A. M. Henry Building, as well as much residential property. Mr. Henry was a member of the State Board of Pardons and also of the old City Council, and he was very active in public affairs, serving as delegate at many political conventions. He organized, in 1879, the Dime Savings Bank, of which he was the first president. Mr. Henry was as prominent in fraternal and social circles as in business. He was a Mason, a Shriner, and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, which body he served at various times as president, vice-president, trustee, and member of the executive committee. He was a prominent member of the Detroit Club, the Detroit Country Club, the Old Club, the University Club, and other organizations. Albert McKee Henry passed away at his

home at Grosse Pointe Farms, November 3, 1922.

Mr. Henry married, on January 23, 1875, Frances Mary Burns, daughter of James and Aurelia Burns, details of whose life may be found in the preceding sketch of the life of Burns Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Henry were the parents of two children: Burns and Edith. Mrs. Henry died of fever at the early age of twenty-nine, and her husband reared the children. At his death, Mr. Henry was survived by his son, Burns Henry, and grandson, Burns Henry, Jr., and his daughter, Mrs. Edwin Scott Barbour (Edith Henry); also by his sister, Faydelia Squier Henry.

Mr. Henry was one of those pioneers to whom Detroit owes her spiritual and physical progress. He was a member of the Grosse Pointe Presbyterian Church at the time of his death. His personal influence and the beneficent effect of his life-work were strongly felt throughout the city and State, and the notable family he established there are carrying on his traditions of high public honor and faithful service.

HENRY, Burns,

Capitalist, Sportsman, Philanthropist.

The progressive forces of Detroit, Michigan, were advanced in every line of endeavor by Burns Henry, capitalist, sportsman and philanthropist. His too-short life touched many realms of effort, his spirit inspired many to higher achievement. To less able, less idealistic, less forceful men, the standard he set for himself seemed unattainably high. Burns Henry achieved it, however, and during his life ranked among the very first in his city as a successful business man, whose gains invariably resulted in the betterment and prosperity of Detroit. In the military service of his country he was pre-eminent; in promoting a wholesome spirit of sportsmanship and in contributing to athletic institutions of all sorts he was a leader. With it all, he was personally lovable, lenient to the faults of others, and delightfully companionable. A notable line of English, Irish and American ancestors made up his heredity. His grandfather, William G. Henry, was a pioneer of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and there his father, Albert McKee Henry, was born (see preceding biography).

Burns Henry was born in Detroit, Michigan, April 15, 1877. His father had established himself there the year before. His mother was Frances Mary (Burns) Henry, daughter of James and Aurelia Burns; she died of fever two years after the birth of Burns Henry, at the age of twenty-nine, leaving the boy and an infant sister, Edith Henry. James Burns was a very early pioneer of Detroit, Michigan, who had come from his native Ireland via New York, arriving in this country with a five-cent piece in his pocket. He was, however, blessed with a strong body, a sturdy spirit, perseverance and ambition. Likewise, he had the imagination and foresight characteristic of his race. These qualities stood him in good stead in a day when the natural resources of the United States opened on every side; he migrated westward, overcoming all pioneer hardships, and settled on a farm near Detroit, where he reared his children. A Congregationalist in religion, he had the respect and liking of the whole community. The Burns farm, consisting of many acres, now comprises one of Detroit's finest residential sections, including such streets as Seminole, Iroquois, Burns, etc., known as Indian Village. Mrs. James Burns, the grandmother, who had so long presided over this farm, took over the care of the

small children left by her daughter, Mrs. Albert M. Henry. At her death in 1895, which was preceded by that of her husband, a paternal aunt of the children, Faydelia Squier Henry, took charge of the household. It was in Detroit that the children grew up, spending their childhood in their father's home in that section of Detroit now occupied by the Saturday Night Publishing Company, at No. 526 West Fort Street. The house was a center of play and hospitality for Burns Henry and his wide circle of young friends. From there, with his sister, Edith, he attended elementary school and the old Cass High School, from which he graduated in June, 1892, when he was only fifteen years of age. He next attended Andover Academy, which he finished in 1896. Four years at Yale followed, and he graduated with his baccalaureate degree in 1900, taking the course in law. Two years of further study at the University of Michigan won for him the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then spent seventeen months touring the world. He served as secretary, treasurer, vice-president and president of the Michigan Yale Alumni Association. Six months he lived in the Latin Quarter in Paris with Steven Elkins, son of Senator S. B. Elkins, of Virginia, studying the French language and literature and art. The tour included several months' residence in Italy, in India, China, and Japan.

Upon his return to Detroit in 1902, Mr. Henry organized the Michigan Pressed Brick Company, which he sold in 1904 in order to be free for further travel with his father. This second trip also included a trip around the world which lasted for ten months. When they were once again settled in Detroit, father and son were associated in a real estate business of their own, developing into residential sections their vast property holdings. Burns Henry devoted himself largely throughout the rest of his business career to the management of this estate, but he was associated with many important Detroit enterprises. It is difficult to emphasize sufficiently the importance to the city of having so able and public-spirited a citizen entrusted with this landed property, for he devoted all his genius to making it an asset to the city, disposing of it so as to increase immeasurably the wholesome and beautiful residential area of Detroit.

Burns Henry's military record was one of which any man would have been proud. In 1916 he attended the Plattsburg Training Camp; was a member of the Military Training Organization of Detroit in 1916; and a member of the Cavalry Troop in 1917. In November, 1917, he was commissioned captain in the Remount Service, then was stationed for four months at Fort Sill, Oklahoma; then Jacksonville, Florida, with the 321st Squadron. He sailed for the battle area in September, 1918, and served in several sectors, including that of Verdun, near Varennes, and at Montiers-sur-Sault. Later he was in Tours, France, where he was promoted to major, and helped reorganize the American Remount, and the American Remount Association, of which he was always a member. Later he was sent to Marseilles, in the south of France, where he organized sales for the United States Government of thousands of horses and mules belonging to the Remount and Artillery services. His work in disposing of these animals was exceptionally able. He was a member of the American Legion and went to France in 1921 as a member of the American Legion tour. A lover of all clean and wholesome sports, Major Henry excelled in riding, hunting, steeple-

W. J. McCaig

chasing and golf. He founded the Grosse Pointe Hunt Club, of which he was president and M. F. H. (Master of Fox Hounds), from 1911 until his death, and he popularized fox hunting in this part of the country; he was also one of the founders of the Bloomfield Open Hunt Club, of which he was a member. Other hunt and country clubs to which he belonged were: the Grosse Pointe Country Club and the Chagrin Valley Hunt Club, of Cleveland. He was also a member of the Detroit Boat Club, the University Club, the Grosse Pointe Club, the Detroit Club, and the Yondetego Club. He lived for the last fifteen years at Grosse Pointe Farms, his beautiful and well developed property. He died at the Diagnostic Hospital in Detroit on April 24, 1925, from an infection due to a tonsil operation. Mr. Henry was a member of the Fort Street Presbyterian Church when living in Detroit, and at Grosse Pointe he was a member of the Grosse Pointe Presbyterian Church.

Burns Henry married, at Grosse Pointe Farms, October 18, 1913, Josephine Navarre Irvine, daughter of Colonel Robert J. C. Irvine, of the United States Army. He was born in St. Johns, New Brunswick, July 17, 1851, was a lieutenant-colonel in the United States Army, who saw service in the Philippines, and who died in Detroit, May 7, 1910. He was the son of Rev. Robert James Crombie Irvine, of a prominent Edinburgh family, an eloquent Presbyterian preacher, whose sermons are preserved at St. Andrew's Church, in Edinburgh. Lieutenant-Colonel Irvine married Josephine Emmeline Hall, daughter of Theodore Parsons Hall, of "Tonnancour," Grosse Pointe Farms, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Henry have one son, Burns Henry, Jr., born at Grosse Pointe Farms, September 18, 1914, and he attends private school there. Mrs. Henry survives her husband, as does his sister, Edith, now Mrs. Edwin S. Barbour, whose husband is the son of George Barbour, president of the Michigan Stove Company.

Burns Henry passed away at the very height of his usefulness. By temperament, ideals, training, and opportunity fitted to be a leader, he had, throughout his life, led the community with which he was associated to better and higher things. His influence was boundless. His popularity in all phases of community life attested to his lovable nature, and his generous and unselfish character made him beloved by all. His name will always stand in the annals of the city and State in a place of honor.

McCAIG, Hon. William John,

Political Leader.

A genius for public service characterized the late Hon. William John McCaig, holder of many local public offices and for thirteen years member of the State Legislature and of the Appropriations Committee. The key to his popularity and influence lay in his genuine interest in the welfare of the people whose affairs he helped manage, in the loyalty with which he devoted to public business the same acumen, the same unwearying attention, and the same executive ability that went into his private affairs. That he won the hearts of men and held them throughout the years of his life is a further commentary on his altruism and sincerity.

William John McCaig was born on Craft Avenue, Oakland, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, July 20, 1864, son of William John and Jane (Stevenson) McCaig. The father, born in New Castle, Ireland, coming to America in young manhood, settled

first in Brookline, Massachusetts, where he worked at his carpenter's trade, and where he met his bride. He then moved to Pittsburgh, where he worked as a ship builder during the Civil War, and where he died in 1873, when his little son was nine years old. The mother was born in Brookline. The children of this union were: William John, subject of this record; Elizabeth A., who married James Hutchison, and resides in Avalon, a north side borough just outside Pittsburgh, between whom and her elder brother there was the most touching affection throughout their lives; and Oswald Gibson, who married Alice Creese, by whom he has a son, William John McCaig, 3d, the family residing in Avalon.

When Mr. McCaig was four years old, his family moved to the suburb of Hazelwood, in the public schools of which the boy was educated. Because his father's early death placed on his young shoulders the necessity of supplementing the family income, Mr. McCaig went to work at eleven years of age as cash boy in the F. H. Eaton Dry Goods Store on Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh. He then became errand boy for S. S. Marvin & Company, earning by his ability and loyalty to duty steady promotion to increasingly responsible positions during the ten years of this connection. He then became salesman for Hannack Brothers, a leading haberdashery concern of the city, with whom he remained twenty-five years, during a large part of the time as manager. Meantime, he had enlisted in the principles of the Republican party with all his heart as soon as he attained his majority. The business affairs of the community attracted his attention as a very young man, and as a member of the Fifteenth Ward Republican Club, he was for many years a delegate to the Republican State League of Clubs of Pennsylvania. In 1902 he was a member of the convention that selected James Francis Burke as Republican nominee for Congress. There he was opposed to P. J. Sullivan, who later became one of his most devoted friends. In 1909, his political influence growing, Mr. McCaig was elected a member of the Select Council of Pittsburgh and served until the adoption of a new councilmanic system in 1913. In that year he was sent to the State Legislature from the Second District of Allegheny County, where he for four terms served as a member of the Appropriations Committee, and for two terms as chairman. He was also on the committee which acted on the revision of the State Government. Mr. McCaig died suddenly at his Pittsburgh home, No. 3447 Butler Street, on November 4, 1925, in the sixty-first year of his age. Some five hundred floral offerings crowded two rooms in testimony to his popularity, and seventy members of the Lower House, including an official delegation representing fifteen counties in Western Pennsylvania, attended his funeral, as did honorary pall bearers from the judiciary of that section.

Many other forms of public service enlisted the warm and helpful sympathies of Mr. McCaig. He was on the board of trustees of the Soldiers and Sailors Home of Erie, Pennsylvania, St. Rita's home for Babies, and the Holy Family Orphan Asylum at Emsworth, Pennsylvania, the Western Pennsylvania and the St. Francis hospitals of Pittsburgh, St. Vincent Hospital at Erie, the Roselia Foundling Asylum, and the Home of the Good Shepherd on Lincoln Avenue. He was a tireless advocate of the interests of these institutions and an unwearying worker in campaigns to raise funds in their behalf. Seven o'clock in the morning found him abroad and at work for his fellow men,

and ten o'clock in the evening found him at home after a constructive day. He was a member of Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 484, Free and Accepted Masons; Pennsylvania Consistory, Gourgas Lodge of Perfection; Valley of Pittsburgh; Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Royal Order of Jesters; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and the Loyal Order of Moose. He was a member of several Republican clubs, and his religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian Church. Mr. McCaig never married, and is survived by his mother, Mrs. Jane McCaig; a brother, O. G. McCaig; and his beloved sister, Mrs. E. Hutchison, of Avalon.

The resolutions passed by the Allegheny County Delegation of the members of the House and Senate of Pennsylvania, and the warm encomiums expressed by notable public officials who knew him so well through their years of common effort testify to the real greatness of the man and his constructive public service. The resolutions read in part as follows:

The service rendered by William J. McCaig to the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and to the people of the county of Allegheny was a service beyond price and above all reward in its fidelity and unselfish devotion.

In every nook and corner of this great State, the poor and the distressed, the sick and the injured and those associations and institutions that look after the welfare of those who need attention, will long remember the kindly consideration shown by Representative McCaig while serving the Pennsylvania House for so many years.

To us, his colleagues, who knew his ability, his sympathy, and his sturdy loyalty and fidelity to his mission, his loss is an irreparable one.

BOURN, Dr. Ernest Lemuel,

Pioneer Physician.

In a section of the State of Ohio where it seems that only yesterday the pioneer development of the region was still in active process, the name of Dr. Ernest Lemuel Bourn holds a very dear and honored place in the hearts of the people. His recent death, early in the year 1924, cast a deep shadow of sadness and regret over a wide area, for in the early days of his professional activity his duties had carried him, principally by horse and buggy, over rough, frequently almost impassable, country roads, to the distant homes of his own and surrounding townships. Dr. Bourn's unreserved devotion to his work, his faithfulness to every need of the people, without consideration of the question of recompense, made him one of the best loved men of Brecksville and vicinity. With the improvement of conditions in more recent years, and the establishing of prosperous, growing communities in this part of the State, Dr. Bourn became one of the successful, as well as widely employed, physicians of his time, and his life was unquestionably shortened by the terrific strain which he had put upon himself so many times in his effort to save life and alleviate suffering, especially during the influenza epidemic of the war period.

The Bourn family has taken a constructive part in various pioneer activities in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Lemuel Bourn, the doctor's grandfather, having settled in Brecksville in 1811. He came from Massachusetts and built the second log cabin erected in this vicinity. Returning for his young wife, the story goes that he brought her on horseback the long journey overland, and as one of the first couples to establish a home here, both shared in the early social and benevolent interests of the community, the husband giving his earnest endeavors to the promotion of the general prosperity as well as to the accumulation of a competence for his family, and the wife ministering many times to the ill or needy before the time

when physicians were accessible. Indians were still frequently seen hereabouts, and plentiful wild game went far towards supplying the tables of early settlers.

Rawson Bourn, son of the pioneer, and Dr. Bourn's father, was born in Brecksville, and spent his entire life in this section. He assisted his father in much clearing of land and became himself one of the hard working farmers of the county. He bore a worthy part in all community effort and devoted his time and energies principally to agricultural activities. He married Louisa Alger, also a member of a pioneer family of this region.

Ernest Lemuel Bourn was born on the farm at Brecksville, July 28, 1863, and died January 9, 1924. First attending the district school nearby his home and the select school a mile and a half away at the village, continuing his studies at Uniontown, he later entered the Northwestern Ohio Normal School at Ada, Ohio, and the Medical Department of Western Reserve University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1889. His choice of the medical profession was influenced by his friendship and admiration for Dr. W. A. Knowlton, one of the first physicians of this general section, and during the early part of his career Dr. Bourn was associated with Dr. Knowlton in practice. He soon, however, took up the practice of the elder man and thenceforward was active alone. His great energy and his never failing spirit of devotion to the needs of others were unquestionably the most vital factors in his usefulness, for no matter what the weather or how distant the patient, Dr. Bourn responded to every call, giving of himself and his time in lavish generosity and utter self-forgetfulness. He would frequently reach home so exhausted that he would forget to enter the amount due for his service on his books. The pecuniary reward of his work was to him the least consideration and his great conscientiousness added to this unselfishness made him one of the benefactors of his time among the humble and needy families who sought his services. For many miles around Brecksville the people came to depend upon him and revere him. He was equally well considered among people of wealth and position and the bereavement of his death was felt by rich and poor alike. His loss was a great blow to the community, and his place will be difficult to fill, for his goodness of heart was so spontaneous and his efforts for the good of others so untiring.

When off duty Dr. Bourn took great pleasure in working in his garden or on the farm which he had at one time, finding relief from the cares and anxieties of his profession in the great out-of-doors. He took an active part in the affairs of the community. He was a Republican in his young manhood but was more of an independent voter in his later days. He was always very much interested in the work of the Anti-Saloon League and did all that he could to further the cause of Prohibition. He was a member of the School Board, serving as clerk at one time. During the World War, Dr. Bourn did not go abroad in the service but was a member of the Medical Reserve here at home, giving liberally of his time and assisting in every way possible during those trying days. Dr. Bourn was examining physician for several insurance companies. He was a member of the Academy of Medicine and the Ohio State Medical Association. He was one of the first stockholders in the Brecksville Bank. His religious connection was with the Congregational Church, in which he held a number of offices, including that of deacon and trustee, and

J. A. Matheus

was clerk of the church for eleven years. He enjoyed greatly the fellowship with members of the other churches in the region and used to attend the meetings of the Congregational Club in Cleveland (of which he was a member), even though there were many miles of mud to be driven through in making the journey.

Dr. Bourn married, June 17, 1891, Mary C. Van Noate, of Brecksville, daughter of Burr and Lucy (Dunbar) Van Noate, her father a native of New Jersey, her mother of Massachusetts. Mrs. Bourn's father was active as a farmer, also as a carpenter, building many of the early buildings around Brecksville. Dr. and Mrs. Bourn were the parents of two children: Dorothy A. and Reginald E. Both children reside with their mother in the old Bourn home in Brecksville.

MATHEWS, James Adelbert,

Man of Affairs.

In analyzing the lives of successful men the discovery is nearly always made that their superior achievements were not due entirely to a superabundance of any one quality, but rather in the applications made of the various talents which nearly every member of the civilized race possesses in small or great degree. This was true of the remarkable success of James A. Mathews. There is no element of mystery about the formula by which he advanced steadily to the front. It was the old one, which has stood the test of time so well, of hard work, unflagging ambition, careful attention to details and a close outlook for every opportunity by which one may advance. With this he combined a genuine love for his fellows, loyalty to his associates, and a rigid code of ethics which entered into his daily life and had much to do with the formation of his strong, yet tender, personality. Although it is true, as has been remarked of him, that he "had the commanding presence of a successful business man," it did not affect his warmth of heart or lessen his consideration of the rights of others. In this connection the following excerpts, taken from a resolution adopted at the time of his death by the directors of the Guardian Savings and Trust Company, are illuminating in the insight which they give on Mr. Mathews as seen by some of his intimate associates. The resolution, handsomely engrossed and bound in finest leather, was presented to the family of the deceased. It reads, in part, as follows:

Men there be whose traits of mind, of heart and of character defy the flight of time and make their youth perennial. Such an one was our dear friend and associate, James A. Mathews. His sunny disposition, genial presence, courteous consideration for others, his sincerity and loyalty all combined to cement to him a host of friends to whom "our Jimmy" was a source of pleasure and of inspiration.

During a long lifetime of which more than twenty years has been spent with The Guardian in different official capacities, we, his fellow officers and directors, had come to know him well and love him dearly—yet not more dearly to love than to respect. We shall long miss him as an associate and friend.

Accorded unusual recognition in his fraternal relations, as well as in his business and social life, he yet bore modestly the honors which came to him—a characteristic ever indicative of the true gentleman.

More than half a century of devoted family life had strengthened the happy ties which bound him to his beloved wife and daughter, to whom in their affliction we extend our sincerest sympathy. To them we trust this inadequate memorial, which we place upon the records of the Company, may be a source of consolation and a lasting evidence of the esteem in which their loved one was held.

James Adelbert Mathews was born in Bedford, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, February 17, 1850, and died in Cleveland, Ohio,

December 13, 1922. He was the son of Thomas W. and Sara Ira (Wolfgale) Mathews. The father, who was born in Poland, Ohio, was for fifty years the village blacksmith of Bedford, Ohio. The mother was born in Austintown, Mahoning County, Ohio, and died in October, 1899, at the age of seventy-nine years.

The boyhood of James A. Mathews was spent in Bedford, and it was there that he received his schooling, graduating from the high school with the class of 1867. He was exceptionally brilliant in the study of mathematics and was a winner of a prize for his proficiency in this line. In September, 1867, he secured a position as a clerk in the general store of Buss & Miller at Hudson, Ohio, where he worked for some time. In 1870 he was employed in a similar capacity in the Rolling Mill Store at Newburgh, owned by Cady and Woodbridge. (Newburgh is now a section of Cleveland.) On July 23, 1871, he entered the employ of the American Sheet and Boiler Plate Company, as a clerical worker, at a small salary in their office. Although his position was what is generally regarded as a "blind alley" job he improved his time well and at the end of a short period of sixty days he had learned telegraphy in addition to his other duties. At that time the telephone was not in general use for the transaction of office routine, and such matters were handled by telegraph. As a result of his new accomplishment he was made office manager with a Morse sounder on his desk. He handled all of the messages passing over the line from No. 99 Water Street, or West Ninth Street, to Newburgh. Later the American Sheet and Boiler Plate Company became a part of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company. Mr. Mathews became paymaster and office manager of this corporation, a position which he held for a period of twenty-three years without a vacation. During this arduous period he familiarized himself with every detail of the business and when he finally left it was to become an independent factor in the iron and steel industry, which he knew so well.

In 1894 he was the organizer of the Crescent Sheet and Tin Plate Company, becoming its secretary, treasurer and general manager. This, as an independent organization for the manufacture of tin plate, existed until 1898 when it became a part of the American Tin Plate Company, which was organized that year. Mr. Mathews became a director of the new organization and, for a time, filled the position of district manager for the Cleveland district. Later he was made assistant to the second vice-president, and given charge of the operating end of the corporation, with headquarters in Chicago. On February 22, 1900, the general offices were removed to New York and located in the Battery Park Building.

The organization of the American Tin Plate Company had been but the forerunner of many such consolidations which were to follow in the industrial world. Soon after the offices were removed to New York there organized in rapid succession, The National Steel Company, The American Steel Hoop, The American Sheet Steel Company, and others, all of which were destined later to become subsidiary companies of the great United States Steel Corporation, and thus become important factors in that tremendous enterprise. Mr. Mathews continued as director of the American Tin Plate Company and manager of the Claim Department until April, 1902, following his resignation which had been given the previous December. For the remainder of his life he made his home in Cleveland.

After his return to Cleveland he enjoyed a few months of rest, after which he became manager of the real estate department of the Guardian Savings and Trust Company, starting in August, 1902. Following this, eighteen months later, he was made manager of the branch of this organization located at No. 341 Euclid Avenue, remaining there until the bank was moved to larger quarters at No. 322 Euclid Avenue. Mr. Mathews at one time held the position of assistant treasurer and vice-president of this institution, and was one of the executives when they opened their new building on December 10, 1916. This magnificent structure was considered the finest banking quarters to be found anywhere in the United States at that time. Mr. Mathews retired from active duties with the Guardian Savings and Trust Company on January 1, 1917, but the directors insisted upon conferring the office of honorary vice-president upon him.

Mr. Mathews was extremely fond of fishing, golf and the other outdoor sports. He was a member of the Cleveland Athletic Club, Union Club, Cleveland Automobile Club, City Club, and the Castalia Trout Club. He was also an active and valued member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. He took a keen interest in fraternal organizations and their work, and was a Past Master of Newburgh Lodge, No. 379, Free and Accepted Masons; member of Webb Chapter, No. 14, Royal Arch Masons; Cleveland Council, No. 36, Royal and Select Masters; Past Eminent Commander of Holyrood Commandery, No. 32, Knights Templar; and a member of all the Scottish Rite bodies. He was a charter member of the Lake Erie Consistory, and an honorary member of the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the thirty-third and last degree for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America, and was also active in almost all of the Masonic bodies. At one time he was president of the board governing the widow's benefit fund of Al Koran Temple of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In addition to other duties Mr. Mathews did not neglect his duties as a public-spirited citizen. He was active in everything pertaining to the general good of the community and was no office seeker, although the opportunity for honor along this line was often presented to him.

On October 30, 1872, Mr. Mathews was united in marriage to Ida Farrar, of Hudson, Ohio, who was his devoted and inspiring helpmate for more than fifty years. She is the daughter of Horace Edwards and Lucinda M. (Chamberlin) Farrar, early residents of Hudson, Ohio, and descendants of fine old New England families. To this union one daughter was born, Lena Farrar Mathews, who resides with her mother at No. 2884 Fairmount Boulevard, Cleveland.

AMBROSE, Mordecai James William,

Preacher, Physician.

Throughout a well-rounded life of real service, Dr. Mordecai James William Ambrose, religious teacher and physician, gave unstintedly in his activities in both professions to a century wherein his country's history was marked with critical events both of peace and war. Through these eras, whether as a medical practitioner, or as a chaplain and assistant surgeon, in the Union Army, or a Methodist clergyman, Dr. Ambrose was a prominent and memorable figure, tireless in his energies, and unerring in his skill as a messenger of help in times of greatest need. He was a native of Kentucky, and was

born at Sargent Place, near Augusta, January 8, 1815.

His father, Mordecai Ambrose, was born in Kentucky, son of James and Charlotte (Ford) Ambrose, of Maryland and Kentucky; and he was a land owner and farmer at Sargent Place. During the War of 1812, while on his way to join the American forces he took a severe cold, and was forced to abandon his purpose. He died in 1815, and was buried in the old Hudon Burying Grounds, now known as Sharon Cemetery, near Augusta. He married Mahala Sargent, daughter of William and Mary (McNeil) Sargent, who, after the death of her husband, married Rev. Francis Landrum.

Mordecai James William Ambrose was well cared for by his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. William Sargent, and he attended school in a log schoolhouse that was used both for a church and school, and was known as Hudon Church. In 1834, when he was nineteen years of age, he took up the study of medicine and of dentistry, attending Transylvania University, afterwards graduating at the Medical College of Ohio in Cincinnati, graduating with the class of 1837, and with his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then established the practice of his profession in his native State, and so continued for twenty years, when he began the study of theology, joining the Kentucky Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1858. He continued in the clerical office for the remainder of his life. Although a native of the South, at the beginning of the Civil War he joined the Union forces, and on August 17, 1862, he accepted the appointment of chaplain of the 7th Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, also assistant surgeon. He also served as surgeon under Colonel Faulkner, holding the offices of assistant surgeon and chaplain at Louisville, Salt River, and Franklin, Tennessee. On September 19, 1863, he was commissioned hospital chaplain at Nashville, serving part of the time as assistant surgeon, but on account of the condition of his health he was forced to relinquish his duties and return home to rest. On September 2, 1864, he was commissioned chaplain of the 47th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry and continued to serve as such until he was mustered out on December 26, 1864.

Soon after the close of the war, Dr. Ambrose went to Cincinnati, where he spent the remainder of his life and performed much good in his professions. He adhered to the Southern Conference of his church, and for many years worshipped at the Eleventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Covington, Kentucky, but in his declining years he transferred his membership to Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, at Cincinnati, where his wife and family continued as members for many years. He died June 5, 1903, at the age of eighty-eight years and six months, and was buried at Spring Grove Cemetery. Active to the last in both mind and body, he was much devoted to his home and family, and to the city of his adoption and its people. A great lover of freedom, he was opposed to the institution of slavery; he always believed in the comforting power of prayer, and at the last moments of his life he invoked the Divine blessing upon himself and his loved ones. He died as he had lived, a true Christian, and with a firm belief in the immortality of the soul. He was a staunch Republican. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, was elected a member through the Commandery of Ohio, February 5, 1902, and so continued to the time of his death.

Dr. Ambrose married, in Kentucky,

C S McManus

May 10, 1838, Sophia Frances Patton, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Patton, and granddaughter of John Patton and Andrew Mitchell, both of Pennsylvania. She was a faithful Christian and a devoted wife and mother, and is remembered for her many Christian virtues. She died at Cincinnati, and is buried in Spring Grove Cemetery. Dr. and Mrs. Ambrose were the parents of seven children: Mordecai James William, Jr., Charlotte Elizabeth, Mary Viola, Francephia Jane, Harrison Tabb, Thomas, Lucy Daugherty.

McMANUS, Charles Steven,

Railroad and Industrial Executive.

One of the most expert and widely known railroad executives of the United States, Charles Steven McManus in his thirty-four years of service with various railroads performed practically every type of duty connected with that industry. He began as station agent of a small town and ended his railroad career as general superintendent of the Southern Railroad, with headquarters in Washington, D. C. His last fifteen years were spent as president of various coal companies in Knoxville, Tennessee.

Charles S. McManus was born in Chatham, Illinois, in 1856, son of Felix and Mary (Daley) McManus. His father, a native of Scotland, was roadmaster of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. His mother, born in Ireland, is still living at the old home in Chatham. The boy was educated in the local public schools. At sixteen he became associated with the Chicago & Alton Railroad as station agent at Towanda, Illinois, where he remained for six years. For several years he was employed by the Missouri Pacific, located in various towns in Missouri. For some time thereafter he was with the Colorado Coal and Iron Company, whom he left after some five years of service to join the Missouri, Kansas & Topeka Railroad in Texas, as train despatcher for a year. The Iowa Central then engaged him as train despatcher for a year. He next was employed in the same capacity with the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad for three years. At Marshalltown, he was trainmaster for the Iowa Central for a year, occupying the same position at Keithsburg for the following year. For a short time he was train despatcher at Centralia, Illinois. In 1883 he was appointed general superintendent of the Elgin, Joliet & Western Railroad, then ranked in the fourth-class. For nine years Mr. McManus poured his tremendous energy into the upbuilding of the road and was so successful that by 1893 it had attained to second-class rating. In 1894, when a strike threatened, Mr. McManus warded it off by enlisting the engineers and firemen as deputy United States marshals, thus making it impossible for them to avoid doing their duty. In the spring of 1902 he was made general superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Southern Railroad, with offices at Charlotte, North Carolina, whence he was transferred to the superintendency of the Western Division, with offices at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Another test of his forcefulness and tact was associated with the Birmingham strike of 1902, which Mr. McManus cleared up in three weeks' time so successfully that cars were moving freely to and from the city. Such skill brought in January, 1904, the high office of general superintendent of the Southern Railroad System to Mr. McManus, and he was installed in offices in Washington, where he remained until his resignation in 1906.

In that year Mr. McManus moved to

Knoxville, where he was president of the Fork Ridge Coal and Iron Company, the Winona Coal Company, and the Sterling Coal Company, and a director of the Bank and Trust Company of Knoxville, and two banks in Middlesborough, Tennessee. He died in Knoxville, at his home, January 17, 1921, at the age of sixty-five. He was a member of the Republican party; a thirty-second degree Mason, having taken the degrees at the earliest ages allowed by the rules of the order; and honorary member of the Lodge at Joliet, Illinois, as a mark of respect: and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His religious affiliation was with the Church of Christ (Scientist), to which his wife also belongs. His clubs were the Cumberland and the Country, of Knoxville, Tennessee.

Mr. McManus married, at Highmore, South Dakota, May 24, 1885, Lida J. Hatch, daughter of Yale I. and Eliza (Sanborne) Hatch. Her father was born in New York, her mother in Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. McManus were born five children: 1. Y. H. 2. Charles B. 3. Stephen H., the youngest son, who served in the World War, participating in the Meuse and Argonne offensives, where he was cited for bravery in the firing line by Colonel G. W. Moses, 324th Infantry. 4. Lois M. 5. Lida Louise, who died at the age of seven.

Endowed with a magnetic personality, with mental and physical vigor, and with ready understanding, Mr. McManus was both popular and successful. There was no detail of the railroad business that escaped him. He was ambitious, hardworking, and far-sighted. He, therefore, made an admirable executive, and carried over these same traits into the coal and banking enterprises with which he was associated. When a thing was to be done, his superiors knew that they could depend on Mr. McManus to do it and do it well. At the same time he was so genuinely kind-hearted that the subordinates working under him always liked him. He was the center of a large circle of admiring friends and a devoted family.

JOHNSON, John H.,

Financier, Banker.

The death of John H. Johnson in the early months of 1925 removed from the city of Detroit, Michigan, an astute financier, a shrewd and capable banker, a wise and generous philanthropist—in fact, a prominent and public-spirited citizen and a native son whose beneficent career reacted at all times to the growth and progress of the city and State, and the memory of whose constructive philanthropy and cheerful and winning personality will long remain enshrined in the hearts, minds and memories of his countless friends and business associates. John H. Johnson achieved success and attained prominence solely through his own indefatigable efforts, an unusual capacity for hard work, and a strict ethical code whose ramifications adhered to those prime attributes of honesty, probity and love for his fellow men.

John H. Johnson was born in the family home on Michigan Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, on March 18, 1860, the only child of Jacob and Ann (Dolan) Johnson. Jacob Johnson, the father, was a native of Norway, who had come to the New World, settled in Detroit, and there had successfully engaged in the wine business. He was an expert linguist, reading, writing and speaking several languages with equal ease and facility. He was an upright man, stern and strict, but withal very charitable and philanthrophic. He

married, in Detroit, Ann Dolan, a native of Ireland, following which union he renounced the Lutheran faith and became converted to the religion of his wife, Roman Catholic. Jacob and Ann (Dolan) Johnson resided for a time on East Jefferson Street. They reared just the one son, John H. Johnson, the subject of this biographical review.

Mr. Johnson received his early education in the elementary schools of his native city, following which he attended the Old High School on Griswold Street. Before he was twenty years of age, however, he was forced to give up his scholastic work on account of his father's sudden failure in business due to the great panic of 1879. He sought and found work immediately with the wholesale dry goods firm of Allan, Sheldon & Company, being employed first as a clerk, which position he soon relinquished for that of auditor. By 1881 (the year of his marriage) he had risen by dint of hard work and complete absorption in his task to the position of head of the shipping and receiving department, in which capacity he was employed for eight years.

Mr. Johnson was not content, however, with a mercantile career, and in 1889 he cast his lot with the newly organized Peninsular State Bank, accepting the dual position of teller and accountant. Inside of two years, in 1891, such an aptitude for finance and monetary matters had he shown, that he was made assistant cashier, and five years later, in 1896, he was promoted to cashier and made a member of the board of directors. In 1907 he was elected president of the bank, a happy and well merited choice, for it was largely due to his initiative, his indefatigable efforts, and his extraordinary financial acumen that the institution was raised to its present high status as one of Detroit's strongest and most reliable independent banking institutions, maintaining twenty-four separate branch offices. Mr. Johnson was also a valued director of the Dearborn State Bank (since its organization), the Hamtramick Bank, the River Rouge State Bank, the Security Trust Company, and several others—in all of which he was instrumental in their growth and success. His indentification of nearly four decades with the financial circles of Detroit and its environs made him an especially valuable member of the various boards of directors, and more than any other official did he give untiring effort and expert advice. He numbered among his friends some of the most influential and prominent men in the city and State, and was a confidential friend of Henry Ford.

In his great interest in business, however, Mr. Johnson did not neglect civic and municipal problems. He was a director and the treasurer of the Detroit Board of Commerce, a member of the Detroit Clearing House, in the perfection of whose routine he gave valuable aid; a trustee of St. Mary's Hospital, a staunch Democrat by political persuasion, and an active member of the American Bankers' Association, of which he was one of the Executive Council as well as chairman of the Executive Committee of the Savings Section. He was a member of the Harmonie Club, Detroit Golf Club, Detroit Athletic Club, Bloomfield Hills Country Club, Detroit Fishing and Hunting Association, Detroit Club, and a one time member of the Lochmoor Club. He fraternized with the Knights of Columbus, being one of the early members of this well known organization, was chairman of the Detroit Chapter for three years, and became one of its leading representatives both locally and in the State at large. Aside from banking, Mr. Johnson

took a deep and consistent interest in civic welfare affairs. He was the sponsor in 1922 for the plan to form the city of Detroit and its environs into a county of Detroit, in order to do away with the unnecessary and expensive duplication of officers through separate administrative bodies for Detroit and Wayne County. Mr. Johnson strongly advocated this change in numerous public addresses.

John H. Johnson was married, in Detroit, Michigan, on May 26, 1881, to Helen Frances McGrath, born in Marquette, Michigan, on July 22, 1861, died in Detroit on October 27, 1912, a daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Brennan) McGrath, prominent and respected residents of Detroit. Mrs. McGrath died in the summer of 1913. Thomas McGrath was one of Detroit's most influential citizens during the latter half of the nineteenth century, and upon his death on April 16, 1895, the following obituary appeared in one of the Detroit newspapers:

One of the best known and highly respected Catholic residents of Detroit has passed to his eternal reward in the person of Mr. Thomas McGrath, whose demise occurred at 6:45 o'clock Tuesday morning, the 15th inst., at his residence, corner of Third Avenue and Bagg Street. His death was not unexpected, as he had been confined to his house for the last three months and had been troubled for upwards of a year with heart disease. He was unconscious for thirty-six hours before his death. He received the Sacraments of Holy Church and during his long illness was frequently consoled by the ministrations of the priests of the Cathedral, of which parish he had long been a prominent member.

Deceased was born in Kings County, Ireland, in 1834, and would have been sixty-one years of age had he lived until next month. At one year of age he was taken to Liverpool, England, by his parents, where he learned the trade of ship carpenter. In 1852, at the age of 18, he came to Detroit with his parents and worked for David Ward at Marine City at his trade of ship carpenter. Shortly afterward he married and removed to Marquette, where he went into the grocery business. He remained there only a few years, when he again moved to Detroit and established an ale brewery on Grand River Avenue at the head of Ash Street. This was shortly after the war. In a few years he gave up that for the brewing of lager beer. About a year ago, knowing that his health was failing, he organized the brewery into a stock company, under the name of The St. Louis Brewing Company. Mr. McGrath retained the controlling interest in the new company, but gave the active management of the concern into the hands of his son, Thomas F. McGrath.

Mr. McGrath was a public spirited and influential citizen, honored and respected by all who knew him. He was a school inspector from 1870 to 1878; vice-president of the upper branch of the Common Council when that body was in existence from 1884 to 1886, from which body he resigned to accept the position of Commissioner of Public Works, to which he was appointed by ex-Mayor M. H. Chamberlain. Mr. McGrath served on the Board of Public Works four years, and was president the last year of his term on the board. During his incumbency in office a large number of public improvements were begun. The West Boulevard was commenced while he was on the board, and the Belle Isle bridge was begun and completed under his direct supervision. He was also a member for several terms of the Board of Education and also on the Board of Estimates. He was never defeated for any office for which he was a candidate.

During the early days he was a member of the volunteer fire department, and was a runner with the late Chief Battle in the same company. Mr. McGrath was noted as a generous man, and he contributed largely to all the charitable institutions in the city as well as elsewhere.

Mr. McGrath left quite a large estate to his family. A widow, one son and six daughters are left to mourn his death. The son, Thomas F. McGrath, was associated with him in business. One of the daughters is the wife of John H. Johnson, assistant cashier of the Peninsular Savings Bank, while another is the wife of A. W. Bosley, a furniture dealer on Woodward Avenue. The other daughters live at home with the parents. The funeral will take place from SS. Peter and Paul Cathedral at 10 o'clock Friday morning. The interment will be at Mt. Elliott cemetery.

John H. and Helen Frances (McGrath) Johnson were the parents of one child, a

Hamilton W. Cotter

daughter, Grace (Johnson) Finn. She first attended the Sacred Heart Convent, and Visitation Convent; is a graduate of Georgetown. She was married in Detroit to Russell G. Finn, a prominent general contractor, and also well-known as a clubman and sportsman. Russell G. and Grace (Johnson) Finn are the parents of three children: 1. John Russell Finn, born in Detroit, January 7, 1918. 2. Grace Isabel Finn, born February 25, 1919. 3. Peter Gregory Finn, born July 23, 1923. Mrs. Finn is active in the civic and social life of Detroit, being a member of St. Mary's Auxiliary, the Milk Fund Association of the Providence Hospital, of which she has been recording secretary for ten years, and also a member of the Alumni Association of Georgetown Visitation and Sacred Heart convents.

The death of John H. Johnson occurred at St. Joseph's Mercy Hospital, Ann Arbor, Michigan, on May 3, 1925, following an operation. He had been ill for more than a year. The remains were brought back to Detroit, where funeral services were held on Wednesday, May 5, following, at SS. Peter and Paul Cathedral, Adelaide Street. The Mass was celebrated by Rev. James Cahalan, pastor of the parish, assisted by Rev. John J. Hunt as deacon, Rev. H. J. Markey as sub-deacon, and Rev. E. J. Hickey as master of ceremonies. Bishop Joseph C. Plagens delivered an eloquent address. Following the service interment took place in the Johnson Mausoleum in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, in which also rests the body of his wife, who died in 1912. The pallbearers, all officers of the Peninsular State Bank, were H. L. Chittenden, H. H. Ellerton, Harry Moxon, W. J. Nesbitt, E. J. Obendorfer, Milton S. Webb, F. F. Fleming and Bernard H. Johnson. Mr. Johnson's sole surviving relatives are his daughter, Mrs. Grace (Johnson) Finn and her three children.

Thus was born, and thus lived, labored and died a man whose constructive life and beneficent career contributed definitely to the growth, progress and advancement of his native city and State. That he will be sorely missed, not only in the financial life of Detroit, but likewise in every phase of civic life and endeavor, is a foregone conclusion. He was a leader of men, a leader in whatever he undertook to do—and leaders are always missed and mourned, for their passing is a public loss. The following letter from John W. Smith, mayor of the city of Detroit, to the City Council, testifies to the general grief caused by Mr. Johnson's death:

I feel that I should call, officially, to the attention of your honorable body, the deaths of two citizens of Detroit who have played a large and important part in the development of our community. I refer to Mr. George H. Clippert and Mr. John H. Johnson.

The fact that neither was officially connected with the city government would not excuse us from failing to take the same official action which would be taken upon the death of anyone in public life.

The part played by a great manufacturer and an able financier in making Detroit a public institution of utmost benefit to all persons, is one that cannot be estimated. But Mr. Clippert and Mr. Johnson, as representatives of the highest ideal of business integrity, industrial enterprise and sound judgment, are men whose loss the city can ill afford.

I suggest that your honorable body take such action as may be proper to show the respect and honor the city feels toward the memory of these splendid citizens.

COTTER, Hamilton Walter,

Cotton Broker.

To be accounted one of the ablest of the cotton brokers in business in the South, and to stand high upon such business rec-

ords, as a supporter of its practical interests as well as its finest ideals, was an aim of Hamilton Walter Cotter that his splendid abilities enabled him to realize; and his countless friends in that business, and in the civic and social life in which he was a favorite both in Arkansas and Tennessee, bear witness to the fact of his successful attainments through his persevering qualities combined with his high sense of honor. Mr. Cotter became an expert in his calling through his qualities of alertness and ready perceptiveness, and his associates were leaders in that mercantile branch of the great cotton industry. They knew him for his thoroughness and his conscientiousness; and they and many others in all walks of life rejoiced in his friendship, and partook of the kindliness and graciousness and the unerring hospitality of his nature. His community's belief in and love for Mr. Cotter has been expressed by a near and dear friend, Judge William H. Martin, of Hot Springs, Arknasas:

Walter Cotter was no ordinary man. Early, very, very early in life, responsibilities were his that might well have caused anxiety to mature manhood. They came to him, as to many youths in the South, as a result of family misfortunes following the ravages of the Civil War. These he met with the fortitude and manliness that were outstanding characteristics of him throughout his life. Not only with courage did he meet them, but also with a degree of ability not to be expected of his immature years, and with the fidelity to duty and obligation that won for him the respect and confidence of those who knew him and were watching with interest and approbation these early grapplings with problems of the most serious and practical nature. He had to be the "bread winner" for the family at an age when the activities of others of his years were in ordinary circumstances given up to the pleasures incident to youth. But he met them well, as he always did throughout his life. He was endowed with that indefinable quality termed "leadership." He was always honest and honorable, and it was easy for him to be, as it never occurred to him to be otherwise. In the county where he "grew up" he was easily the leader in public affairs. He held such office as he chose until he entirely outlived opposition, and when business opportunities called him to other fields, he voluntarily resigned his official position, named his successor, and for years after he had established his home elsewhere, his voice was still potential in the affairs and politics of his home county.

He brought to his subsequent business career the high qualities of uprightness and aggressive skill that he had developed in the many hard struggles of his early life. He made friends there, as he always did everywhere, and never lost one. He was a rare judge of men. He and fear never made acquaintance. And yet his nature was so gentle and tender that his qualities of sternness and determination were but seldom called into requisition. He had a way of managing without using them; and his movements were so adroit and well planned that he had his way without seeming to use any faculties of compulsion or coercion.

Never was there a more faithful friend, and an opportunity of serving always found him on the "firing line." As trustful as he was, it was always notable that he was never imposed upon, such was his judgment in the selection of friends and business associates. Even his little vices were of so human and harmless a type that they only endeared him the more to his friends. He was generous in his judgment of others, slow to condemn, ready to forgive, and charitable to a degree, in considering the motives and actions of men. It was natural for him to be helpful to other people. Indeed, such was a joy he could never deny himself, and very many can ascribe their chance in life to his generous assistance.

His life was one of service. "There lived, there lives, not gentler, manlier man."

Hamilton Walter Cotter was born in Marianna, Arkansas, June 29, 1869, the son of Hamilton Walter Cotter, planter and plantation owner, a major in the Confederate Southern Army, who served with distinction throughout the Civil War, and Mary Alston (Johnston) Cotter, whose paternal American ancestor, John Alston, came from England in 1694, and settled in North Carolina. Mr. Cotter attended the public schools of Marianna, and at the age of twenty years he was a druggist and the owner of his store. He was prominent in the civic interests of his county,

and he served as Lee County clerk from 1895-1901. In his cotton brokerage business, in which he made a great success, his headquarters were at Little Rock, Arkansas, from 1901 to 1908, and at Memphis, Tennessee, from 1908 to 1924.

Mr. Cotter's fraternal affiliations were those of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights Templar, the Scottish Rite, and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; also the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and the Knights of Pythias. He was a member of the New York Cotton Exchange for many years and the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, and of the National Geographic Society; also of the Tennessee Club, of Memphis, Tennessee; the Quapaw Club, of Little Rock, Arkansas; Little Rock Country Club; and numerous hunting and fishing clubs of the South, as he was very fond of hunting and fishing.

Mr. Cotter married, January 20, 1895, at Helena, Arkansas, Minerva Rightor Cook, daughter of Richard John Cook, a planter, and Orlean Augusta (Rightor) Cook, and they were the parents of the following children: Mary Orlean; Rachel Alston, who married H. Grady Justus; and Nita Rightor, who married C. B. Blackburn. Mrs. Cotter is a graduate of the University of Nashville, Tennessee, the Peabody Normal College, and is a Daughter of the American Revolution, a direct descendant of Major-General Israel Putnam.

Hamilton Walter Cotter died June 15, 1924. Nature made him great, not his talents, not his success, nothing but his big, splendid, generous heart and soul, his humanity and his friendships.

TROY, John Franklin,

Political Leader, Philanthropist.

When John Franklin Troy entered into Detroit (Michigan) politics with all his heart, he contributed to public interests a brave and courageous spirit, a keen mind with a wide knowledge of men and affairs, and a kindly nature. He was born in Mendon, Michigan, October 10, 1850, son of Whitfield Troy and his wife, Martha (Long) Troy. John F. Troy's grandfather, John Troy, was a pioneer in St. Joseph County, who came from Pennsylvania with his six sons and landed at the foot of Woodward Avenue when it was a dismal swamp. The seven journeyed on to St. Joseph County, where they all worked together clearing the land, until a beautiful farm grew in the wilderness. John Troy became wealthy, though his son, Whitfield Troy, became invalided in the long struggle. It was on this fine farm at Mendon, where his father farmed, raised sheep, and grew fruit for the market, that John Franklin Troy grew up, and where his father died at the age of seventy-five, in 1895. He was a stable citizen of Mendon, a loyal Republican, and a pillar of the Congregational Church.

John F. Troy was educated in the grade schools of Mendon and continued his own schooling by wide reading and travel. With a quick mind and retentive memory, witty and facile in conversation, Mr. Troy impressed all with whom he came in contact as a very learned man. His mature career was for many years varied. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the United States Army, in which he served for three years. He was then officer of a House of Correction. His health being impaired, he moved to Milford, Illinois, from Detroit, and engaged in the grocery business for some time. Much improved in health, he accepted the post of deputy warden for the Jackson (Michigan) prison, which he retained for five years. In 1890 came his return to Detroit and his entrance into politics. An ardent Repub-

lican, he served first as deputy sheriff, and then became connected with the prosecuting attorney's office, when the incumbent was Allen H. Frazier, whom Mr. Troy had helped elect to the office. After many years of this association, Mr. Troy entered the county auditor's office, where he was made special county detective and collector of liquor revenues. A change of administration brought this occupation to an end. Mr. Troy then retired from active political life, though he retained a lively interest in the progress of local affairs. He had a good deal of property in Detroit, including a six-family house on West Grand Boulevard, which occupied much of his time and attention. During the World War, Mr. Troy and his family contributed generously to all war demands for money, time and influence, and the same liberality marked Mr. Troy's response to all charitable pleas. He was considered a real philanthropist.

In his young manhood Mr. Troy was a Mason. He was eligible to the Society of Sons of the American Revolution, and his daughters are members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. He was popular everywhere with men and women, and a man of mark in Detroit. Mr. Troy died in that city March 19, 1916, at the age of sixty-six.

John Franklin Troy married, in Milford, Illinois, December 22, 1875, Jessie Fremont Masters, daughter of Benjamin F. and Lavinia Caroline (Empie) Masters. Mr. Masters, a civil engineer and city surveyor, was a political leader in Watseka, Iroquois County, and Milford, Illinois. Mrs. Masters is still living at the age of ninety-one, and resides in Omaha, Nebraska. She is the daughter of Daniel and Rosanna (Hatmaker) Empie. Mr. and Mrs. Troy were the parents of two daughters: 1. Ethel Alice, who married George C. Howe, of Detroit, and is the mother of a son, Russell Troy Howe, a graduate of the University of Michigan, class of 1925. 2. Jessie Leona, who maried Benton V. Johnson, of Detroit, and, best known as Leona (Troy) Johnson, is prominent in musical circles in Detroit.

Faithful to tasks large and small, devoted to the welfare of his fellow men, courageous no matter what the personal risk when dealing with reckless and irresponsible men who came under his jurisdiction, John Franklin Troy was notable in public service. His duty first, himself second, such was his motto. The public at large and those closely associated with him recognized his sterling worth and rewarded it with confidence and esteem. He was an ambitious and devoted father and a loving husband.

STEVENSON, Elliott Grasette,

Lawyer.

A dominant personality, a brilliant mind, and a wide legal and business experience placed Elliott Grasette Stevenson at the top of his profession in Detroit and gave him an opportunity for distinguished public service. He was born in Middlesex County, Canada, May 18, 1856, son of William and Mary (McMurray) Stevenson.

While he was still a child, his parents moved to Port Huron, Michigan, where the boy was educated in the public schools. He completed his education at the London (Ontario) Academy. His legal training was acquired in the law office of O'Brien & Atkinson, in Port Huron, and he was admitted to the bar in December, 1874, at the age of eighteen years. His first legal partnership was in the firm of O'Brien, J. Atkinson & Stevenson, and in 1885 he was associated with the firm of Stevenson & Phillips. In 1887

Mr. Stevenson moved to Detroit, Michigan, where he was one of the partners in the firm of Dickenson, Thurber & Stevenson, of which firm the senior member, Don M. Dickenson, was later Attorney General under President Cleveland, and the second member, Jefferson Thurber, vice-president. Thus, from almost the beginning of his career, the special gifts of Mr. Stevenson and his political affiliations brought him into public prominence. For three years, from 1896 to 1899, he practiced alone, for three more years as senior member of the firm of Stevenson, Merriam, Eldridge & Butzel, and in 1902 participated in the activities of Dickenson, Stevenson, Cullen, Warren & Butzel. A few other changes marked his business associations, and from 1913 until his death he was senior member of the firm of Stevenson, Carpenter, Butzel & Long. During this long and important period, Mr. Stevenson was interested in many phases of financial and public utility enterprise. He was vice-president of the Union Trust Company of Toronto, director of the First National Bank of Detroit, president of the Detroit United Railways, for whom he was also chief counsel, and connected with many nationally discussed cases. Two of these battles were waged against Henry Ford. As attorney for John F. and Horace E. Dodge, Mr. Stevenson was successful in a suit compelling the Ford Motor Company to distribute fifty million dollars in accumulated dividends. He showed unusual acumen in cross-questioning Henry Ford, marvellous understanding of men and business conditions, infallible logic, insight into the philosophy of accounting rare in a man of legal mind, and an amazing memory. These were the special qualifications which carried him through his successful legal career. Again, in 1919, Mr. Stevenson was involved in a much discussed suit whose principals were Henry Ford and the Chicago "Tribune." The newspaper had published a statement to the effect that Henry Ford was an anarchist, and that gentleman brought suit for libel, asking for a million dollars damages. The case was tried in Mt. Clemens by the late Judge James Tucker. Again Mr. Stevenson, as attorney, displayed encyclopedic knowledge of social, political and economic theories and conditions. An award of six cents was granted Mr. Ford by the court, a merely technical victory, but he made no appeal. The moral triumph rested with his opponents, whose case had been so ably conducted by Mr. Stevenson. It was in the course of this trial that a strike of car operators on the car lines owned by the Detroit United Railways, for which Mr. Stevenson was chief counsel, had to be arbitrated. Handicapped by a badly injured foot, Mr. Stevenson sat with the committee of strikers far into the night, and by early morning settled the dispute. Mr. Stevenson's political career was active and influential. He was elected prosecuting attorney for St. Clair County in 1878 and reëlected in 1880; in 1885 he was elected mayor of Port Huron. He served as chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee from 1894 to 1896, and was delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in 1896, where he supported Bryan. His economic belief in a gold standard was in accord with Cleveland's platform, however. He was a member of the Bar Association of the city of Detroit, of the Detroit Board of Commerce, of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights Templar, the Knights of Pythias, and the Independent Order of Foresters. His clubs were the Detroit, the Country, the Detroit Athletic, the

Detroit Golf, and the Birmingham Golf clubs. His chief relaxations were farming and the raising of live stock until 1914. Mr. Stevenson practiced law for forty-eight years. He died March 8, 1925, at Coronado Beach, California, and is buried in Detroit.

Mr. Stevenson was twice married; (first), at Port Huron, in 1879, to Emma A. Mitts, by whom he had three children: 1. George E. 2. Helen, now Mrs. T. P. Pincard. 3. Kenneth. He married (second), in April, 1920, Helen Bird Crumrine, who survives him.

Vigor, clarity of thought, and integrity of purpose characterized Mr. Stevenson. His private clients could count on his strong and able conduct of their affairs, as could his party and the public whom he represented in office. He was a loyal friend, and popular with a wide circle of acquaintances, for whom he had a ready sincere smile that came straight from a warm heart, and he was the devoted head of his family.

SMITH, Captain Charles Frew,

Retired Wholesale Food Merchant.

Of that gallant and heroic band of real Americans who united to hold the country together in 1861 and who in 1865 gave it back intact to their fellow citizens to hand on to their children, Captain Charles Frew Smith, of Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, was one of the most picturesque and one of those who lived longest to tell the story of hardships and victory. His life was given over to helping his fellow men. He wandered far from his native place and engaged in many enterprises but was always guided by the principles of right and human brotherhood. Mr. Smith was born on the Smith farm near the Monastery and Convent, near Latrobe, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1833, son of Edward and Sarah (Frew) Smith. His father, a farmer and stock-raiser, lived in Westmoreland County all his life. To him and his wife were born five children: 1. George, who moved to Kansas, where he died, and who married Margaret Orr. 2. Charles Frew, subject of this record, of further mention. 3. Edward, who traveled in the West for many years, then settled in Chicago, where he lived with his wife, Lucy (Nesbit) Smith, of Texas, and their children: Edward, Stanley, Howard Charles, Gordon, and Heber, until his early death, when his brother, Charles, cared for the orphaned children. 4. Sarah Smith, married Benjamin Craig, a farmer of New Alexandria, Pennsylvania. 5. Nancy Smith, who married Culberson Orr, a farmer of Clarion County, Pennsylvania.

Charles Frew Smith was educated in the country schools of his district and at the Elder Ridge Academy. His early manhood was spent on his father's farm, where he helped in the routine of work. When the Civil War called him and other patriotic young men to arms in defense of the integrity of their country, he responded by enlisting in Company K, 53d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served throughout the war, four and a half long, hard years. He advanced from private to sergeant, then second lieutenant, first lieutenant, then captain, in many of the desperate and decisive battles of the war. He was wounded at Fredericksburg and Gettysburg. Many years after the war a testimonial letter was written regarding him by Major General John R. Brooke, of the United States Army, under whom he had served in the above-named regiment, reading, in part, as follows:

I selected Lieutenant Smith as one of my aide-de-camps, in which capacity he served until the close of the War of the Rebellion, being promoted

Charles F. Smith

to first lieutenant for gallantry in battle. Lieutenant Smith was a brave soldier, an able and gallant officer, and a true gentleman. I selected him because of these qualities to be near me at all times, and I was richly repaid by his more than faithful service. It is scarcely necessary for me to say more, but I wish to record that his life since our intimate relations were severed has been that of a good citizen, a Christian gentleman, a credit to his gallant service in the army of his country, one of the bravest of the brave. He was one of the many thousands who made it possible for our country to attain the position it now occupies among the great nations of the world.

The 53d Regiment, in November, 1861, was in Washington, encamped north of the Capitol, crossed the Potomac, and went into camp near Alexandria. It was with the army of the Potomac in its advance in March, 1862, participating in numerous important engagements during the war, at Fair Oaks, Yorktown, Gaines Mills, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Deep Bottom. It was mustered out June 30, 1865, near Alexandria, Virginia.

After his honorable discharge with the rest of his company, Captain Smith returned for a year to his home near Latrobe. After a brief residence in Kansas, he sought the wider field of opportunities in Chicago, Illinois, where for twenty-five years he was successfully engaged in the wholesale grocery business. He had been offered the position of assistant postmaster general in Washington, but declined as he desired to devote his life to raising his five nephews, sons of his brother Edward, also a soldier. It was during these years that he reared and educated the orphan sons of his brother, Edward, thus showing his generous and philanthropic nature. In 1910 he returned to Pennsylvania to visit friends and relatives and the scenes of his youth. By chance he learned, while in Pittsburgh, of the illness of a boyhood friend, Attorney William Anderson, whose residence was in Wilkinsburg, and he hastened to renew this happy acquaintance. Great happiness, notably his marriage, grew out of this incident. Captain Smith was a staunch Republican all his life, an honored and active member of Lowrie Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and a member of the Second United Presbyterian Church, of Wilkinsburg. As the oldest Civil War Veteran at a banquet held on Decoration Day, 1925, by Joseph Horne & Company, of Pittsburgh, Captain Smith was the recipient of a beautiful silk flag presented to him by the Pittsburgh Kiwanis Club, with the compliments of the department store. He was then ninety-two years old. Death came to him in Columbia Hospital, Pittsburgh, November 18, 1925, not long before he reached the age of ninety-three years.

Charles Frew Smith married, in Wilkinsburg, Pennslyvania, on April 13, 1911, Hattie E. Anderson, daughter of his old friend, William Anderson, whom he had not seen since her girlhood days. She was born near Latrobe, Pennsylvania, and had developed into a charming, highly-cultured woman, who made the days of their married life very happy. Her father was a prominent dry goods and general store merchant, and her mother, Katherine (Bonbright) Anderson, was a sister of James Bonbright, of the Philadelphia wholesale dry goods house of Hood, Bonbright & Company, and they were the parents of seven children: 1. John B. Anderson, for many years a prosperous merchant of Latrobe. 2. Daniel Anderson, killed in the battle of Fredericksburg. 3. Anna Anderson. 4. Hamilton Anderson, a druggist at Derry, Pennsylvania. 5. William Anderson, prominent Pittsburgh attorney. 6. George B.

Anderson, M. D., a physician of Latrobe. 7. Hattie E. Anderson, who became Mrs. Charles F. Smith.

To Captain Smith the integrity of the country he loved was a religion, just as doing right and right thinking were an unbreakable creed. He was of the finest type of American patriot and gentleman. The stirring lines of the "Star Spangled Banner" seem written in his honor, so aptly do they fit his aspirations:

Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation!
Then conquer we must when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto: "In God is our Trust!"
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

FRANKLIN, Wallace,

Building Contractor.

Belonging during all the years of his active professional life to the constructive group of builders and engineers who are largely responsible for the physical development of all large cities, Wallace Franklin, of Detroit, Michigan, has played an important part in the modernizing of that city and the surrounding territory. Such a structure as the last building he fathered, the Pontchartrain Hotel, indicates his significance.

Wallace Franklin was born in Buffalo, New York, March 22, 1847, son of William Wallace and Elizabeth (Austin) Franklin, both natives of Buffalo. Three or four generations of the family had resided in that city. His father was a prominent lumber manufacturer, head of the Franklin Lumber Company, one of the forty-nine of the city; and an elder of the Presbyterian Church. The Austins were also a leading family of the city.

Wallace Franklin attended Peck School in Buffalo, one of the most famous in the country, and spent a year at Cornell University. For a time he assisted his father in the lumber business, gaining a useful knowledge of that industry.

Mr. Franklin's real career began with the Fairbank Scales Company, with whom he remained for some years, and advanced to a position of trust. He was secretary of the Westinghouse Electrical Company of New York, and for twenty-five years, from 1890 to 1916, was Michigan representative of the Westinghouse-Church-Kerr Company, engineers and contractors. He played an important part in the industrial development of Detroit, carrying out projects of far-reaching significance. The promotion and construction of the Detroit-Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor Railway was due largely to him, as was that of the Grand Rapids, Grand Haven & Muskegon Railway. For his company he secured the contracts for the erection of the first unit of the Delray Plant of the Detroit Edison Company, the large building plant of the American Car and Foundry Company, and the Pontchartrain Hotel. To him was then entrusted the supervision of construction. These huge structures are a monument to his engineering skill and executive ability. He was also secretary of the Grand Rapids-Muskegon Electric Railway. After this very active period, Mr. Franklin retired and amused himself by engaging in the real estate business on a small scale. He died in Detroit, November 12, 1925.

Wallace Franklin, was a popular figure in both engineering and social circles in the city to whose growth he so notably contributed. He was one of the earliest members of the Detroit Club and remained on its roster for thirty years. He was elected to membership in the Detroit Engineering Society on September 22, 1911, and resigned on April 29, 1921. His fraternal affiliation was with the Grand

Rapids Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and his religious allegiance was given to the First Presbyterian Church, of Detroit. He was a member of the Democratic party, and laughingly spoke of himself in that respect as unique. Generous always, he modestly kept the extent of his charities to himself, and he gave the same willing but unostentatious support to all worthwhile civic movements. As his health was far from robust in his later years, he spent his winters in California.

In 1868, in Buffalo, New York, occurred his marriage to Ellen Marie St. John, born there January 1, 1848, of a distinguished family, daughter of William St. John, a large-scale farmer and realtor of the vicinity. To Mr. and Mrs. Franklin was born a daughter, Grace Estelle Franklin, who married Frederick Leonard Reeg, a manufacturer of stationery, and who is the mother of a daughter, Estelle Louise Reeg, now attending the Detroit Public schools.

The personal as well as the business side of Mr. Franklin was most delightful. Gentle, kindly and considerate, his personality retained the friends attracted to him by his unusual social gifts, and he was most popular in Detroit. Hospitable and happy in his home, he threw open its doors to a wide variety of guests who enjoyed the cultured atmosphere into which they were welcomed. Books, pictures, out-of-doors, all these appealed to him and enriched his life. He left on Detroit the imprint of his professional achievements, and on its citizens that of his personality.

CRAIG, James, Jr.,

Head of Packing House Industry.

As the head of one of the largest corporations in Detroit, Michigan, the influence of James Craig, Jr., upon the commercial and financial life of his native city was necessarily widely felt. A man of extraordinary acumen, of keen and quick perception, of indomitable and dominating will, of tireless energy, of exact method, and irreproachable honesty, his counsel was courted and his advice sought by many a business or financial institution among whose directories his name never appeared. These qualities came with his Scotch-Covenanter blood, of which he was in many ways a type. He had great initiative which showed itself when he became the chief executive of an important packing house which he had entered in a minor capacity as a young man, and his great ability soon led to his selection for the directorates of several prominent banks and investment companies.

James Craig, Jr., son of James and Daphne (Cook) Craig, was born at Detroit, Michigan, March 20, 1854. His grandfather, William Craig, belonged to a Scotch family early settled in Northern New York. His mother, who was of Scotch and English stock, was a connection of Josephus Cook, the Boston lecturer and author. Both the Craigs and the Cooks were among the first families of Ticonderoga, New York. The senior James Craig settled in Detroit in 1851 and became widely known in the wholesale fish trade of the Great Lakes region.

James Craig, Jr., attended the Houghton grade school, and at the age of eighteen was graduated at the old Central High School in Detroit. In the same year he became bookkeeper in the Detroit packing house of Willard, Parker & Company, where he met with successive promotions and became general manager. Meanwhile Mr. Parker, the junior partner of this concern died, and the business was later carried on by his son in conjunction

with Albert Webb. Upon a subsequent reorganization the firm style changed to The Parker & Webb Company, and in 1894 Mr. Craig was elected president of the corporation. He retired from this office and from active business cares in 1918, although retaining a large financial interest in the company with which he had been associated for nearly half a century. He was also a director in the Hammond Standish Company, the First National Bank, the Central Savings Bank, and the Michigan Investment Company, all of Detroit.

For one term Mr. Craig was president of the National Provisioners' Association, and he was a member also of the Meat Packers' Association of America. All his life he was interested in athletics, and in his youth had been prominent as an oarsman. He also found much recreation in bowling and curling, and he played some golf. He was one of the founders and for years an honorary member of the Detroit Boat Club; was president of the Detroit Curling Club, and he held membership also in the Detroit Club, the Detroit Athletic, the Detroit Golf, and the Bankers' clubs, also in various bowling clubs, and he was a member of several bowling teams. He held membership also in Corinthian Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. Politically he was a Democrat, but voted independently in local matters. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church; had formerly been a member of the vestry of St. Andrews' Church, and afterwards was a member of St. Paul's Cathedral. He was a good churchman, and widely but unostentatiously charitable; he contributed to many organized and private charities of the city, as well as to religious welfare work, and to churches of denominations other than his own.

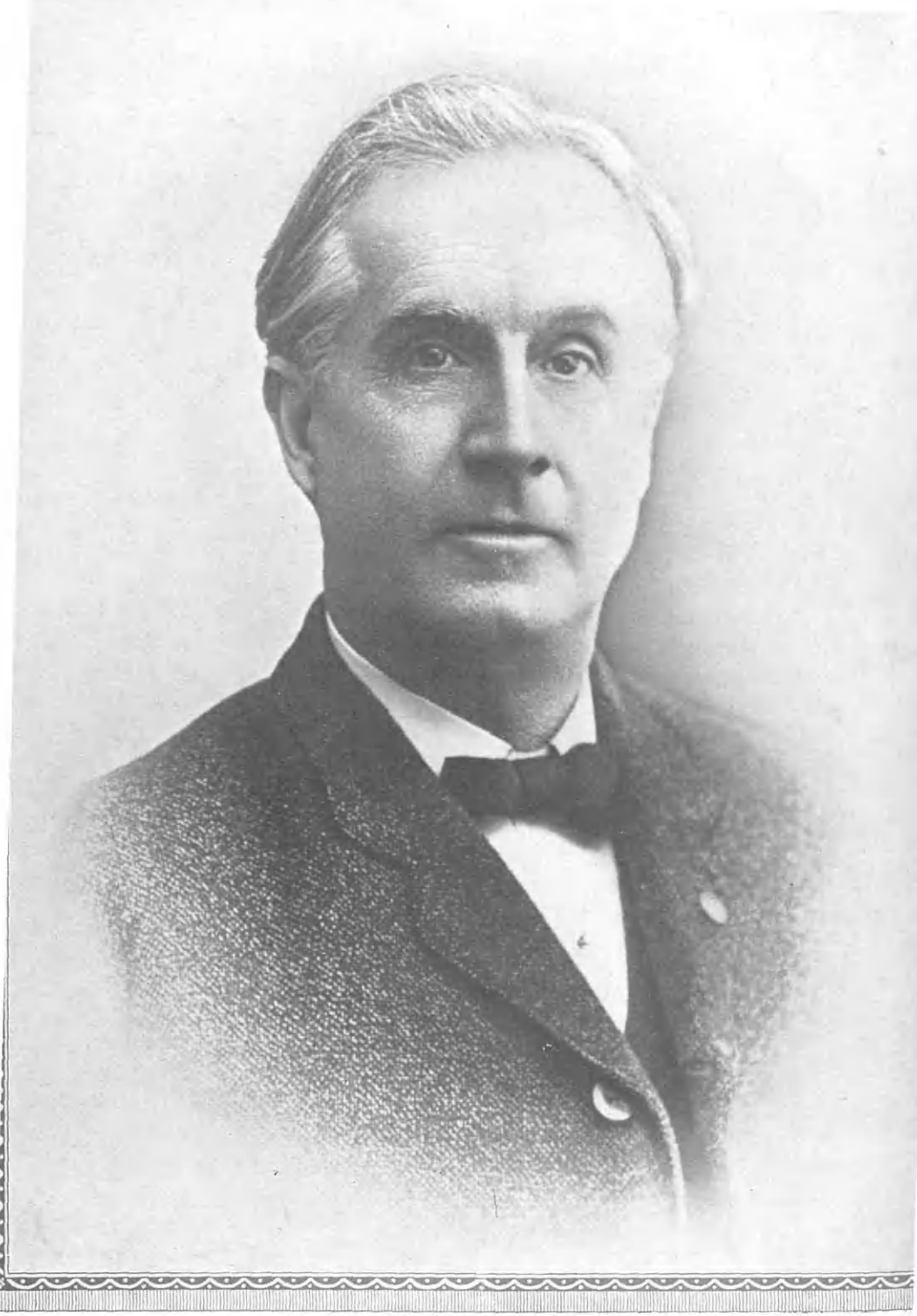
James Craig, Jr., married, October 5, 1882, Clara Aspinall, daughter of James P. and Mary C. (Gray) Aspinall, the former a native and a business man of Detroit, the latter of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The children of James, Jr., and Clara (Aspinall) Craig, all born in Detroit: 1. Harvey Aspinall, married Elinor Connelly, and they are the parents of five children: i. James Harvey. ii. Daphne Elinor. iii. Norman Louis. iv. Roger Dean. v. Roslyn Adele. They reside at Winnetka (Chicago), Illinois. 2. Lyman Jerome, of Detroit; married Irene Lorimer, and they are the parents of seven children: i. Lyman, Jr. ii. Maryanna. iii. Robert. iv. Bruce. v. Gordon. vi. Shirley. vii. Kerwelyn. 3. Clara Jean, of Detroit, a graduate of Liggett's School for Girls, of Detroit.

Mr. Craig was eminently a practical man. His wisdom was very generally recognized. His associates placed great judgment in his counsel, and were actually guided by it. Helpfulness to others was characteristic of him. He was always accessible to anyone to whom he could be helpful. Self-made, he wasted no time, and was always active and useful; his was a purposeful life. He died in Detroit, December 6, 1925.

NEFF, Colonel Orion Leander,

Attorney-at-Law.

A career that was notably interesting through its long association with the profession of the law in Cleveland, Ohio, was that of Colonel Orion Leander Neff, veteran of the Civil War, and a dean among the attorneys in the State of Ohio. In the half-century that he had shared in the general practice of law in that city, Colonel Neff had been a commanding figure in the history of the community, in whose



D. L. Neff

Frances D. Neff.

progress he had been a partaker from township conditions to the present, and by whose citizens in general he was respected and admired chiefly for his outspoken loyalty to those patriotic principles in whose cause three generations of his family had been represented in the Civil War. He never lost sight of the interests of the men who fought in that war, and a considerable part of his activities was devoted to matters in behalf of their care and comfort. He fulfilled the daily task of his vocation with both the poise and zeal of one who understands to the letter the value and dignity of the profession under all circumstances; and he was instant in service in whatever appertained to the welfare and progress of Cleveland. He was the son of Captain Cornelius Neff, and grandson of Abraham Neff, and all three men served in the Union forces of the Civil War; his mother was Eliza Jane (Rhinehart) Neff.

Colonel Orion Leander Neff was born May 15, 1848, in Winchester, Preble County, Ohio, where he attended the public schools. His college education was received at both Otterbine University, Wellsville, Ohio, and at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, where he received his Bachelor of Arts degree. He graduated at the Cincinnati Law School, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 19, 1876, where he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws, and that year he was admitted to practice at the Ohio bar, and later to the United States District Court. Colonel Neff became associated in partnership with his brother, Judge W. B. Neff, whose biographical review also appears in this work; and this partnership was continued with success up to the time of the election of Judge Neff as county prosecutor; and afterwards Colonel Neff practiced alone for several years, with his offices at No. 403 Ulmer Building. In political matters Colonel Neff was a Republican; and he was appointed assistant county solicitor in 1901. He was deeply interested in movements for civic and community betterment; he built the present residence of the family at No. 2901 Archwood Avenue in 1884, when that section of the city was a part of Brooklyn, Ohio, and the street was known as Greenwood Street. When Brooklyn was merged with Cleveland, the name Archwood as proposed by Colonel Neff, was adopted because of the beautiful and attractive arch over the thoroughfare.

When Orion L. Neff was only thirteen years old, he enlisted as a drummer boy in the Civil War, in the 35th Regiment of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry, that regiment being the first to cross the Ohio River into Kentucky after the opening of hostilities. His father, Captain Cornelius Neff, at the age of thirty-eight years, served in Company H, 54th Ohio Volunteer Infantry; and his grandfather, Abraham Neff, at fifty-eight, served as a member of the military organization known as the "Squirrel Hunters." Colonel Neff was a charter member of Brooklyn (Ohio) Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and he was twice the commander of that post. He was always interested in the veterans, and he devoted much of his time securing their rights to pensions; he also was instrumental in building the G. A. R. Hall for Post No. 368. He was a member of the Archwood Congregational Church.

Colonel Neff married, July 3, 1877, in Beverly, Massachusetts, Frances R. Dodge, a daughter of Joseph G. and Rebecca L. (Stanley) Dodge, of early settlers of that part of the State; and their children were: 1. Nellie L., who married Joseph Dobe. 2. Dr. Milton D., a dentist, with offices in the Rose Building. He

married Leila Heath, and they have three children: Robert, Bettie, and Janet. 3. Reba, who married William W. Chase, and they have two children: Ruth and June.

Colonel Orion Leander Neff, one of the prominent lawyers, and one of the best known Grand Army men in Cleveland, Ohio, died January 23, 1925, at St. Petersburg, Florida. Faithful to his part in every service for his fellow men, and loyal to the highest principles of his profession, Colonel Neff was always the ideal citizen and the dependable comrade and ally in the veterans' behalf.

RANNEY, Lynn Anderson,

Merchant and Progressive Citizen.

In the great and always evident sincerity of Lynn Anderson Ranney his contemporaries found his chief claim to their regard and esteem. Despising dissimulation, scorning pretense, he gave to life and its responsibilities the consistent, practical, never-ceasing effort which counts for high achievement, yet looked upon his life-work only as a duty faithfully accomplished day by day. It was along the most practical lines of commercial activity that he won success and prominence, and his greatest usefulness was in the quality of service which he rendered the people in distributing a vital part of their food supply. His life and attitude were in the highest degree commendable, and among those who were familiar with his wide-reaching activities he was universally esteemed.

The Ranney family has been established in the State of Ohio for fully three-quarters of a century, Willet Ranney, Mr. Ranney's father, having been a pioneer of the Detroit Avenue section of Cleveland. The family is one of importance in New York State back to Colonial times. Willet Ranney settled in what was then considered "far out" from the city of Cleveland before the time that the street cars, then horse drawn, extended in his direction. A pioneer of this section of Detroit Avenue, he witnessed many changes and improvements, bearing a constructive hand in various forward-looking endeavors of more than passing significance to his time. He established a wholesale fish business in Cleveland, which grew and developed, steadily expanding and extending in importance, leaving this interest to his sons when he died. Willet Ranney married Margaret Teabout, also a member of a prominent New York State family, and they were the parents of six sons: Lynn A., of further mention; Philip; Willet, deceased; Cornelius J.; Robert B.; and Keith I.

Lynn Anderson Ranney was born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 12, 1859, and died in the place of his birth April 19, 1916. His education was received in the local public schools, and in his early years the gradual building up of the section where he was born formed a definite interest and active influence in his life. He was early inspired to take his part in the progress of his day and entered the business world in the capacity of messenger boy. After a few years of individual activity in the employ of existing concerns, Mr. Ranney identified himself with his father's interest, which had reached a point where the older man needed his help and coöperation. Keenly alive to every possibility, always alert to the effect of general conditions, and possessing the never failing attitude of constructive vision whatever phase of his own work or whatever relevant matter engaged his attention, Mr. Ranney's usefulness to the enterprise was great from the beginning and it was not

many years before he filled executive responsibility. He gradually assumed management of the enterprise and was eventually made president of the corporation, directing the policies of the Ranney Fish Company for a number of years before his death. The prosperity of the concern and the great importance which it attained were due in no small measure to his efforts, and his memory is an inspiration to those who now carry the interest forward.

Lynn Anderson Ranney married Caroline Brewer, of a prominent old West Cleveland family, daughter of Nelson Charles and Caroline (Benedict) Brewer. The names of Brewer and Benedict were familiar to a generation now passed. Mr. Brewer was a large land-owner on old Detroit Avenue, also prominent in banking and civic affairs. Both the Brewers and the Benedicks are old-established New York State families. To Lynn A. and Caroline (Brewer) Ranney were born six children: 1. Willet Brewer, who married Marie Rodier. They reside in Chicago, Illinois, and are the parents of four children: Daniel, Esther, Theodore, and Willet. 2. Lynn A., who married Lucy Looker; they reside in Cleveland, and have one child, a daughter, Caroline. 3. Percival K., who resides with his mother at No. 11202 Edgewater Drive. 4. Margaret, wife of Franklin Stafford, residents of Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Stafford have two children: Franklin, Jr., and Mary. 5. Catharine. 6. Nelson C. The two last mentioned also reside at home.

RANNEY, Rufus Percival (2).

Maritime Merchant.

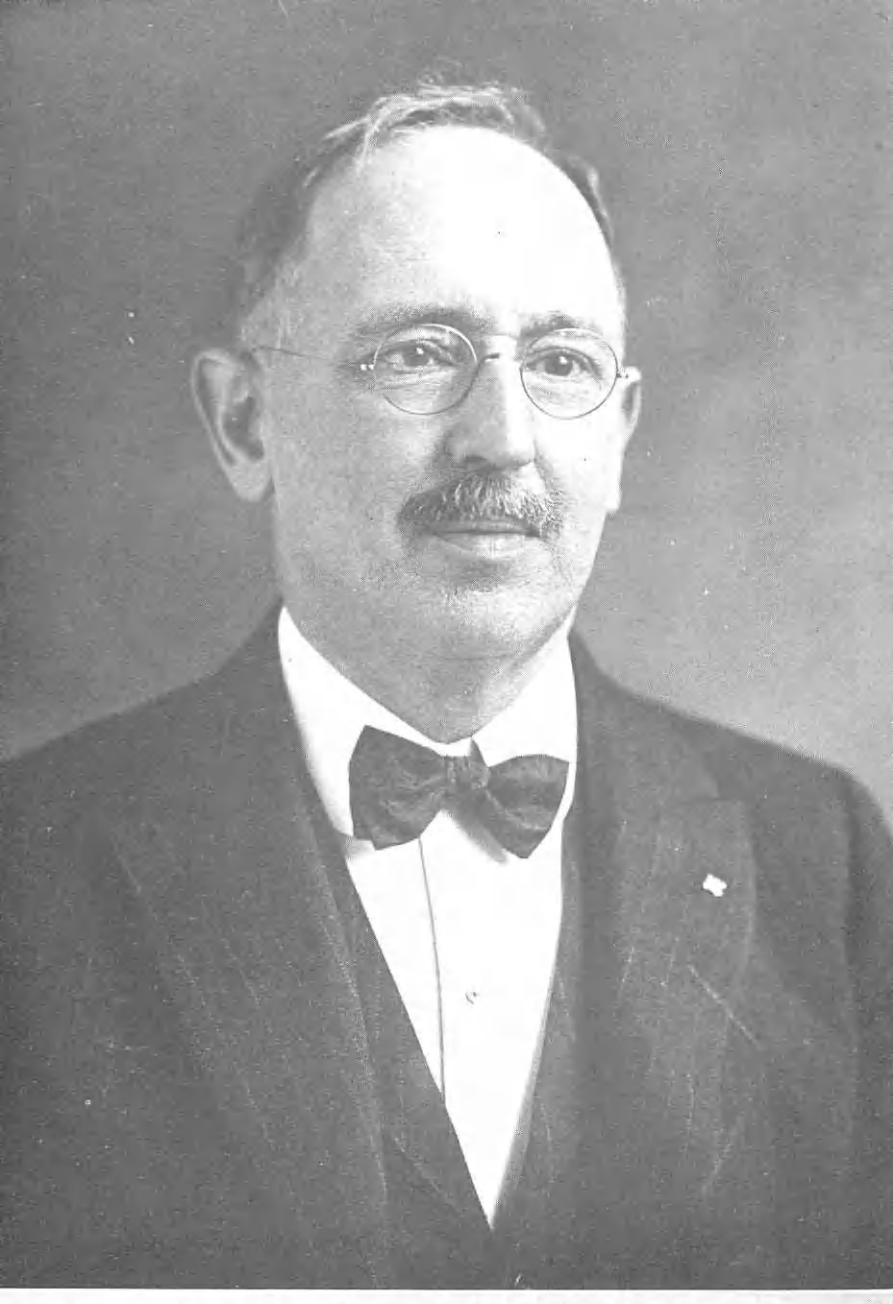
Prominent in legal and maritime circles, and a member of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of Cleveland, Ohio, Rufus Percival (2) Ranney passed away in November, 1920, at his residence, No. 3016 Chadbourne Road, Shaker Heights, Cleveland. He was a son of Charles P. Ranney, and a grandson of Judge Rufus P. Ranney. He was a descendant of Thomas Rany (as the family name was formerly spelled) in the eighth generation. His great-grandfather was Rufus Ranney. His great-grandmother, Dolly D. Blair, was a grandniece of General Warren, the celebrated hero of the battle of Bunker Hill.

Judge Rufus P. Ranney was one of the most distinguished men that have graced the Ohio courts. He was born in Blandford, Massachusetts, October 30, 1813, and died in Cleveland, December 6, 1891, at the age of seventy-eight years. His father was a farmer of Scotch descent. In 1822 the family removed from New England to the "western frontier," as Ohio was then known. They endured the hardships of pioneer life following their settlement in Portage County. Rufus P. Ranney, the grandfather, did both manual labor and taught school in the backwood country, the while he saved money enough to purchase tuition at an academy for a short period, while trying to prepare for college. He further showed something of the material of which he was made, for he set to work chopping wood at twenty-five cents per cord, and by this means he added sufficiently to his funds to permit his entrance at Western Reserve College. He was, however, unable to finish his course owing to lack of money, and he determined to take up the study of the law. At the age of twenty-one he entered the law office of Joshua R. Giddings and Benjamin F. Wade, and closely applied himself to his studies in preparation for admission to the bar. He was admitted to practice in 1836. Mr. Giddings having

been elected to Congress, the firm of Giddings & Wade was discontinued. Mr. Wade and his youthful understudy then formed a partnership, and their firm became the leading law partnership in Northeastern Ohio. In 1845 Mr. Wade was elected a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and shortly after this event, Mr. Ranney removed to Warren, Trumbull County, Ohio, in which center of business and wealth he at once began to build up a large clientele. In 1846 and again in 1848 Mr. Ranney was nominated for Congress, but his, the minority party, was hopelessly defeated, and he went down with the rest of the ticket. In 1850 he was a delegate from Trumbull and Geauga counties to a Constitutional Convention assembled for the revision and amending of the State constitution. In 1851 he was elected by the General Assembly to be a judge of the Ohio Supreme Court to succeed Judge Avery, and at the first election conducted in accordance with the amended constitution he was chosen to be one of the judges of the "new" Supreme Court. He was assigned to the longest term and gave illustrious service until he resigned in 1856. He then removed from Warren to Cleveland, where he became a member of the law firm of Ranney, Backus & Noble. In 1859 he was the minority party's candidate for governor in opposition to William Dennison, and although he ran far ahead of his ticket, Mr. Dennison won the election. Much against his wishes, he was drafted, three years later, as a candidate for judge of the Supreme Court, against Franklin Backus, one of his partners in the law firm. Judge Ranney was elected and served two years, when he resigned to resume the practice of his profession in Cleveland. Upon the organization of the Ohio State Bar Association in 1881, Judge Ranney was the unanimous choice for its president. Thereafter, for several years, he devoted much of his time to the firm establishment of the Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland, and securing provision of buildings and equipment, the enterprise having been made possible through the generosity of a close friend and valued client of the judge. Judge Ranney married Adeline W., a daughter of Judge Jonathan Warner, of Jefferson, Ashtabula County, Ohio, an associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas. To Judge and Mrs. Ranney were born six children, four sons and two daughters. Mrs. Ranney survived her husband many years.

Charles Percival Ranney was born at Warren, Ohio, October 7, 1847, a son of Judge Rufus Percival Ranney. He married, February 12, 1873, Alice Benedict, of an old and prominent Cleveland family. To them were born four children: 1. Rufus P. (2), of this review. 2. Cornelia, wife of John N. Stockwell. 3. Constance Ethel, died in infancy. 4. Alice Elizabeth, married Robert Rudolf. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Percival Ranney were prominent socially in Cleveland, where they spent all their married life. He did not follow his predecessors in the footsteps of the law, but chose rather a commercial career. For many years he was the successful promoter of large enterprises. He and his family had their residence for many years on old Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, near what was then known as Sterling Avenue.

Rufus Percival (2) Ranney, of this memoir, was born in Cleveland, May 24, 1875, a son of Charles Percival and Alice (Benedict) Ranney, his birthday being on the same date as that of the late Queen Victoria, of England. He received his education in the University School of



C. L. Marsilliot

Cleveland, Brooks Academy, and Western Reserve College. He matriculated at Cornell University, and from that college went to the Law School of the University of Michigan, whence he was graduated. He conducted a successful practice of law for five years in Detroit, Michigan. He then returned to Cleveland and devoted his time, energy and money to the building and equipping of large steamers for service on the Great Lakes. One of these steamers was christened the "R. P. Ranney." He was successfully engaged in this enterprise at the time of his death in November, 1920. He was taken from the scenes of his labors and conquests in the prime of life—he was but forty-five—and had he lived, it was fair to predict that he would have attained to still further and more remarkable success. Another's tribute, brief and yet full, to this man's career: "A worthy descendant of a distinguished family, his death was a distinct loss to the community." Mr. Ranney was a member of the Hermit Club, the Cleveland Athletic Club, the Phi Delta Phi and Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternities.

Rufus P. Ranney was married, July 2, 1898, in Chicago, Illinois, to Cornelia Olmsted, a daughter of C. L. and Cora (Burr) Olmsted, both parents being of old and honorable Connecticut families, who later settled in Cleveland and Chicago. To Mr. and Mrs. Ranney were born two sons and two daughters: 1. Cornelia Ethel, a student in Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts. 2. Rufus P. (3), a student in Leland Stanford University. 3. Charles Richard. 4. Georgia Ann. The latter two children reside at home with their mother on Shaker Heights, which has been the family homestead since they left the residence in East Overlook Road two years prior to the death of Mr. Ranney.

MARSILLIOT, Hon. Clarence L.,

Attorney-at-Law.

One of the most distinguished and learned of Southern lawyers, whose practice centers in Memphis, Tennessee, and the territory dominated by that city, is Hon. Clarence L. Marsilliot, formerly Referee in Bankruptcy and Standing Master in Chancery of the United States District Court for the Western District of Tennessee. Good heritage, native ability, and high ambition, enabled Mr. Marsilliot to overcome the initial obstacles of poverty and responsibilities too heavy for his immature years. His merited success and happiness today prove his worth.

Clarence L. Marsilliot was born in Lansing, Michigan, August 6, 1871, while his parents were temporary residents there. His father, Captain Thomas M. Marsilliot, of French Huguenot and Scotch Covenanter parentage, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, while his mother was an Englishwoman. Captain Marsilliot was in early life captain of a ship, and at the time when he severed his connection with marine affairs was the owner of several fine vessels. Having disposed of his marine interests, he made his home in Richmond, Virginia, and engaged in the manufacture of staves for export, his operations being conducted in West Virginia. Captain Marsilliot died in Richmond, Virginia, in 1882, and his wife passed away in Memphis, December 19, 1921, in the eighty-sixth year of her age.

The son, Clarence L. Marsilliot, grew up in Richmond, where he completed the grammar school course. At fifteen, however, he had to put away his text-books and seek an opportunity in the business world to earn a living for himself and his widowed mother. His present admirable equipment in learning he has acquired for

himself by broad reading and intensive study. His first position was that of court reporter. In 1896 he went to Norfolk, Virginia, where he became a clerk in the office of the United States District Attorney. Meantime, he was steadily pursuing his study of the law, and he was admitted to the bar in 1899 in the United States District Court in Indian Territory, while residing for a short time in that section. In 1900, when he was twenty-nine years old, Mr. Marsilliot came to Memphis to make his way, and began the practice of his profession. He was fortunate in being associated with the late William A. Percy, one of the very well known lawyers of the South in his prime, for four years. Ever eager to learn and to profit by his own experiences or those of others, Mr. Marsilliot gained much from this relationship. Continuous success has come to him since he began his independent practice in 1904, and he has been a participant in much important litigation in his vicinity. On April 14, 1922, he was appointed Referee in Bankruptcy by Judge J. W. Ross, and was at the same time Standing Master in Chancery for Western Tennessee. In the latter capacity, he heard the case of Clarence Saunders vs. Piggly Wiggly Corporation, which involved several million dollars, and which he summarized in a report characterized by the court in making its decree as one of unusual ability.

Though an interested and loyal Democrat, Mr. Marsilliot has never sought political office. He has been ready at all times to give military service to his country; from the age of seventeen he was a member of the Virginia National Guard, and at twenty-three he became sergeant-major of the First Virginia Regiment of Cavalry. During the World War his yacht, "Barbara II," a sea-going vessel with a fine record, was commandeered for war service for a period of five months, and Captain Marsilliot offered his services personally as commander and thus participated in the war for two months. In peace time his favorite diversion is yachting, and he has been a licensed yacht master and pilot for many years. He is a member of the American Bar, the Tenessee Bar, and the Memphis Bar associations. An influential Mason, he is Past Master of the DeSoto Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Past Eminent Commander of the Memphis Commandery, Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Scottish Rite Masons, and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His civic interests find outlet in the Chamber of Commerce, and his social in membership in the Memphis Insurance Club. He is a communicant of Calvary Episcopal Church.

Clarence L. Marsilliot married, December 31, 1901, Elizabeth Carlotta Buskie, born in Norfolk, Virginia, of Scotch descent.

VOIGT, William, Jr.,

Business Leader.

In the many prominent business ventures in which William Voigt, Jr., was vitally interested as promoter or part-owner, whether in Detroit, Michigan, or in the South, his was that spirit of leadership and accomplishment that inspired his colleagues and co-workers, and that became an assurance for the success and prosperous career of whatever enterprise he engaged in, and he made much of the business of Detroit in which he was concerned the more substantial and secure because of that fact. He has an enduring place in the educational history of the community as well, for his service in the

securing of free means of education and broader methods in the application of laws relating to educational matters.

William Voigt, Jr., a son of William and Christina (Hinze) Voigt, was born January 3, 1853, in Coswig, Anhalt, Germany, and coming to the United States with his father and his step-mother, his own mother having died in Germany when he was but three years old, he attended the German-American Seminary, then the leading private school in Detroit, and from which he was graduated, and in 1873 was graduated from the University of Michigan with the degree of Civil Engineer. He was also a post-graduate of the Royal Academy of Arts, Berlin, Germany, and received the Royal Medal for scholarship. Upon his return from Europe, Mr. Voigt accepted the post of assistant engineer to General Comstock, on the Mississippi Valley and Great Lakes Basin Government Survey. In 1882 he entered the American Brewing Company, in conjunction with his father-in-law, Adam Ochsenhirt, as part-owner, this company later became the Home Brewing Company. Afterwards becoming interested in the mining business, he became part-owner of the Chattahoochee Mining Company, and remained in the Nacoochee Valley during 1890-1893, engaged in gold mining. Meantime, in 1882, he was appointed architectural and mechanical draughtsman for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad; and in 1890 he was city engineer of Detroit. In Detroit, also, he was a partner in the firm of the Voigt & Sexauer Roofing Company, in which he continued to the time that his health failed in 1911.

In political matters a Democrat, he was, nevertheless, non-partisan when in his opinion another party presented a candidate whom he considered a better man, for example when he cast his vote for President Roosevelt. From 1887 until 1893, Mr. Voigt was a member of the Detroit Board of Education, and he served as the president of that board in 1889, when he worked successfully on the question of pensions for teachers, also fathering the movements for free text-books, for the compulsory education law, physical and manual training, and for rooms for ungraded and incorrigible boys. Mr. Voigt was for years president of the Turn Verein.

William Voigt, Jr., married, in Detroit, May 23, 1882, Anna L. Ochsenhirt, who was born in Detroit, September 7, 1863, and was graduated from the German-American Seminary and a business college. She is a daughter of Adam Ochsenhirt, who was born April 23, 1835, and died December 15, 1913, prominent brewer and carriage manufacturer, who came to Detroit in 1854, and Johanna (Voelger) Ochsenhirt, who was born August 4, 1838, in Halle, Saxony, and died March 31, 1917; she came to Detroit in 1847. Mr. and Mrs. William Voigt were the parents of six children, one dying in infancy, the others are: 1. Immo, who was born September 13, 1883, and died October 17, 1922. 2. Urda, who married Ernest Wuesthoff, Jr., and they have three children: Urda, Corinne, and Hubert. 3. Gerda, who resides at home. 4. Ilse, who resides at home. 5. William A., civil engineer and graduate from the University of Michigan with the degree of Civil Engineer in the class of 1922.

William Voigt, Jr., died November 15, 1924, in Detroit, Michigan, after fifteen years of invalidism. Talented in business and professional matters, and always interested in matters of education, he held a high rank in his qualities of citizenship.

STARK, Jared Warner,

Business Executive.

Prominent in financial circles in two States, Pennsylvania and Michigan, socially popular in Wilkes-Barre and in Detroit, and rated as the best-liked club man in either town, Jared Warner Stark was influential in a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He carved out a successful career for himself, proving his ability in high executive positions with other concerns, and his courage and enterprise in his own business, the J. W. Stark Company. These traits might well have been handed down to him from a notable American ancestry, which included Revolutionary heroes on both the paternal and the maternal sides. General John Stark was one of his forebears. His mother was of English lineage, and the Warners also fought in the American War for Independence. Mr. Stark's father was Colonel Benjamin Franklin Stark, a merchant, who was a member of the Ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania and served in the Civil War. His mother was Mary Frances (Warner) Stark, daughter of General Dimmick Warner, who was born in Montrose, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, and who was a farmer and a pioneer in that new country.

Jared Warner Stark was born in Plymouth, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1875, the third of five children reared by his parents. He was educated in the local public schools in Wilkes-Barre, to which place his father moved when Jared W. Stark was a boy. His education was completed at the Harry Hillman Academy in that town. When his father died in 1892, Jared W. Stark, a boy of seventeen, entered the employ of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, as storekeeper, handling all the supplies for the company throughout the anthracite region. There he remained until 1904, proving himself a dependable and likeable employee and gradually advancing in position, and at the same time learning the essentials of good business. On March 1, 1904, he became associated with the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, then the du Pont Powder Company, for whom he managed the Hazleton (Pennsylvania) office, which office had charge of their explosives business in the lower anthracite region, and about two years later was transferred to their Huntington (West Virginia) office, remaining in that territory for about a year, when he was transferred to the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company's office in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, having charge of the upper anthracite district. He remained there for three or four years. Meantime, he so proved his executive ability that he was sent to Detroit, in 1911, to represent the du Pont interests in the Fabricoid Company, which he continued to promote until 1921. In that year he established a business of his own, the J. W. Stark Company, manufacturers' agents, with offices in the Kresge Building. The business was very successful. Mr. Stark's long years of experience and his wide knowledge of men and business conditions made his operations profitable and active. He passed away at Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Florida, March 25, 1925.

Mr. Stark was a Republican and interested in lending his aid always to promote good legislation, but he never sought public office for himself. He was a member of the Detroit Athletic Club, the Toledo Club, and the Westmoreland Club, as well as the Bluefield Hills Country Club, and the Concordia Society. He was a communicant of St. Stephen's Cathedral, an Episcopal Church of Wilkes-Barre, where he sang in the choir, having

Mayhew Lester Lake

a good baritone voice. He was later a liberal contributor to St. Paul's Cathedral, of Detroit, Michigan. Liberality was one of the outstanding traits of his character, and he gave generously to all worthy causes. This was particularly true of such war-time drives as those in aid of the American Red Cross, Liberty Loan drives, etc., for all of which he kept his purse open. Mr. Stark was over six feet tall, very strong, and one of Wilkes-Barre's best football players in his younger days.

Mr. Stark married, in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1902, Helen Helme Carhart, daughter of Phineas MacMiller and Elizabeth (Helme) Carhart. Mrs. Stark is a native of Kingston, Pennsylvania, and her father was a banker of Wilkes-Barre, where he died in 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Stark were the parents of four children, who, with their mother, survive Mr. Stark and reside at No. 1465 Chicago Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan: 1. Edward Carhart, a graduate of the University of Michigan, 1924, who is continuing his father's work. 2. Elizabeth Helme, who graduated from the Liggett Schools in Detroit in 1923, and from the Finch School, New York City, in 1925. 3. Jared Warner, Jr., attending Culver Military Academy. 4. Jean, a student.

Jared W. Stark was one of those rare men always described as "lovable." He was greatly beloved in Wilkes-Barre, as well as in Detroit, where the whole community mourned the loss of a good friend. His faculty for inspiring love and happiness made his a delightful family life, an inspiration for good to his boys and girls in beginning their careers.

LAKE, Mayhew Lester,

Composer and Orchestrator.

Mayhew Lester Lake occupies an important and unique place in the world of music, for in addition to being a musician and composer of repute, with proved ability and wide experience, he is also generally recognized as America's finest orchestrator. In arranging the orchestration and scoring the compositions of well-known musicians he is absolutely without a peer. From the layman's standpoint the phrase "arranger of music" means nothing; but from the musician's standpoint it means "everything." As the painter mixes colors on his palette, so the arranger blends his tone-colors in the score. The musician knows that the arrangement will make or mar his composition, for the beauties of the orchestral effect depend as much (if not more) on contrasts and color blendings as on beautiful themes. In instrumentation the color lines are so finely drawn and so subtle, the tonal values so vastly important, the balance so easily upset, that the most delicate treatment, together with an intimate knowledge of the instruments employed, is absolutely essential at all times; and the real arranger must constantly "think" color and mentally hear each instrument as he writes. Some very clever foreign travesties have been written, wherein the finest scores have been made to sound absolutely ridiculous and comic, simply by changing the color scheme in the instrumentation.

Mayhew Lester Lake is a descendant of an old Canadian family, one of whose members was Paul Lake, Mr. Lake's great-grandfather. Paul Lake left Canada and came to Massachusetts, from where his son, also named Paul Lake, joined the Massachusetts Volunteers and served with distinction in the Civil War. Paul (2) Lake married Philomene Chapdelaine, and they were the parents of Edward Rockwell Lake, who was born in Hudson, Massachusetts, on February 2, 1856. Edward Rockwell Lake married

Philena St. George, who was born in Milford, Massachusetts, on June 25, 1856. Edward Rockwell and Philena (St. George) Lake were the parents of Mayhew Lester Lake, of whom this biographical sketch. The grandparents were both born in Canada, and Paul (1) Lake is supposed to have been a descendant of the Canadian-French family of Beaulac, from the vicinity of Sorel and St. Ours. Beaulac (meaning simply "beautiful lake") is classified as a by-name or nickname, and was adopted by certain families for purposes of geographic identification. The Desmarets and LeFebvre families, especially, from residence by or near a beautiful lake, were often called Beaulacs, as is proved by the following entries in Tanquay's "Dictionnaire General des Familles Canadiennnes" (Vol. III, pp. 384-85, and Vol. V, p. 284): "Charles Desmarets *dit* Beaulac, son married in 1763; Etienne Desmarets, *dit* Beaulac, born in 1744; Joseph Lefebvre, *dit* Beaulac, born in 1729."

Mayhew Lester Lake, a son of Edward Rockwell and Philena (St. George) Lake, was born in Southville, Massachusetts, on October 25, 1879. His scholastic training was received in the public and high schools of Brockton, Massachusetts, and he was graduated from the latter institution at the age of seventeen. Meanwhile, and since the age of eight years, he had been studying both the violin and pianoforte, and at the age of seventeen began playing professionally. He continued his musical studies, however, studying violin with Charles N. Allen, of the New England Conservatory of Music, as well as harmony and counterpoint under the expert tutelage of Julius Vogler, of New York City. In 1900, at the age of twenty, Mr. Lake went to Havana, Cuba, in order to accept the position of musical director of the Payret Theater, which at that time was the largest theater on this side of the Atlantic. During his stay of one year in Cuba, he also served in the 2d Artillery Band at the Battery Santa Clara, Vedado, Cuba. The following ten years were spent in touring the United States, Canada, and Mexico, as musical director with various travelling musical productions, and in the meantime devoting all of his spare time to his own compositions and to arranging music for various publishers. About 1911 Mr. Lake located permanently in New York City as the musical director at the New York Theater at Forty-fifth Street and Broadway, and also as band editor of the well and widely known Carl Fischer Music House. In the following year he discontinued his professisonal directing and playing in order to devote all of his time to composition and to arranging scores for bands and orchestras. It is in this work that Mr. Lake is still prominently engaged at the present time, and in this ramification of the musical field he has become preëminent, peerless, and well-nigh indispensable. Proof of this fact lies in the following verified statement: That in the present (1926) Carl Fischer Catalogue there are listed approximately 2,000 original compositions and arrangements from the versatile and facile pen of Mr. Lake. Probably Mr. Lake's best-known composition is the "Evolution of Dixie," which has become the most popular American classic for bands and orchestras. It is played from three to four weeks each season in theaters all over the world, and is heard almost nightly over the radio, and was first performed by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, afterwards being featured by Sousa's Band, Victor Herbert's Orchestra, Conway's Band, Pryor's Band, the

Mayhew Lester Lake, Sr. William Edward Lake Mayhew Lester Lake, Jr.

Washington Marine Band, and by practically every well-known concert ensemble.

Mr. Lake was the very first musician to conceive the novel idea (as well as to compose and to publish) of special sets of dramatic music designed to fit the different scenes and episodes of the cinema. At that time he was composing and arranging special movie numbers for S. L. Rothafel (better known to radio and Capitol theater audiences as "Roxie"), and conceived the idea of supplying moving picture theaters with dramatic music of this type. The Kansas City "Star" took cognizance of this excellent departure, and at that time published half-page articles under the caption: "Why We Always Hear the Same Music at the Movies." The articles told how Mr. Lake had come upon the idea of supplying sad themes for sad scenes, bright themes for gay scenes, and also said that "the musical directors, organists and pianists were at sea until someone had brains enough to write numbers for all sorts of scenes." In addition to this, parts of the various scores were printed in the newspapers to illustrate the procedure of synchronizing the music to the mood. These articles were later copied and amplified by the Seattle "Post-Intelligencer" and many other newspapers. It is now really safe to say that there probably isn't a single moving picture theater (where music is employed) without at least one number by Mr. Lake on the music stands. As an arranger of special scores, Mr. Lake is recognized by all musicians as indusputably the best, and in a class all by himself. Following are excerpts from one well-known musician's appreciation of Mr. Lake and his musical labors:

Every music lover in America is familiar with "The Evolution of Dixie" by Maybew L. Lake. This overture is, without doubt, the best-known American overture and a great favorite with orchestras and bands, not only in this country, but the world over, as evinced by the enthusiasm of foreign conductors, such as Andre Caplet of the Opera Comique in Paris. . . . During the never-to-be-forgotten Democratic National Convention of 1924 in Madison Square Garden, "The Evolution of Dixie" was the only specially announced number played by the band, under the direction of Francis Sutherland, who gave a detailed description of the overture and repeated it later in the day in response to a great many requests. Mayhew L. Lake has composed and arranged nearly two thousand numbers for band and orchestra. A large percentage of the music heard in the picture theaters during the last decade was composed or arranged by him. He is famous especially for his descriptive compositions—the music that has thrilled you time and time again during a storm, a fire, a flood and other "gripping" action scenes, when the psychology of emotional appeal requires music with a "heavy punch." In a recent issue of "The Metronome," the band and orchestra publication, an article commenting on the Lake Motion Picture Folio stated: "The most modern, complete and dependable folio of music ever published for movie or dramatic performances. The Carl Fischer Moving Picture Folio is the most remarkable album of its kind published, containing absolutely everything necessary for any film or vaudeville act, the contents covering positively every conceivable phase of human emotion and the arrangements are every one of them either by M. L. Lake or made under his personal supervision." During the past ten years Mr. Lake has been composing special symphonic overtures for picture theater orchestras. These overtures are syndicated to the leading theaters of America, from coast to coast, and you have no doubt heard many of them in your favorite theater.

Victor Herbert, John Philip Sousa, Patrick Conway, Edwin Franko Goldman, Charles Wakefield Cadman, Henry K. Hadley, and Percy Grainger—these, and other noted American composers and conductors, have called on Mr. Lake frequently for arrangements of their compositions and have spoken and written of his works in terms of highest praise and commendation. . . . The greatest compliment the late Victor Herbert, a master of instrumentation himself, could pay any musician was to give him free scope in arranging Herbert numbers. The composer of so many of America's favorite songs called on Mr. Lake frequently for

arrangements and was unstinted in his praise of them. In a recent letter to Mr. Lake, Percy Grainger wrote: "I have always been a keen admirer of your work and would love to hear those numbers you have been doing. Perhaps on my return from Australia, I may have this treat. Always admiringly yours, (signed) Percy Grainger." George M. Cohan, when he heard Lake's arrangements of the musical score for "Little Nellie Kelly" said: "I have never had such arrangements since I have been in the show business." Martin B. Dickstein, in a recent interview in the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle," in referring to one of Lake's special symphonic overtures, wrote: "It is as fine a syncopation of contemporary music as we have heard in a forty-weeks tour of the picture theaters." "The Bohemians," America's foremost musicians' club, have engaged Mr. Lake on many occasions to write special numbers for banquets given in honor of Mischa Elman, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Franz Kneisel and the tenth anniversary of the club—an honor accorded to but few composers of this country. The Victor Talking Machine Company, after choosing numbers to be recorded by the Goldman Band, stated: "You will be conferring a favor on us if you will have your arrangements made by Mr. Lake."

During the late World War Mr. Lake served in an advisory capacity on the Secretary of War's Music Committee (on instrumentation for Army Bands) in conjunction with Victor Herbert, Wallace Goodrich, John Alden Carpenter, and other noted musicians. He also serves as one of the judges at the annual band contest at Central Park, New York City (the Goldman Band Contest), in association with Nahan Franko, Arnold Volpe, Patrick Conway, and others. He has often appeared as guest conductor in various large cities, as well as at the famous Goldman Band concerts in Central Park, New York City, when he was asked to conduct his own compositions. For several years, Mr. Lake has acted in an advisory capacity in the "laying-out" of summer courses (in instrumentation, etc.) for public school music supervisors, whom he has also had under his private instruction in his New York studio. He arranged, harmonized and edited the new Foresman Series of Song Books (published by the American Book Company), and which will be used in the public schools throughout the country. He also arranges special scores for the high-class ensembles broadcasting over the radio, such as the Bernard Levitow String Ensemble from the Hotel Commodore.

Mr. Lake is world-known for his authoritative work and text-book, "The American Band Arranger," and of this book Victor Herbert said: "The only book of its kind not written with a rubber stamp—it says something." In this regard, Percy Grainger wrote: "You have proved yourself the most admirable and brilliant of modern orchestrators for military bands." Albert Stoessel, conductor of the New York Oratorio Society and principal of the Damrosch School for Army Band Masters during the World War, wrote as follows: "You have done more for the uplift of military band music than any other American, and your book should be a boon to students." Equally enthusiastic endorsements were signed by John Philip Sousa, Patrick Conway, Henry Hadley, Lieutenant Santelmann, of the Washington Marine Band, and many other noted musicians.

Fraternally, Mr. Lake is a member of the ancient Masonic body, and is also a member of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. His favorite out-of-doors diversions are found in fishing and hunting.

Mr. Lake was married, in Kansas City, Missouri, on October 18, 1905, and is the father of two sons: 1. Mayhew Lester, Jr., born on December 2, 1907, at present studying the violin under noted teachers. 2. William Edward, born on January 21, 1915, who is already showing a quite re-

James J. Brady

markable ability on the pianoforte. Mr. Lake and his talented sons reside at No. 1021 Edgewood Lane, Palisades, New Jersey, and for years their charming home has been a sort of "stopping-off place" for scores of the most noted instrumental and vocal virtuosi and soloists. In fact, it would be far easier to compile a list of those who have not been entertained at their home than one of those whom they have entertained. One instance will suffice: At the time Mr. Lake was preparing some special music for the celebrated Maine Festival, Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the late President Wilson, and Francis MacMillan, the noted violinist, were both entertained at the Lake home. Mr. Lake has been a friend of several Presidents, and among his most prized possessions are warm, personal letters from the late Theodore Roosevelt, whom Mr. Lake admired beyond all great Americans. He also prizes highly many letter from the late Victor Herbert, who for many years was one of his closest friends. Mr. Lake is unique in the fact that he numbers his musical friends by the hundreds, rather than by scores. He has that faculty of keeping in touch with every musician he has ever met, and of striking up a friendship through correspondence with many, many more. Thousands of musicians scattered throughout as many small American villages write to him constantly for advice and help, and it is given cheerfully and willingly, as though each were a world-famous entrepreneur. Mr. Lake is a sort of a "music doctor" for all their ailments, for he knows that the problem which presents itself to the musical director of the smallest town is just as important to him as was his own arrangement for the New York Philharmonic Orchestra to the Denishawn Dancers last summer (1925). Mr. Lake is always trying to help the "little fellow" in the musical world, and that he has been repaid and well rewarded for this attribute is evidenced by literally thousands of friends scattered through all the towns and cities of the civilized world.

BRADY, James J.,

Capitalist, Philanthropist.

The very core of American tradition is opportunity for every American-born boy; and James J. Brady, newsboy, printer, and telegrapher, automobile magnate, banker, and internal revenue collector, not only lived splendidly up to that tradition himself, but he made it possible for countless others so to do. The man who conquered fortune in a dramatic fight chose, while still in his splendid middle years, to devote his wealth and genius to making the fight easier for boys and to giving a discriminatingly helping hand to men not quite able to find the opportunity alone. That is why James J. Brady was a dominant figure in Michigan. He was born in Detroit, Michigan, May 3, 1878, son of Francis J. Brady and his wife, Isabelle (Dunn) Brady. His father was born in Arvisberg, Ontario, and became a well-known botanist and horticulturist in Detroit, where he died November 17, 1907. Mrs. Brady died early in the life of James J. Brady, and his father married her younger sister, Mary Ann Dunn. The children of Francis J. and Isabelle (Dunn) Brady were: Frank J., of Rexford, who died March 10, 1917; Lulu M., who married Martin Brady, of Detroit; James J., subject of this record; Edward M., who died in Detroit on February 28, 1916; Joseph A., of Detroit; and Mamie, who died young. The second marriage resulted in the birth of six more children.

James J. Brady, in the midst of this

large family, son of a man who loved his work too well to exploit it merely to make money, found his educational opportunities very limited. It was hard for the little boy of seven to leave school and begin making a living for himself by selling newspapers. But it had two important results in his later life: It showed James J. Brady's own energy, perseverance, shrewdness, and thrift; and it introduced him to the problem of the newsboy and to an understanding which later made effective his philanthropy toward that group. Saving his money, meagre as it was, Mr. Brady had himself tutored and thus supplemented the little learning he began with until he became a liberally educated young man. In the interim he was mastering the printing trade. When machinery so minimized his profits from that that he considered them inadequate, he turned to telegraphy. Evidence of his shrewdness and strategy in fighting for success is given by his next move. The year 1898 found the manufacture and sale of automobiles just rising into prominence. Into this industry Mr. Brady entered with all his ability and enthusiasm. Associated with R. E. Olds and Frederick L. Smith, the firm manufacturing the first really successful motor car, he began to manufacture cars just about the time Henry Ford was perfecting his. The story runs that Mr. Brady and Mr. Ford would start out with their respective machines on the streets of Detroit and would pass each other, neither daring to stop and discuss the merits of the car he had manufactured lest it refuse to start again. Associated with E. R. Thomas, Roy D. Chapin, F. O. Bizner, and Howard E. Coffin under the firm name of the E. R. Thomas Detroit Company, which later became known as the Chalmers Automobile Company, Mr. Brady began to produce a commercial and pleasure car which bore a little closer resemblance to the perfected car of today. The same partners afterward organized the Hudson Motor Company. In 1910 Mr. Brady sold his holdings in both concerns and in association with two of his former business co-workers, Walter Sorenson and Benjamin Allen, organized the S. & A. Machine Company. Mr. Brady held a third interest in the business which grew rapidly until a hundred and fifty employees were busied in the manufacture of tools and machinery. At the same time he widened the scope of his financial activities to give his remarkable executive powers full play. Among the many leading financial institutions of Detroit with which he was connected was the American State Bank, of which he was vice-president, and the American State Bank of Highland Park, of which he was a director. In banking circles his judgment was regarded as particularly sound, and his keen sagacity and progressive spirit were salient forces in the onward march of the institutions with which he worked. His retirement from active business in 1914 left him free for the philanthropic and public service activities toward which he had long been desirous of turning. The Government also saw the rare opportunity of securing the services of a first-rate business man, one who had preëminently the qualities for success. So, on March 16, 1914, Mr. Brady was appointed internal revenue collector for the district covering Michigan from Mackinaw to the southern boundary, known as the First District; he served until November, 1921. Never did Government official receive more universal commendation. Mr. Brady was very clear in his mind about his duties, absolutely honest in his execution of them,

without favor or fear, and efficient in organizing the work of his force. No law breaker went free. One of the local papers said:

His tenure of office has been one of the most interesting in the history of the department in Detroit. Some idea of the development of the duties he has performed can be gained from the fact that when he assumed office, March 16, 1914, the internal revenue collections of the district were at the rate of seven million dollars a year. On his retirement they had tipped one hundred and fifty million dollars for the last twelve months. "Few men have entered into the spirit of the service so effectively as have you, and still fewer have been so successful as administrative officers. I congratulate you on having rendered such distinctive service to your country," wrote Daniel C. Roper, commissioner of revenue, to Mr. Brady on the occasion of the latter's resignation.

The hundred and twenty-five employees in the department under his direction were to a man loyal to their chief, whose force and genuineness they recognized. Only once did an employee betray Mr. Brady's confidence, and then in a minor infraction of a slight rule. When Mr. Brady retired from public life he was presented with a fine diamond ring by the business men of Detroit in recognition of the benefits they personally derived from his high-minded and efficient management of tax affairs throughout those remarkable six years. In further discharge of what he considered his duties to the public, Mr. Brady was for five years commissioner of the Water Board of Detroit, of which he was president at the time of his resignation in 1917. He was a Democrat in politics, and a constructive and enthusiastic member of St. Charles' Catholic Church.

There was another field of activities in which Mr. Brady was supreme: Philanthropy. He was the creator of the "Goodfellows," a picturesque and highly successful project for helping worthy charities. Bank presidents, manufacturers, solid and wealthy business men of Detroit, who had sold papers in their childhood, came together on this one day and renewed their old trade. Identified by ribbon signs, these well-groomed, imposing men stood on street corners and hawked their papers at any price the donor was willing to give, no change returned, and the entire proceeds went to charity. It was a very ingenious plan and brought large sums into welfare coffers which would otherwise never have reached them. Mr. Brady also took charge of the Laymen's Retreat League and gave his entire time to its management. He was an active member of the Knights of Columbus. In many unorganized charities, also, he has been interested, and he has been a friend to a long procession of boys who needed inspiration and guidance and encouragement along life's difficult way. This leading citizen, this fine and generous man, was not spared for a long life, and he passed away on June 15, 1925.

James J. Brady married, in Detroit, on June 10, 1903, May A. Kreis, daughter of Charles and Anna (Wille) Kreis, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Kreis was a moulder; and he and his wife were the parents of a second daughter, Mathilde, who is now Mrs. Michael Bauer. Mr. and Mrs. Brady were the parents of four children: 1. Frederick A., president of the class of 1927 at the University of Detroit. 2. Mildred A., who attends St. Charles' High School. 3. Helen, a student in grammar school. 4. Evelyn Dorothy. Mr. Brady's wife and children survive him and live at No. 455 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit.

To few men has come the opportunity to live up so fully to their capacities as to Mr. Brady. Nor was he false to the

trust. His forty-seven years were close-packed with useful and creative deeds, and his relations with his city, his government, his friends, and his family were very near ideal. To them all he gave the best that was in him. He could honestly feel that he had personally contributed to American progress.

PERRIN, Emory E.,

Exemplary Citizen.

A life of peculiar charm in the expression of his esthetic tastes and devotion to his domestic and religious associations came to a close in the early summer of 1925 in the passing of Emory E. Perrin, an official of the J. T. Wing Company, of Detroit, Michigan, where his labors had been directed in channels of a full and varied service for nearly fifty years. Of exemplary character, consistent in his practice of the ideals he espoused, Mr. Perrin was one of those rare souls who make the home life sweeter and the municipal environments the better for their having gone their way as a living example of religious faith and business ethics.

Emory E. Perrin was born in Birmingham, Michigan, July 1, 1858, and died in Detroit, Michigan, June 29, 1925, a son of Edwin and Letitia (Hall) Perrin. His father, a farmer at Rochester, Michigan, died at the age of fifty years, leaving five sons: 1. Frank, who lives at Northville, Michigan. 2. William, of Saginaw, Michigan. 3. Fred, of Detroit, Michigan. 4. Emory E., of this memorial. 5. Edwin, of Lansing, Michigan.

Emory E. Perrin attended the district schools of Birmingham and the high school at Pontiac, Michigan. He taught school for a number of years in the districts around Pontiac. His father having died, he went to Detroit, in 1878, with his widowed mother and his brothers. He made a very happy business connection with the Fidelity Storage Company, of which Edward Grace was president, and of which Mr. Chandler, of Coldwater, Michigan, was an active partner. His first position was that of clerk, and faithfulness and efficiency in the discharge of his duties merited his subsequent appointment to office manager. In the latter capacity he gave intelligent and valued service for more than twenty-five years. Resigning his position with the Fidelity Company in 1907, he joined the staff of the J. T. Wing Company, where he was an official until his death.

Mr. Perrin was a Democrat in his political alignment, although given to independent action. His broad and generous mind manifested itself in a liberal expression at the polls. He never sought public office. During the World War he gave liberally and consistently to worthy endeavors and supported morally and financially the cause of the Allies. He was an ardent disciple of the Hoover policy of National and domestic economy and practiced its principles in his own home.

Mr. Perrin was well known in the circles of the Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of Palestine Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Peninsular Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Monroe Council, Royal and Select Masters, and Detroit Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar. In religious affairs, Mr. Perrin found consolation and inspiration in his membership in the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, of Detroit. He served as usher and as Sunday School teacher. He found singular delight in his class, which he had taught for many years. He was one of the strong financial supporters of varied activities of the church, and was

accounted one of the pillars of the organization.

Mr. Perrin married (first) Maude L. Eakins, born August 9, 1870, died June 11, 1895, leaving one child, a son, Thomas Carlyle. He married (second) Alferetta Duryea, a native of Detroit, the daughter of Ruliff and Annie (Granger) Duryea, the former having been born on Staten Island, New York, of Pennsylvania Dutch and French ancestry.

Mr. Perrin's widow, Mrs. Alferetta (Duryea) Perrin, lives at No. 267 Melbourne Avenue, Detroit. The son, Thomas Carlyle Perrin, is manager of the used-car division of the John Thompson Sales Company, of Detroit.

The tender and delightful intimacies of the home life were ever the joy and consolation of Mr. Perrin. To those in that happy circle and to the many and privileged friends of this genially tempered man were revealed the generous gifts and the versatile endowments of the husband and father. Mr. Perrin's home was a shrine of music. He loved the best of this tender art and found keen enjoyment in the great operas. He was enabled to give expression to a limited degree to his esthetic temperament on the violin and the piano. His versatility led him into a speaking acquaintance with French and German. He was always of a studious nature, and he shared with his family and close friends the fruit of his attainments and researches. His death ended a long, honorable and happily helpful career.

YARNALL, Zachariah Sprigg,

Merchant, Manufacturer.

The Yarnall family has long been prominent in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Many generations of fine men and women and public-spirited citizens of that name have aided in the upbuilding of the city. It is an old name, here as well as in England, where it was borne by Richard *fil.* Yarnord in 1273. It obviously therefore derives from "the son of Arnold," and is interesting evidence of the way in which surnames developed in England in the middle of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Some surnames grew out of the occupation of the bearer; some from the place in which he lived; some from personal traits. Even more ancient is this method: Yarnall, the son of Arnold. One of the most notable of the Philadelphia Yarnalls was Lieutenant John Jolliffe Yarnall, son of Mordecai, and brother of Peter Yarnall. This is the Peter who fought under Admiral Perry on Lake Erie, to whom were spoken the famous words: "Don't give up the ship." A tangible connection with this hero is in the possession of the Yarnall family of Kirkwood in the shape of a sword, beautifully designed and appropriately engraved. This was presented by a grateful government to Peter Yarnall in recognition of his valuable services.

(I) Francis Yarnall settled in Edgemont, and in 1863, in Philadelphia, was married to Hannah Baker. He died in 1721. Francis Yarnall was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly. Nine children resulted from this marriage, one of whom was a son Mordecai, of whom further.

(II) Mordecai Yarnall, youngest child of Francis and Hannah (Baker) Yarnall, was born in 1705. He married (first), in 1733, Catharine Meredith; (second), in 1745, Mary Roberts.

(III) Mordecai Yarnall, son of Mordecai and Mary (Roberts) Yarnall, was born in 1747, and died in 1811. In 1780 he married Phoebe Jolliffe, who died in 1811. They had children, of whom was Peter, of further mention.

(IV) Peter Yarnall, son of Mordecai and Phoebe (Jolliffe) Yarnall, was born in 1786 and died in 1868. In 1811 he married Lucinda Sprigg, who was born in 1789, and died in 1855. (See Sprigg VI.) They had children, of whom was John Jolliffe, of further mention.

(V) John Jolliffe Yarnall, son of Peter and Lucinda (Sprigg) Yarnall, was born in 1818, and died in April, 1902. In 1838 he entered West Point. In 1841 he married (first) Susan Elizabeth Cox, who was born in 1821, and died in 1855. In 1856 he married (second) Cora Livingstone Smith, who was born in 1829, and died in 1887. In 1890 he married (third) Harriet Woods, born in 1830, and died in 1908. One of his children was Zachariah Sprigg, of further mention.

(VI) Zachariah Sprigg Yarnall, son of John Jolliffe and Susan Elizabeth (Cox) Yarnall, was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, October 24, 1847. He was educated in private schools in Virginia and went to St. Louis at sixteen years of age. After attending St. Louis University for a time, he embarked, at the age of nineteen, in a grocers' supply business with his brother, John, under the firm name of Yarnall Brothers. This firm was a pioneer in that industry in that section of the country. After several years, the name was changed to the Yarnall Manufacturing Company, manufacturers and importers of grocers' supplies. Mr. Yarnall retained his interest in that concern all his life. He was very prominent, socially and financially, in St. Louis, and was an important factor in civic affairs. He died November 24, 1902, a man who by his ability, energy, and vision had notably contributed to the progress of his city.

Mr. Yarnall married, November 11, 1885, Elizabeth Hough Sergeant, born in October, 1864. His wife was the daughter of Joseph Hough and Mary Jane (Webb) Sergeant. (See Sergeant IX.) Their children were: 1. Mary Lucille, deceased. 2. Mary Sergeant. 3. Susan Mordecai, who married, in 1913, Harlow Phelps Donovan; their children were: Harlow Phelps, Jr., and John Jolliffe, deceased.

(The Sergeant Line).

(I) William Sergeant.

(II) John Sergeant (1639-1716), who was selectman at Malden, Massachusetts. He married (first) Deborah Hillier, who was born in 1643, and died in 1669. Among their children was John, of further mention.

(III) John Sergeant, son of John and Deborah (Hillier) Sergeant, was born in 1664, and died in 1755. He married Mary, surname unknown. Their son was Jacob, of further mention.

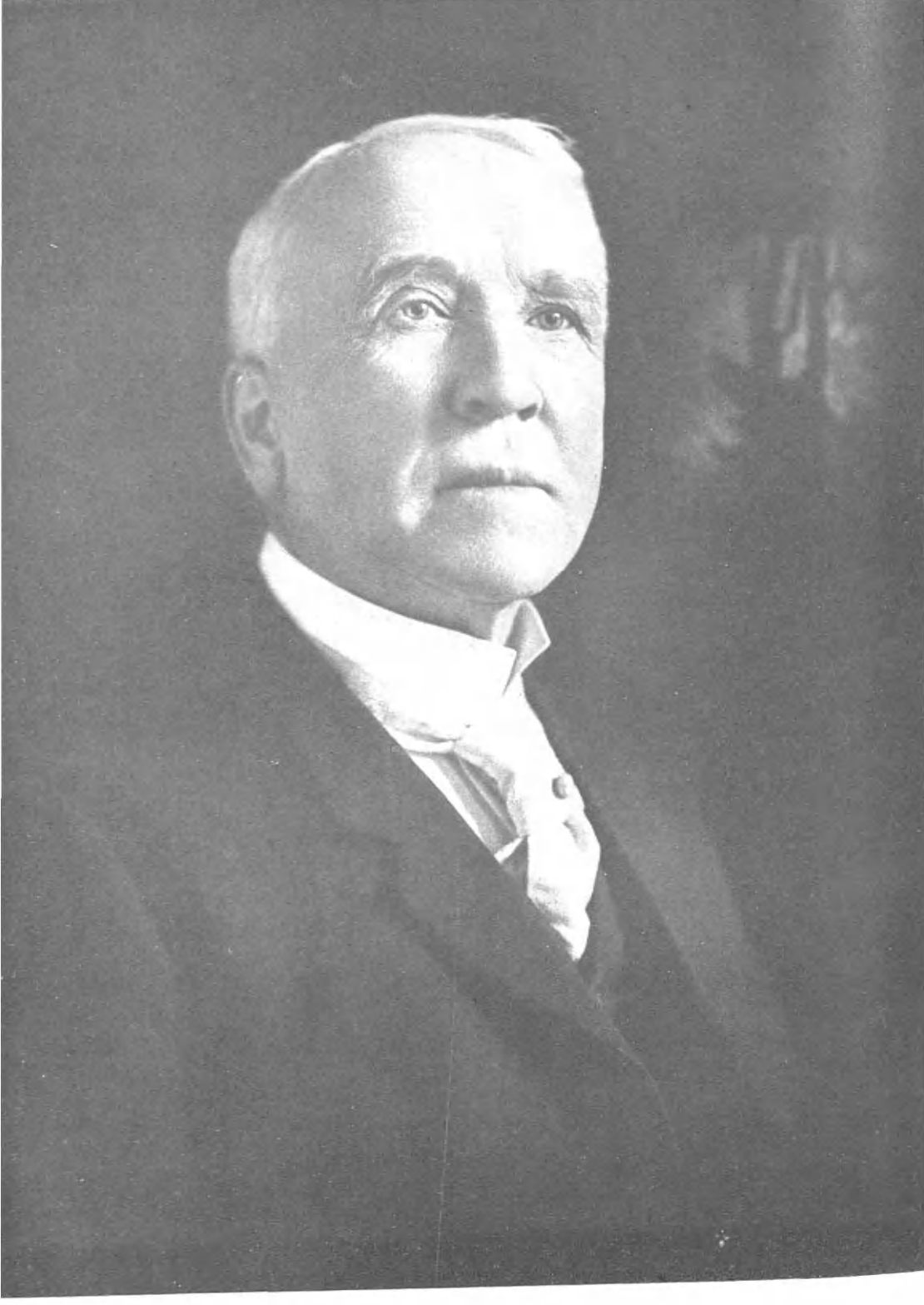
(IV) Jacob Sergeant, son of John and Mary Sergeant, was born in 1702, and died in 1789. He married, in 1727, Mindwell Root. Their son was Samuel, of further mention.

(V) Samuel Sergeant, son of Jacob and Mindwell (Root) Sergeant, was born in 1730, and died in 1812. He married Hannah Baldwin, in 1751; she was born in 1732. Their son was Samuel, of further mention.

(VI) Samuel Sergeant, son of Samuel and Hannah (Baldwin) Sergeant, was born in 1761, and died in 1852. In 1791 he married Matilda Southworth, who was born in 1770. Their son was William, of whom further.

(VII) William Sergeant, son of Samuel and Matilda (Southworth) Sergeant, was born in 1803, and died in 1885. He married Elizabeth Hough, who was born in 1806, and died in 1838.

(VIII) Joseph Hough Sergeant, son of William and Elizabeth (Hough) Sergeant, married Mary Jane Webb.



C. A. Stevens

(IX) Elizabeth Hough Sergeant, daughter of Joseph Hough and Mary J. (Webb) Sergeant, married, in 1885, Zachariah Sprigg Yarnall. (See Yarnall VI.)

(The Sprigg Line).

(I) Thomas Sprigg, who lived from about 1630 to 1704, and was the brother of Sir John Gordon Sprigg, premier of Cape Colony and member of the Privy Council, came from England to Northampton County, Virginia. Later, in Maryland, he was High Justice of Calvert County. He married, for his second wife, Eleanore Nuthall, daughter of John Nuthall.

(II) Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Sprigg, son of Thomas and Eleanore (Nuthall) Sprigg, was born about 1670 and died between 1738 and 1739. He was a member of the General Assembly of Maryland. He married Margaret Mariarte, daughter of Edward Mariarte, who died in 1839.

(III) Thomas Sprigg, son of Thomas and Margaret (Mariarte) Sprigg, died in 1725. He married Margery Beall.

(IV) Thomas Sprigg, son of Thomas and Margery (Beall) Sprigg, was born in 1714, and died in 1781. In 1737 he married Elizabeth Galloway, daughter of Richard Galloway.

(V) Samuel Sprigg, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Galloway) Sprigg, was the nineteenth governor of Maryland, from 1819 to 1822.

(VI) Lucinda Sprigg, daughter of Samuel Sprigg, was born in 1789, and died in 1855. In 1811 she married Peter Yarnall. (See Yarnall IV.)

NEWCOMB, Cyrenius Adelbert,

Noted Merchant.

One of the pioneer merchants of modern Detroit, a man of high and steadfast ideals, yet always truly progressive and receptive to new ideas, and possessing to a remarkable degree the ability to surround himself with capable and loyal associates, Cyrenius A. Newcomb, at the time of his death in 1915, was and had been for many years one of the outstanding figures in the mercantile and civic life of Detroit, Michigan. A resident of this city for almost half a century, he had been one of the founders and for many years the guiding genius of one of Detroit's largest department stores, and in his capacity as a highly successful merchant and a public spirited citizen had stood in the forefront of those who by their enterprise, industry and farsightedness had been chiefly instrumental in bringing about the tremendous growth of their city. In his own lifetime he saw the population of Detroit increase from about 75,000 to more than 500,000 and it was during his most active and fruitful years that the foundations were laid for the even more remarkable growth of the city during the last decade, at the end of which it had more than 1,200,000 inhabitants and was the fourth largest city in the United States. It is true that this unusual development was caused primarily by the marvelous expansion of the city's industries and especially by the ever-growing number and extent of its automobile plants, but it is equally true that the merchants of the city somehow found ways and means to keep step with this overwhelming expansion and to further and solidify it, and it was in this direction that Mr. Newcomb not only contributed his full share towards the progress of Detroit, but frequently took the lead and showed the way to others of less energy and less faith.

Cyrenius Adelbert Newcomb was a member of an old and historic New England family, first represented in this coun-

try by Captain Andrew Newcomb, who is believed to have come to the colonies from the west of England, probably Devonshire or Wales. He is first mentioned, as far as still existing records show, in 1663, in Boston, Massachusetts, in connection with his second marriage, to Grace, widow of William Rix. He was a sea captain and apparently followed this occupation through the greater part of his life. His oldest son and child from his first marriage, Lieutenant Andrew Newcomb, was born in England about 1640, and died between 1703 and 1708. He lived for some time at Kittery, York County, Maine, where a house once owned by him was still standing and occupied as a dwelling as late as the end of the nineteenth century. In 1675 he removed to Edgartown, Massachusetts, on Martha's Vineyard, of which he became one of the proprietors and where he was prominent in public affairs. Married twice, he was the father of fifteen children, the oldest of whom, Simon or Simeon, born about 1666, probably at Kittery, Maine, lived until 1713 at Edgartown and then removed to Lebanon, Connecticut. In both of these places he had extensive property holdings, and was effectively active in town affairs as a public official. He died at Lebanon, January 20, 1744-45, and was the father of nine children. His third son and child, Hezekiah Newcomb, born in Edgartown, in 1693-94, learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, was a freeman, held various town offices of importance and owned much land at Lebanon. Later he became one of the proprietors of the town of Falltown, near Bernardston, Franklin County, Massachusetts, but never resided there and deeded this property to his grandson, also named Hezekiah, who was the great-grandfather of Cyrenius Newcomb. This first Hezekiah Newcomb was a very religious man, and died August 15, 1772. He was married twice, his first wife and the mother of his ten children being Jerusha Bradford, whom he married November 14, 1716. She was a daughter of Thomas and Anne (Smith) Bradford, a granddaughter of Major William and Alice (Richards) Bradford, and a great-granddaughter of Governor William and Alice (Carpenter-Southworth) Bradford, the former one of the signers of the Mayflower Compact. Through her all her descendants, including, of course, her great-great-great-grandson, Cyrenius A. Newcomb and his descendants, became eligible to membership in the Mayflower Society. Their second son and child, Peter Newcomb, born at Lebanon, Connecticut, November 28, 1718, settled for some time on his father's property in Falltown, but was forced to return to Lebanon in 1744 on account of the incessant Indian attacks. He, too, was a carpenter and cabinet-maker, owned much property, held various town offices, and died September 26, 1779. He had married, November 2, 1740, Hannah English, and they were the parents of six children of whom Hezekiah, second child and oldest son, born in Lebanon, May 6, 1747, removed to Bernardston, Massachusetts, where he occupied land deeded to him by his grandfather, prior to December 6, 1773, when he is recorded there as a freeholder. Like his ancestors he was prominent in town affairs, a justice of the peace, selectman, town treasurer, and for three years deputy to the General Court. He died January 25, 1821, having married, September 15, 1768, Lydia Hunt. Of their thirteen children the oldest, again named Hezekiah, born in Lebanon, June 12, 1769, on the old family homestead, removed as a child with his parents to Bernardston, Massachusetts. He settled,

after he had reached manhood, on a farm in the western part of the town, now occupied by the town of Leyden, Massachusetts, and died there, August 19, 1844. He was a justice of the peace for more than thirty years, and a representative to the General Court for more than twenty, and greatly esteemed by his fellow-citizens. He married, at Bernardston, Ruth Burnham, born December 16, 1766, died April 9, 1846, and they were the grandparents of Cyrenius A Newcomb, their second child and oldest son, Hezekiah Newcomb, born February 27, 1792, at Bernardston, being his father

It was this sturdy New England stock of owners and tillers of the soil, of carefully trained artisans, of efficient and honest town officials, and, withal, of plain, upright and naturally religious men and women, which supplied the ancestral background of Mr. Newcomb and from which he undoubtedly inherited many of his outstanding and most typical characteristics. By means of his own strong personality he carefully developed this desirable inheritance, and on this strong foundation of many of the cardinal virtues he built not only his own success and that of his descendants, but most vitally contributed to the marvelous development and prosperity, material as well as spiritual, that has been the good fortune of the city of his adoption, Detroit.

Cyrenius Adelbert Newcomb was born in Cortland, New York, November 10, 1837, a son of Colonel Hezekiah and Nancy (Rounds) Newcomb, both natives of Franklin County, Massachusetts. He was educated in the common schools of his native State and later attended the State Normal School at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, after which he set out on his business career in Hannibal, Oswego County, New York. Shortly afterwards, at the age of twenty years, he accepted a clerical position with the dry goods firm of N. H. Skinner & Company in Taunton, Massachusetts, and nine years later was admitted to a partnership in this firm. Like many other young men of this period, the years immediately following the end of the Civil War, Mr. Newcomb heard the call of the progressive and fast-growing West, sold out his interest in the Taunton business and removed to Detroit, Michigan. Settling there in 1868, he shortly afterwards, in association with Charles Endicott, purchased the small, but well established, dry goods business of James W. Farrell.

The new firm from its very inception bore the name which it still carries, the Newcomb-Endicott Company, and immediately began a steady growth which to a great extent was the result of the perfect accord in business and personal aspirations which always existed between the partners and which continued without interruption until Mr. Endicott's death, January 18, 1896. For the first year of its existence the young firm remained at its original location, the Merrill Block on Woodward Avenue, but when the new Detroit Opera House was completed, the company took the ground floor of the building. At that time the store, which was on the site of the Detroit Opera House of modern days, was considered outside the business district of the city, which was centered near Woodward and Jefferson avenues. In 1879 the company moved to the new building erected for it by the late Dexter M. Ferry on the east side of Woodward Avenue, just north of State Street. Since that time the building has been enlarged and remodeled repeatedly and now faces also on Farmer Street and East Grand River Avenue. In February, 1903, the business was incorporated

under the laws of Michigan, with a capital stock of $500,000, with the following officers: Cyrenius A. Newcomb, Sr., president; George T. Moody, first vice-president; H. Byron Scott, second vice-president; Cyrenius A. Newcomb, Jr., secretary; and John Endicott, treasurer. In November, 1911, the capital stock was increased to $1,000,000. Throughout all the years, during which Mr. Newcomb so ably and successfully guided the destinies of his business, he saw it grow without strain and always with preparedness. He surrounded himself early with large-minded and faithful men whom he consistently rewarded with open-handed generosity. Thus he was able, whenever necessary, to intrust great responsibilities to others and to portion out his work among them, and yet he was always able, even in the quiet years of his later life and of comparative retirement, to make his influence felt and his seasoned wisdom appreciated by his younger and eager associates. One of the things for which he will always be remembered is the fact that he was the first to establish the six o'clock closing of department stores in Detroit, a true example of his continuous thoughtfulness for those employed by him whose number in later years had grown rapidly, but among whom there were always to be found a large proportion of men and women who had been with him for long periods. Mr. Newcomb had other commercial and financial connections and interests in Detroit, the principal of which was with the Anderson Electric Car Company.

Business, though it was his main interest in life, next to his family, did not absorb all of his time and energy, and he was a strong force for civic progress and moral uplift throughout his entire life. He was an ardent advocate in the cause of temperance, and one of the forty original contributors and founders of the Detroit Art Museum. His religious affiliations were with the Universalist Church, even before he came to Detroit. As there was no church of this denomination in Detroit when he came there, he joined the first Unitarian Church, but in 1879, with Mr. S. J. Murphy, he led in the organization of the First Universalist Church, known as the Church of Our Father. He was a trustee, superintendent of the Sunday School, and active in the organizing of the parish and in the building of the edifice, and throughout all the years of its existence he was a staunch and generous friend of this church. He was reverent and religious by nature, and strong of faith, but broad-minded in the best sense of the word and did much to break down the barriers between sects. No matter how busy, he had always time to consider the affairs of the church and frequently attended conventions of his denomination. In politics he was a supporter of the Republican party, where National and State issues were concerned, but strongly independent in affairs relating to the government and improvement of Detroit.

Mr. Newcomb married (first), November 12, 1867, shortly before he came to Detroit, Mary E. Haskell, a daughter of William R. Haskell, of Hartford, Connecticut. Mrs. Newcomb died in Detroit, November 17, 1887. Mr. and Mrs. Newcomb were the parents of four children: 1. William Wilmon, a prominent physician of Detroit, and nationally known as an entomologist. 2. Cyrenius Adelbert, Jr., secretary of the Newcomb-Endicott Company. 3. Mary Queen, who married William E. Fuller, a prominent lawyer of Fall River, Massachusetts. 4. Howard Rounds, a director and department manager of the Newcomb-Endicott Company.

D. A. Coulon.

Mr. Newcomb married (second), September 20, 1899, Mary H. Sharp, daughter of James and Margaret (Hutton) Sharp, both natives of Scotland. Mrs. Mary Hutton (Sharp) Newcomb came to America as a young lady to visit her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Reekie, both natives of Scotland, but then living in Detroit. Both are now deceased.

Mr. Newcomb died at his home, No. 625 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, March 9, 1915, aged seventy-seven years, and was buried in Woodmere Cemetery. He was a courteous gentleman, a lover of the fine arts, a leader in social reforms, a reverent worshipper, a genuine and faithful friend, a devoted husband, and an affectionate father.

CONLON, Thomas A.,

Attorney-at-Law.

For a quarter of a century an established attorney-at-law in Detroit, Michigan, Thomas A. Conlon was also accounted one of the most thoroughgoing and successful, his abilities as a pleader having won in cases that have gone on record as among the most important in legal activities in recent years. Popular in his profession, and greatly esteemed in his citizenship, Mr. Conlon rendered a service of a permanent character to his generation; he was courageous for truth, invincible in his purpose, and well equipped and capable in the solution of legal problems. He was a son of Patrick A. and Mary (O'Brien) Conlon, both of them natives of Ireland, who pioneered to the western and central part of the United States, eventually settling in the southwestern part of Grand Traverse County, Michigan, where with their three sons and two daughters they engaged in farming.

Thomas A. Conlon was born December 19, 1863, near Guelph, Ontario, and he came to Traverse City, Michigan, with his parents when he was about six years old. There he attended the district and the high school and in his senior year, besides carrying his high school work, he taught school near Traverse City. Graduating from the high school he went to the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, Michigan, where he graduated in 1889. He then taught school for several years, first at Cass City and then at Eaton Rapids, where he was superintendent of schools. Matriculating at the Law School of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mr. Conlon was graduated there as president of his class of 1900.

Mr. Conlon established his law offices in Detroit, in 1900, where he was at first associated with Patrick H. Kelley, who held the office of lieutenant-governor of Michigan, but for twenty-three years he practiced his profession alone. He was a very competent leader in all matters, and in the course of his career was the winner of many difficult cases. For example, he presented a case decided by the United States Supreme Court in January, 1921, to the United States Judge of Indianapolis, holding that even though a shipper of goods had an original bill of lading in his possession when delivery was made, if fraud arises it is a misdelivery, and Mr. Conlon's client was given judgment for the shipment and four years' interest.

Public and educational affairs always had Mr. Conlon's immediate interest; and he was one of the first advocates of the small School Board in Detroit, and he held the position of president of the Parent-Teacher Association of the Central High School. He was a Republican in political matters, was chairman of meet-

ings, and made friends for his abilities as a presiding officer and a speaker.

One of the most prominent figures in the Order of Free and Accepted Masons in Detroit, and the State itself, he was a Past Commander of Damascus Commandery, Knights Templar, and a Past Potentate of Moslem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of the Bar Association; Union League Club; Old Fellowcraft; Detroit Yacht and Automobile clubs, and he was fond of out-of-door sports.

Mr. Conlon married (first) Lulu M. Loughray, who died in October, 1917. He married (second), July 3, 1923, at Armada, Michigan, Ella Ellsworth, daughter of Delos Ellsworth, a farmer, business man and general store-keeper at Armada. Mr. Ellsworth's children were: Frank E., Ella, and Bert B.

Thomas A. Conlon died October 11, 1925, in Detroit, Michigan, an attorney of attainments and a man of lofty ideals, whose sympathies and efforts were always enlisted on the side of cleanness in politics and education.

KENDALL, Cassius Clay,

Hardware Firm Director.

All who are in any way associated with the hardware interests in the State of Missouri and indeed, hardware dealers and the leading salesmen throughout the country, have an abiding memory of Cassius Clay Kendall, promoter of the industry in all its branches throughout his life, veteran in the business, and director in some of its largest concerns in St. Louis. Mr. Kendall had a country-wide interest in the trade in which he had become proficient by his knowledge of the details of hardware production and output; and he was referred to as a man of unrivalled influence and authority along those lines to which he had devoted the entire attention of his business life. He has been a guiding spirit of the affairs of prominent hardware firms in St. Louis and their success in the increasing years of their history had been due in no small measure to his part in their directorship.

Cassius Clay Kendall, the son of Ezra Kendall, who was born in Massachusetts, and Mary (Keene) Kendall, of Campton, Maine, was born February 4, 1844, in Dracut, Massachusetts, where he attended the public schools. He came to Elysian, Minnesota, in 1860, with his mother, his father having died in 1853. At the close of his military service, given in full hereafter, he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and there first became connected with the John Goodwin Company, dealers in mill supplies, with whom he remained eight years. His hardware experience began with his association with the Simmons Hardware Company, in that city, and for a quarter of a century he was continuously in that employ. He then joined his interests with those of the Schroeter Brothers Hardware Company, and for more than sixteen years he was a member of the board of directors of that concern.

While in Minnesota, in 1862, Mr. Kendall enlisted with Company K, 7th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, at Elysian, Le-Soeur County, and he was mustered out June 9, 1865. He served in Minnesota against the Indians, and he was a member of the guard that was placed in charge of the thirty Indians that were hung at Mankato, after the uprising of the tribes there. He served in many of the historic battles of the Civil War. He was a member of Ransom Post, No. 131, Grand Army of the Republic, and he had been active in that organization many years. Outside

of that, he was a home lover, caring but little for clubs and fraternal organizations. He spent his later years in the country near Kirkwood, Missouri, and took great pleasure in raising poultry, and in taking care of a garden, of which he was very fond.

Mr. Kendall married Minnie H. Michel, daughter of E. A. Michel, who was born in St. Louis, and became one of the best known florists in that section of the country. His place was situated opposite Shaw's Gardens and he numbered among his intimate friends the leading horticulturists of his day.

Cassius Clay Kendall died suddenly, December 26, 1924, at his home in Glendale. His knowledge of the hardware and kindred industries was both broad and complete; he was a fine type of business man, and was much respected by his associates in the city in which he resided for the greater part of his life.

ZINDLER, Alexander John,

Business Man.

Although barely over the threshold of commercial life, Mr. Zindler had proved his right to the proud title of American business man, and had gained important official position with Detroit incorporated enterprises. Thirty and six were the years of his life, and for sixteen of those years he had been continuously connected with the coal business in Detroit, Michigan, the city of his birth. He possessed the fine quality of systematic thoroughness, was discreet and conservative, a most valuable office manager, and as an auditor, unsurpassed. Death came to him suddenly, he being seized with a cramp while swimming in Lake St. Clair, and although in but four feet of water, was so disabled as to be incapable of saving himself and no help was available. He was a man of warm, sympathetic nature, genial and generous, a lover of home and always ready with a word of kindness and a helping hand.

Alexander J. Zindler was born in Detroit, Michigan, May 24, 1886, and died July 27, 1922. He was a son of Vincent and Mary Zindler, his father also meeting with accidental death, December 30, 1899, his mother yet surviving both husband and son, her residence in Sheridan Street, Detroit.

Vincent Zindler was born in Kolmar, Germany, but early in life came to the United States, settling in Detroit, Michigan, where he married, his wife also born in Kolmar. He became foreman for Alexander J. Chapaton, a contractor of brick and stone construction, and in that capacity had a share in the erection of many of Detroit's most important buildings. On December 23, 1889, he fell from a scaffold at Western High School, Detroit, and a week later he passed away. To Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Zindler there were born nine sons and five daughters, Alexander J. being the youngest son.

Alexander J. Zindler attended the public schools of Detroit, finishing in high school, then made special preparation for business life at St. Joseph's Commercial College, his first employment being in the office of the Goebel Brewing Company, where he remained two years. He then spent five years with the Brenner Coal Company, going from that house to that of Jules G. Hoffman, wholesale dealer in coal and coke. He remained with Mr. Hoffman during the years 1910 and 1911, but in March of the latter year the business was absorbed by J. W. Dykstra & Company, Mr. Zindler being soon afterward chosen secretary-treasurer of that company, an office he ably filled until his

untimely and deeply regretted death. He was also secretary of the Blue Beaver Coal Company, Inc.; and secretary of the Blue Beaver & Elkhorn Coal Company, both Detroit corporations. In these positions Mr. Zindler's talents were employed at their best, and he became most efficient in office management, contributing his full share to the prosperity of the corpotations to which he gave his undivided attention during the last eleven years of his life.

Mr. Zindler was a member of the Roman Catholic Church; the Knights of Columbus; Fellowcraft Athletic Club, and the Detroit Yacht Club. In politics he was a Republican; his favored recreations, boating, swimming, and travel. He was a lover of good music, and delighted in his home and his family.

In Detroit, September 1, 1915, Mr. Zindler married Beatrice E. Hastings, daughter of Peter A. and Margaret (O'Connor) Hastings. To Mr. and Mrs. Zindler three children were born: 1. Robert F., born January 14, 1918. 2. Richard Hastings, born June 2, 1919. 3. Margaret Mary, born January 16, 1922. Mrs. Zindler survives her husband, her home located at No. 3779 Vicksburg Street, Detroit. Like her husband, she is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

WIXSON, Fred,

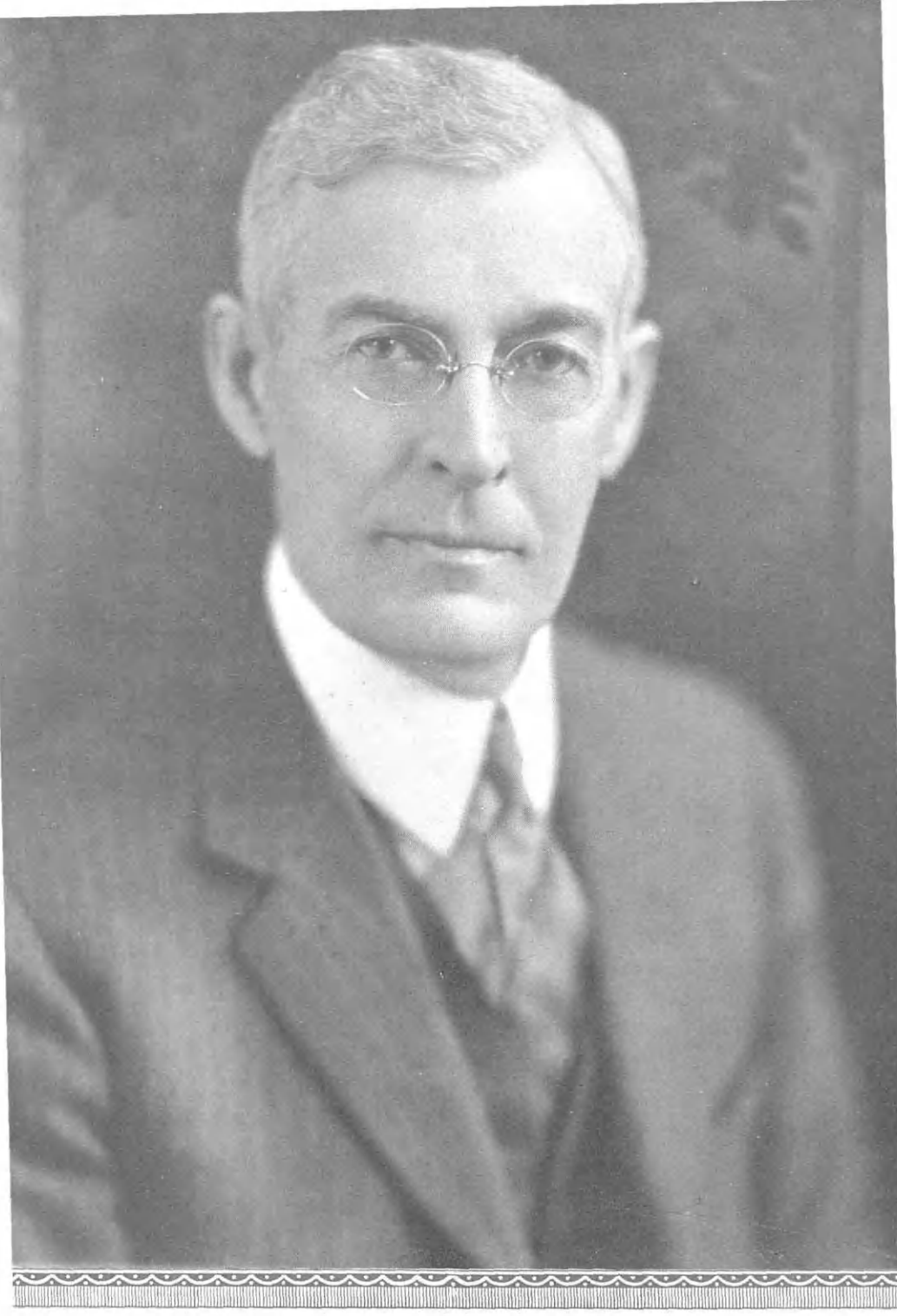
Banker.

During his twenty-five years of association with the Detroit Trust Company, Fred Wixson won the respect of the whole executive force through his ability and application, and more than that, he won the love of all his associates by his kindliness and thoughtfulness. He was a man with whom no one could come in contact without feeling better for the meeting and more kindly disposed toward his fellow men and his own status in life. His very presence compelled friendship. His sunny smile and friendly manner were outward manifestations of an inborn and ingrained kindly nature.

Fred Wixson was born in Wayne, Steuben County, New York, on February 6, 1868, son of James and Adeline (Schuyler) Wixson, both also natives of Wayne, where they spent their lives. The father was a farmer and veterinary surgeon in his maturer and more prosperous years, after teaching school in his young manhood. The mother was a descendant of General Schuyler. The family in this country was founded by the grandfather of Fred Wixson, James Wixson, who was of Welsh origin, one of the pioneers of Steuben County.

Fred Wixson grew up in Steuben County, attending the rural school near his father's farm, and completing his education and his commercial training at the Elmira (New York) Business College. From 1891 to 1894 Mr. Wixson was a bookkeeper for T. Briggs & Company, of Elmira, New York.

In 1894 Mr. Wixson moved to Detroit, where he lived for the rest of his life. His first seven years there were spent as bookkeeper for the firm of Phelps-Brace & Company, wholesale grocers. It was in 1901, when he was thirty-three years old, that he joined the forces of the Detroit Trust Company, as bookkeeper. He was soon found to be far too valuable an employee for this work and was steadily advanced until he was, in 1904, head of the Public Accounting Department. In 1907 Mr. Wixson created a new department in the Trust Company, of which he was made head, the Auditing Department, which proved to be of growing importance. His last promotion came on August 1, 1919, when he was elected treasurer.



Fred Wipson

The six years of his work as treasurer were fraught with happiness to him and benefits to the bank. Hard working, astute, far-sighted, and withal prudent, he played an important part in the growth of the bank during those significant post-war years. Death took him away suddenly on January 30, 1926, when he was at the height of his usefulness and prosperity. During the World War Mr. Wixson was one of the most generous contributors to patriotic and humanitarian drives in the shape both of money and time. His purse was open, likewise, to church and charitable causes, and he was a loyal attendant of the First Baptist Church, of which his wife is a member. A Republican in politics, he discharged his duties as a citizen faithfully, but he was too reserved and too devoted to home interests to take an active part in politics. He was a man unusually well-informed, a great reader, and a lover of out-of-door sports, particularly baseball. He was a member of the Detroit Board of Commerce, the Michigan Association of Certified Public Accountants, and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. His clubs were the Detroit Athletic and the Wednesday Night Bowling Club, of which he was captain.

On February 10, 1892, Fred Wixson married Harriett E. Bennett, at her home in South Bradford, Steuben County, New York. She is the daughter of Ephraim W. and Emily (Kress) Bennett, granddaughter of Ephraim Bennett, and great-granddaughter of Ephraim Bennett, who was born in Holland and migrated to Pennsylvania. Mrs. Wixson's father was a prosperous farmer of his locality and a member of the Baptist Church.

So beloved was Mr. Wixson of all his associates that these wrote fully and straight from their hearts of what his long friendship had meant to them. The president of the Detroit Trust Company, on vacation in California, telegraphed:

(Fred) and I worked side by side for a quarter of a century. He was a man of greatest integrity, highest character, and of the most genial attributes.

William Thomas, Jr., who had long worked directly under Mr. Wixson and who succeeded him as treasurer, wrote, in part:

He was more than my employer; he was one of the dearest friends I ever had or ever expect to have. His was the kind of character we read about to be held up as an ideal for the younger generation. I never knew anyone with such fine, upright principles. I will consider that I have done well if I can live up to the ideals reflected by Mr. Wixson.

One of the young women who was employed in his department called him "the great friend of us all," and continued:

He was so kind and thoughtful for the least of us—he was so fair, so ready to help, be it messenger girl or officer. There is hardly an employee of the company who has not something for which he or she is not personally or individually indebted to Mr. Wixson, something for which we are grateful. He was the first one we went to when in trouble, and he never failed us in his dear, slow, quiet way. We all loved him and the memory of him will be an inspiration, always, for he was a truly great man.

SCHWARTZ, Bernard,

Cigar Manufacturer.

A striking personage in the financial history of Detroit was Bernard Schwartz, president of the Bernard Schwartz Cigar Corporation. Against the handicaps of foreign birth and rearing, of hard struggle as a young boy making his living in a strange country, of incredible perseverance in gaining an education at night school, while maintaining himself on meagre earnings, and of the uncertainties of developing a business of his own

with little capital, Mr. Schwartz fought and won a brilliant victory. Ambition, hard work, and honesty were the forces which impelled him.

Bernard Schwartz was born in Oshtchiluga, Russia, in April, 1872, son of Moses and Gerta Schwartz, both deceased. When he reached the age of fourteen, he migrated to America, landing in Montreal, Canada. Spending his days at work in the manufacture of cigars and his evenings in school, he supported and educated himself on his wages of one dollar and a half a week. After four years he was earning four dollars a week. When he reached this level he moved to Detroit to follow the same trade because he thought he saw greater opportunities there. All the while he was managing to save systematically. When his savings had reached the total of seventy-five dollars, he opened a cigar factory of his own, where he utilized all his quick mind had learned of the business during his years of service. So apt did he prove that the factory succeeded from the start. The factory soon made a specialty of a cigar that caught the popular fancy twenty years ago and is still a favorite, the "R. G. Dun" cigar. In 1919 his business was incorporated as the Bernard Schwartz Corporation, manufacturers of the R. G. Dun Cigar, and his sons were associated in the project. The corporation employs six hundred people, all comfortably operating in the new factory building situated on DuBois and Milwaukee avenues.

Mr. Schwartz was a Republican in politics and could be counted on to support the worthwhile measures advocated by his party, and his civic interest was keen. A liberal giver to all local charities, he contributed generously to World War drives. He was an active member of the Temple Beth-El, where he was repeatedly offered special opportunities for service. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. A popular clubman, Mr. Schwartz was a member of several Detroit clubs. He died at the age of fifty-two, on November 23, 1924.

Bernard Schwartz married, in Detroit, Michigan, on March 26, 1895, Esther Rothstein, daughter of Eshnie and Mary (Egalski) Rothstein. Mr. and Mrs. Schwartz were the parents of three children: 1. Norman, president of the Bernard Schwartz Cigar Corporation; married Lillian Freeman, and they have a son, Gerald Martin Schwartz. 2. Theodore, vice-president of the corporation; married Sylvia Bloom. 3. Yetta, married Milton Petrie, of Detroit, and they are the parents of a son, Bernard Allen Schwartz Petrie.

Mr. Schwartz was a kindly man, thoughtful to his employees, whose difficulties he thoroughly understood, encouraging to the ambitious among them. He was one of those men always to be depended on to head lists of subscribers to worthwhile causes, and his purse was open to the needy. To his family he was devoted, and his close friends found him everlastingly true.

DONOHO, Ruger,

Artist.

By his contributions to art during the quarter of a century in which Ruger Donoho transferred to canvass his pleasing impressions largely of the scene pastoral, he brought both keen critics and the everyday passerby into a very happy understanding of colors, and of the extremes of the light and shade of the garden. He interpreted the garden, and

N Ole Bostrick

the flower-kind in its individual life, in maturity of beauty and grace, as one who learns a language or an industry thoroughly; he rejoiced in the blossom and the full bloom, and made these live again in his work. His paintings received recognition and the prizes of salons and expositions, both in America and abroad; his canvasses have their enduring place in great public galleries.

Ruger Donoho, son of Robert Donoho, a planter, who was born in 1827 and died in 1859, and of Julia Sophia (Ruger) Donoho, was born December 21, 1857, at Church Hill, Mississippi, and he died January 28, 1916, in New York City. He attended the Emerson Institute, at Washington, District of Columbia, and the State Normal School at Millersville, Pennsylvania. He prepared himself in the technique of his profession at the Art Students' League, in New York City, and at the Julien Academy, in Paris. He was a pupil successively of R. Swain Gifford, Boulanger, Lefebvre, Robert Fleury, and Bouguereau. He began his career in Paris in 1880; and his principal work, outside of private ownership, is represented in public galleries by "La Marcellerie" in the Brooklyn Institute Museum; "Windflowers" in the Metropolitan Museum of New York City; and "A Garden" in the Art Museum, Toronto, Canada.

Among the trophies of Mr. Donoho's work in his art are the following named: Silver medal, Paris Exposition, 1889; Hors Concours, Paris Salon, 1890; Webb Prize, Society of American Artists, 1892; Medal of the Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Illinois, 1893; Honorable Mention, Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1911; Gold Medal, Panama Pacific Exposition, 1915. Mr. Donoho was a member of the Players and the Lotus Clubs, of New York City.

Mr. Donoho married, April 17, 1894, in New York City, Matilda Ackley, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

BOSTWICK, Noble,

Retired Business Man, Constable.

Widely known through his long connection with the Michigan Central Railroad, and as ship chandler, Noble Bostwick of Detroit, Michigan, achieved his greatest fame as constable there for twenty-three years. During that long period of service his humanity and generosity alleviated the sufferings of many a poor family.

Noble Bostwick was born in Farmington, Michigan, May 11, 1839, son of Joel and Betty (McAlny) Bostwick. The father, born in Niagara Falls, New York, October 21, 1799, married, May 12, 1822, at Seneca Falls, New York, Betty McAlny, of Boston, and after some time they traveled westward to Michigan by wagon and boat from Syracuse. They lived for a time in Farmington, and in 1842 moved to Detroit, where the father died, on Abbott Street, December 29, 1887, and the mother in 1867. The father was a cooper by trade, with a cooper shop in Detroit in its pioneer days, and he was one of the first volunteer firemen of the city, in what was called the Phoenix Volunteer Fire Department. Of their thirteen children, Noble Bostwick was the tenth. Trained by his father as a cooper, he worked for the Michigan Central Railroad in 1849 as a cooper and later in the same capacity for Belnap & Drake. At the age of forty-five Mr. Bostwick and his brother, Jim, opened a ship chandler business, stocking everything that pertained to the outfitting of ships. The shop was located at Cass Street and Woodbridge

Avenue, where Andrew Harvey's place now is, and it prospered steadily.

In 1889 began Mr. Bostwick's long and notable career as constable of Detroit. He was elected on the Republican ticket for the Eighth Ward and held office almost continuously until 1912, when he retired, except for occasional service on juries. His great heart made him the friend of the poor and needy. As the eviction of delinquent householders was one of the duties that fell to him, he had frequent opportunity to find really deserving cases of poverty, and he spared no effort to enlist public sympathy in such cases and to collect ready funds to tide desperate people over an emergency. One such case was that of the unhappy Benda family, where a little girl whose factory wages were three dollars a month was supporting an invalid, his sickly wife, and three small children. Constable Bostwick couldn't find it in his heart to evict them, instead bringing them aid. Even more prompt was his assistance to Mrs. Sayce, abandoned by her husband, interrupted in her efforts at self-support by the care of a sick child. Instead of evicting her, the good constable headed a relief fund by money from his own pocket, and by calling on charitably inclined friends secured an adequate amount for her. Constable Bostwick was a member of the old "Alger" Club when Alger was running for gubernatorial office in Michigan. He died in Detroit, January 14, 1926.

Noble Bostwick married, in Detroit, December 15, 1859, Eliza Ann Carpenter, daughter of Tittleloss Carpenter. Children: 1. Chester L., died April 28, 1870, at the age of eight. 2. Mary Celia, who married Daniel Black, an engineer on the Michigan Central Railroad, son of Daniel and Helen (Sutherland) Black; his father, president of the Foster Black Millinery Company, was Scotch, and died about 1905; his mother, daughter of David Sutherland, the first undertaker in Detroit, who migrated from Scotland, a member of the same family as that of Malcolm Sutherland, who at thirteen years of age, in 1862, rode to Chicago in the first sleeping car ever built because his father was the designer and builder of the car. 3. Bessie E., wife of Edward Lemming, by whom she has three children: Noble; Charles, deceased; and Bessie, now Mrs. J. O. La Cost, of Detroit. 4. Ferrand, married (first) Grace Kellogg, of Detroit, by whom he had three children: Ferrand, married Irene Scofield, and has two children: Russell and Marion; Foster, deceased; Grace, the wife of Ernest G. Wilson; and has a daughter, Alice Adele. Ferrand Bostwick married (second) Augusta MacDowell, and had a daughter, Prudence Amelia, who is married to Irving Butterfield.

Noble Bostwick was a man with whom no one could come in contact without feeling better for the meeting and more kindly disposed toward his fellow-men and the world-at-large. Everyone, high or low, who met him felt the influence of his good will. No man could be with him long without becoming his friend; his very presence compelled friendship. The sunny smile which dominated his face was but the outward manifestation of an inborn and ingrained kindly nature, filled to the full with the joy of living and liking for his fellow-men. His humanity was endless. Pity and understanding pervaded his heart at all times and made him a friend rather than a public official to those he encountered in the pursuit of his official duties. He was generous and ready with help.

SMITH, Earl Edward Tailer,

Broker, Athlete, and Society Man.

Earl Edward Tailer Smith is today (1926) one of the most prominent and promising of the younger generation of rising young business men, for at the early age of twenty-three years he has achieved a not inconsiderable success as an independent sugar and coffee broker, connected with the well-known firm of Livingston & Company, No. 111 Broadway, New York City. That he will go far in the business world is not to be doubted, for future success has been predicated and predicted upon his career to date. Mr. Smith's activities are actuated and controlled by a strict code of professional ethics, among whose chief ramifications may be mentioned those prerequisites to success: Ability, industry, intergrity, and absolute, unquestioned honesty of thought and deed. Mr. Smith is also well and widely known for his exceptional athletic prowess. He is an enthusiast and participant in all sports, but his greatest interest is in the manly art of self-defense. Since a youth he has been unusually proficient in boxing, and in the sporting world and undergraduate university circles his name is accorded especial significance as the intercollegiate light heavy weight boxing champion, a distinctive honor and one which both his father and elder brother held before him.

Earl Edward Tailer Smith was born in Newport, Rhode Island, on July 8, 1903, a son of Sydney Johnston and Fannie Bogart (Tailer) Smith. The father, Sydney Johnston Smith, is a prominent society and club man, a retired broker, in which field of endeavor he was very successful. He is a son of Samuel Smith, lately deceased, who, with his brother Andrew W. Smith, founded the banking house of Samuel Smith & Company in New Orleans, Louisiana, many years ago. Samuel Smith was president of this company, the largest banking institution south of the Mason and Dixon Line. Earl E. T. Smith is a nephew of Cora, Countess of Strafford, who lives in England; of Mrs. Alfred Kessler, and of A. W. Smith, the well known society and club man.

Earl Edward Tailer Smith's mother, Fannie Bogart (Tailer) Smith (now Mrs. C. Whitney Carpenter, Jr.), comes of distinguished old New England ancestry. The American progenitor of this particular Tailer branch was the renowned Sir William Tailer, who for seventeen years was Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts. He had a son Edward Neufville Tailer, who was born in the year 1796 and became a wealthy broker of New York City. Edward Neufville Tailer married Ann Ameila Bogart, a descendant of Cornelius Bogart who came from his native Holland to the Manor of Renssellaerwyck in the year 1640.

Edward Neufville and Ann Amelia (Bogart) Tailer were the parents of Edward Neufville Tailer, Jr., who was born in 1830 and died in 1917. He was a successful merchant of New York City, and in 1855 married Agnes Suffern, who was born in 1830 and died in 1917. Agnes (Suffern) Tailer, a daughter of Thomas Suffern, who was a resident at No. 11 Washington Square, New York City, for more than half a century, was a lineal descendant of John Suffern, who came from Ireland in the year 1763 and was the founder of Suffern, Rockland County, New York. John Suffern was a descendant of the Marquis de Suffern whose statue stands in the Palace at Versailles, France, and was a representative of that branch of this noble family which fled to the British Isles to escape persecution.

Edward Neufville Tailer, 2d, and Agnes (Suffern) Tailer were the parents of four children, as follows: 1. Mary, married Robert R. Livingston. 2. Fannie Bogart, of whom forward. 3. T. Suffern, born in 1866, married (first) Maude Lorillard, and (second) Harriet Stewart Brown. 4. Agnes Suffern Tailer, born March 16, 1860, married General Henry Lawrence Burnett. Fannie Bogart Tailer, second of the four children of Edward Neufville (2) and Agnes (Suffern) Tailer, was married (first) to Sydney Johnston Smith, and (second), on May 29, 1916, to C. Whitney Carpenter, Jr. By the first marriage she was the mother of two sons: 1. Sydney Andrew Smith, born in the year 1899, a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in the class of 1921. 2. Earl Edward Tailer Smith, of whom this biographical review.

Earl Edward Tailer Smith's early education was received in private schools, following which he attended the Taft School. He then matriculated in 1923 in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. It was during his sophomore year, in 1924, that he won the middleweight, the varsity light heavyweight, and the intercollegiate light heavyweight championships, as his brother, Sydney A. Smith, had also done before him. The father and two sons are all prominent athletes, and among the best amateur boxers in the country.

Upon the completion of his sophomore year and the announcement of his engagement to Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, Mr. Smith left college and engaged in business as an independent sugar and coffee broker with the firm of Livingston & Company, brokers, at No. 111 Broadway, where he has since been identified and in which field of endeavor he is forging rapidly forward. Since July 1, 1925, he has been a member of the New York City Coffee and Sugar Exchange. Politically, Mr. Smith is a staunch member of the Republican party. He holds active membership in the Union and Yale clubs and the Cloister Club of Yale. Mr. Smith speaks French and German fluently and has traveled extensively in those and other European countries, having crossed the Atlantic eighteen times. He is a member of the firm of Livingston & Company, representing them on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange, where he purchased a seat in 1926.

Earl Edward Tailer Smith was married on January 7, 1926, to Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, 2d, at whose home, No. 666 Fifth Avenue, New York City, the ceremony was performed. The nuptial ceremony was performed by the Reverend Father Thomas Murphy, of St. Patrick's Cathedral, the marriage service being the usual one used for the marriage of a Protestant and a Catholic. The Reverend Father Murphy performed the same service and officiated in like capacity at the marriage of the bride's parents in the year 1899, when William Kissam Vanderbilt, 2d, took as his wife Miss Virginia Fair, the daughter of the late James G. Fair of California. Mrs. Consuelo (Vanderbilt) Smith is a great-great-granddaughter of the famous Commodore Vanderbilt, and a granddaughter of the late William Kissam Vanderbilt and the present Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont. She is also the niece and the namesake of the former Duchess of Marlborough, now Mrs. Louis Jacques Balsan, who makes her home in France. On her mother's side she is a granddaughter of the late James G. Fair of California, and a niece of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, at whose home, then at No. 1 East Fifty-seventh

Julius C. Cornillie

Street, the marriage of Miss Virginia Fair to William Kissam Vanderbilt, 2d, took place twenty-seven years ago. Mrs. Smith has made considerable progress in sculpture, under the expert tutelage of her aunt, Mrs. Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, and has exhibited several excellent bronzes with the Society of Independent Artists in New York City. Mrs. Smith is a younger sister of Muriel Vanderbilt, whose marriage to Frederic Cameron Church, Jr., took place in July, 1925, at Newport, Rhode Island. Mr. and Mrs. Earl Edward Tailer Smith reside at No. 24 East Sixty-fourth Street, New York City.

CORNILLIE, Julius Charles,

Prominent Business Man.

No name is better known and more popular in Detroit than that of the late Julius Charles Cornillie, former owner of a trucking and storage business and coal dealer, and member of many social and religious organizations. He furnished a striking example of what any ambitious man might achieve if he applies himself with all his heart and strength to the tasks before him. A wealthy man, he wrung his riches from life by hard work, honesty, and intelligence. The hardness, determination to succeed, and keenness of observation characteristic of his race were largely admixed in his temperament.

Julius C. Cornillie was born in Caneghen, Belgium, July 8, 1879, son of Charles and Marie Serafina (De Wolfe) Cornillie. His father is a farmer in Belgium, seventy-nine years of age, who at seventy-five came to America to visit his sons. He reared thirteen children. Julius C. Cornillie's mother died in 1887.

Julius C. Cornillie attended the Catholic school until he was seventeen, during the latter years only two hours a day, the rest being devoted to work on his father's farm. On March 19, 1903, he came to the United States, making his way at once to Detroit, Michigan. He took the first position which offered, with the American Brewery Company, whose barns and horses he kept in order. In the fourteen months of his stay with that concern he discovered that there was prosperity in the moving and trucking business. He therefore saved his pay, bought a lot at Van Dyke and Coe avenues, and when he was able purchased a wagon and three horses in order to go into business for himself. Mr. Cornillie also bought a lot on the corner of Coe and Van Dyke avenues where he erected a building which was used for a cafe, at the same time continuing to operate his trucks. After three years he sold the cafe and moved his greatly increased trucking business to No. 11830 Mack Avenue, where the business is still located. The stock of the concern includes eight big trucks, two of them moving vans; two five-ton dumps; smaller delivery trucks; thirty wagons; and twenty-three horses; also a blacksmith shop, employing two blacksmiths; and the employees number thirty in all. His wife was long his office manager. A coal business and teaming for excavating completed his activities. A man of uncommonly strong physique, Mr. Cornillie loved to use his strength, and he loved horses. However, he overtaxed himself, and died on November 12, 1925, in Detroit.

Mr. Cornillie found time for many charitable and social activities and for the travel in Europe which he loved. He contributed generously to every cause, and he frequently supported needy families for months at a time. He was a devoted member of St. Bernard Catholic

Church, for religion was the deepest part of his nature, and active in many religious organizations, such as the Holy Name Society, St. Vincent de Paul Society, the Knights of Columbus, the St. Charles' Belgium Society of the Lady of Sorrows Church. He was a member of the Detroit Board of Commerce, the Detroit Coal Exchange, the Detroit Traffic Association, and the Mack Avenue Business Men's Association. He was also affiliated with the Catholic Order of Foresters, and the Belgium American Century Club. In political sympathies an independent, he voted for the man he thought best fitted for the position. Mr. Cornillie, perhaps, most enjoyed his two European trips with his wife; one in 1908, the latter in 1924.

Mr. Cornillie married, at St. Charles' Church, in Detroit, on June 7, 1905, Mary Goddeeris, daughter of Charles and Julia (Castenoble) Goddeeris, of Belgian extraction. Her father was formerly a building contractor, who retired in 1913, and he lives in Detroit, where he has reared a family of seven children. Mr. and Mrs. Cornillie were the parents of ten children, of whom eight lived: 1. Josephine J. 2. Charles J. 3. Geraldine Elizabeth. 4. Magdelaine M. 5. Francis H., who died in 1913, at the age of eighteen months. 6. Bernard A. 7. Henry J. 8. George A., who died at the age of three and a half years, in September, 1922. 9. Robert E. 10. Marie Margaret. In addition to their own large family, Mr. and Mrs. Cornillie reared Loretta Le Fevre, from the time she was eight years old, in 1907, until her marriage, at twenty-three, to August Van Slembrock, with whom she resides in Detroit.

The success which came to Julius C. Cornillie gave pleasure to all who knew him; for his pleasing personality, his willingness to oblige, his conscientious service, his honesty, and kindliness won their hearts. His nickname was "Joe" Cornillie and he had a host of friends, too many to crowd into the church for his funeral services. Rich and poor alike loved him, and his personal friends and own family found him very nearly perfect, yet warm and human.

PHILLIPS, Jesse Snyder,

Insurance Executive.

A sufficiently judicial attitude to acquaint him thoroughly with all the facts of any task brought him in his broad experience; the vision to formulate a constructive policy; the executive ability and perseverance to put his program through; these are the promising characteristics of Jesse Snyder Phillips, recently selected as president of an important new venture, the Great American Indemnity Company of New York. Experience as a lawyer, legislator, and insurance man in a coordinating and supervisory capacity emphasizes his fitness.

Jesse Snyder Phillips was born in Andover, New York, May 4, 1871, son of Peter and Elizabeth (Snyder) Phillips. His father was a farmer, and his mother was of German birth. The son attended the district schools, Andover High School, and graduated from the University of Michigan with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He immediately began what has proved a long and lucrative career in the practice of his profession, and he retains his membership in the law firm of Robbins, Phillips & Robbins, of Hornell, New York. In 1900 came his opportunity for broader activities, with his election to the New York Assembly. For eleven years he thus represented his district to the eminent satisfaction of his constituents.

This initial part of his public career was

in reality only a preparation for the larger work which has followed. In April, 1915, Governor Whitman appointed him superintendent of the New York Insurance Department for a three-year term. He was a close friend of Governor Smith, and continued to serve through Governor Smith's first term; and a third Governor, Mr. Miller, appointed Mr. Phillips to a third term, during which he resigned on October 31, 1921. The three governors paid tribute to his high quality of public service at a dinner given in his honor by Sumner Ballard in New York City. Governor Miller said of Mr. Phillips:

> I have found him a man sure of himself, who knows his facts, who has drawn his conclusions, who has the courage to state them and to stand by them, and the ability to tell you why.

He was generally regarded as one of the greatest insurance supervisory officials in the country. His resignation allowed him to accept the position of general manager and counsel of the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, located at No. 120 West Forty-second Street, New York City, a capacity in which he remained until his appointment to the presidency of the Great American Indemnity Company early in 1926. The bureau work began at a critical time in the history of that organization, when difficulties and inadequacies were making themselves felt with particular reference to rate-making methods. Mr. Phillips and his secretary-treasurer, Mr. Michelbacher, almost doubled the membership of the bureau. They secured the coöperation of most of the casualty companies and put rates on a sound actuarial basis, eliminating most of the "guess work" and "judgment" hitherto in operation. On October 24, 1922, they succeeded in organizing the Conference on Acquisition and Field Supervision Cost, instigated by Superintendent of Insurance Francis R. Stoddard, of New York, which stabilized conditions with regard to excess commissions and cut rates largely through moral suasion. Thus the bureau reached an unprecedented state of efficiency and harmony. But Mr. Phillips had larger visions: He saw a powerful centralizing agency which would make the whole casualty business an orderly and equitable process throughout the country. Doubtless he would have put through this program as he had every other undertaken, but he accepted instead the tender of the new executive position. The bureau committee which accepted his resignation wrote him as follows:

> The members of the Bureau have requested this committee to convey to you their feelings of deep appreciation of the splendid services you have rendered during your tenure of office as the Bureau's chief executive. Under your administration the Bureau has grown, in the scope of its influence, in the breadth of its general activities, and numerically as to its membership. Your intensive efforts have brought about a better spirit of coöperation among the members; and the injection of your personality in your handling of the powerful authority imposed upon you by the constitution of the Bureau has been potent in the attainment of your successful results.

The new position Mr. Phillips was invited to fill presupposed exceptional fitness. The Great American Indemnity Company created by the Great American Insurance Company to care for casualty cases, had been under consideration for five years by Charles G. Smith, president, and his confreres. According to Mr. Smith, no decisive organization steps could be taken until a man was found who was adapted by training and personality to head it, and he expressed himself as perfectly satisfied that Mr. Phillips meas-

ured up to the difficult standard. The new company will have $3,000,000 assets, composed of $1,000,000 capital, $1,500,000 surplus, and a special reserve at the start of business of $500,000. Mr. Charles G. Smith is to be chairman of the board, and the financial backers of the parent company are allied with him. The first step was application for a charter to do all classes of casualty and surety business, already made to the New York State Insurance Department. The company's plans are conservative, the intention being to build a substantial agency of men specially fitted for casualty work, before beginning volume activities. All lines are to be cared for. Stock will be of $10 par value and sold in $30 units, and Great American stockholders may be given preference. June 1, 1926, will probably be the opening date. With Mr. Smith and a strong directorate of experienced insurance financiers, with the able Mr. Phillips at its head, assisted by G. F. Michelbacher as vice-president, an actuary of high ability and president of the Casualty Actuarial Society, the venture will doubtless leap forward.

With work as his "favorite recreation," the new president has been concerned with other activities. He was a delegate to the New York Constitutional Convention. He is president of the Burrows National Bank of Andover, New York, a director and vice-president of the First National Bank of Hornell. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, of the National Republican Club, the Bankers' Club, Grassy Sprain Golf Club, and the Casualty and Surety Club of New York City. Although urged to be candidate for Governor of New York in 1920, he refused. During the World War he was a supervising official for the Fire Insurance Advisory Committee of the Alien Property Custodian.

Jesse S. Phillips married Mary Theresa Cannon, and they are the parents of two children: A son, Francis W., and a daughter, Mary Elizabeth Phillips.

WILLIAMS, Henry Newton,

Famous Equestrian and Riding Master.

The late Henry Newton Williams needs no introduction to the citizens of Detroit, Michigan, for he was a well-known figure on the boulevards and bridle paths of that mid-Western metropolis, riding his horse with that effortless grace and ease that comes only from long practice, with a seat that a cavalry officer might envy, reacting automatically and responding unconsciously to every movement of his steed until horse and man seemed as one, indissoluble in their perfect accord and rhythm, and with that dignified and aristocratic carriage and manner which so well fits the trained equestrian and so ill fits the poor horseman. His death occurred during his seventy-fifth year, and during those three quarters of a century he had been continuously identified and associated with horses, loving them and understanding them, and that this love and understanding was mutual is not to be denied, as any person will testify who has known and consequently loved during his lifetime one of God's noblest and finest, so-called "dumb animals." As an equestrian and expert riding master Mr. Williams was nationally known, and the following biographical review evidences a well-lived, fully-rounded, upright life devoted to horses, horsemanship, and the equestrian art.

Henry Newton Williams was born on December 12, 1850, at Lakeville, Michigan, a post village of Oakland County, forty miles north of Detroit. He was the fifth of the twelve children born to Seth and Eleanor (Moore) Williams,

H. N. Williams

there being nine sons and three daughters. Seven of these children are still living (1925): Mrs. James Hammel, of Lansing; Mrs. M. A. Herron, of California; Joseph and Lucius Williams, also of California; G. O. Williams, of Flint, and Charles and John Williams, of Detroit. The mother, Eleanor (Moore) Williams, was of old New England Colonial stock, and the father, Seth Williams, was of Jersey Dutch ancestry, a native of Hanover, New York, and a miller and farmer by occupation. Seth Williams purchased in 1856, from George Mabley, the Six-Mile House, a prominent road house in its hey-day, later known as the Log Cabin Inn. The inn, together with its adjoining farm of about forty-eight acres, was resold by him on March 4, 1862, to Horace Hall, of Macomb County. It was here, at the famous Log Cabin Inn, that Henry Newton Williams was reared and spent his boyhood. His early education was acquired in a little schoolhouse at Six-Mile Road on Woodward Avenue, and at the country schools of Utica, Macomb County, Michigan. Mr. Williams settled in Pontiac, Oakland County, Michigan, in 1870, where he was engaged in the wood business for a few years, bringing wood from Utica and selling it in Pontiac.

Mr. Williams' advent into Detroit occurred in July, 1875, when he removed there from Pontiac, a city about twenty-six miles distant. He at once engaged in the livery business by opening boarding and livery stables at No. 17 Lafayette Avenue, near Griswold Street, where the old "Free Press" Building now stands. At that time he was associated with William Husted, following whose death he formed a partnership with John Stanley, which latter combination lasted until the year 1882, when Mr. Williams disposed of all his interests in the livery business.

The year 1882 marked Mr. Williams' initial entry into organized instruction in the art of horsemanship, for during that year he established the first riding school in Detroit, under the name of the Detroit Riding School, located at Nos. 69-71-73 State Street. Subsequently, the academy was moved to No. 440 Brainard Street, where the school was successfully conducted until about 1913. Success in any given line of endeavor always breeds imitators, unethical business men who prey on the achievements of the pathfinders and pioneers and attempt to reap the rewards of their efforts. Such was the case of the old Detroit Riding School. Imitators sprang up, and to counteract their activities, Mr. Williams changed the name of his school to the Williams' Riding School, a name that could not easily be imitated or assumed by unscrupulous self-seekers. From 1885 to 1890, during the roller-skating vogue, Mr. Williams owned and operated the Casino Roller Rink at Nos. 67-75 State Street, one of the most popular and best-equipped bijou resorts of its kind, where the world's most expert skaters often appeared in exhibitions. Mr. Williams was also interested in real estate, both in Detroit and on the Canadian side, and his large holdings grew steadily in value as the city continued to expand. His residence was on Brainard Street, which was in the outskirts of the city when he first took up his residence there fifty years ago.

Mr. Williams was an ardent advocate of the principle that no other form of physical culture was more adapted to produce a graceful poise and carriage of the body than horseback riding, since that sport, more than any other, utilized and brought into play practically every muscle of the body. His own erect carriage and excellent poise and physique up until shortly before his death was ir-

refutable proof of the wisdom, truthfulness, and efficacy of this principle of bodily fitness. Mr. Williams was a gentleman of the old school, ever courteous, punctilious, charming, and irreproachable of manner, as well as gracious and kindly. The following newspaper articles from the Detroit "Journal" give an excellent idea of Mr. Williams' efficient methods of instruction:

The superior and attractive advantages of Williams' Riding School, 20 Brainard Street, near Cass Avenue, could not be better shown than by the increasing patronage the school is enjoying this season over any previous year. Both Mr. Williams and his son are expert and affable teachers who have made this riding school their life work. The school starts out this year with many advantages—a large number of thoroughly broken and gentle horses and a larger and better equipment than ever before—and an ideal fall season which makes riding the finest physical exercise and pleasure.

The one great advantage which this school presents over all others is in its private riding enclosure—an especially desirable feature for children or ladies who are just beginning to ride. Mr. Williams gives all beginners his personal attention, and will be found most pleasant and courteous.

This is the oldest established riding school in the city, being founded in 1882 by the present proprietor and riding master, Mr. H. N. Williams, who has the reputation of being one of the most competent and careful teachers in the United States. Some of the finest riders in the city have gained their proficiency under his instruction. The name of the school was changed to its present title several years ago on account of the old name being imitated, and furthermore, to keep its own identity. It has no connection whatever with any other school in Detroit. It is the only school with riding enclosure, making it especially desirable for children and beginners, as it insures safety and privacy.

Mr. Williams' schedules of rides have proved very popular—to Palmer Park, to Belle Isle, and out to his famous farm on the Canadian side—just below Sandwich. Riders there have a treat in enjoying the berries, melons, apples and fruits in their season. These rides are under the personal supervision of Mr. Williams, and for their thoroughly enjoyable features cannot be excelled. Mr. Williams at all times will be found courteous, pleasant, and entertaining, rare traits in a teacher.

Politically, Mr. Williams was a Republican, and fraternally he was a member of the Masonic fraternity of Pontiac. He was, however, most distinctly a home-loving man, and in his own home, surrounded by the members of his own family, did he find his greatest pleasures.

Henry Newton Williams was married, at Pontiac, Michigan, on December 11, 1872, to Mary A. Clewett, a native of Wincanton, Somersetshire, England, born there on June 15, 1850, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (White) Clewett, and with her parents came to America when she was but five years of age. The family settled at Auburn Heights, near Pontiac, Michigan, where the father followed his trade of brick mason, and where he died in 1857. The mother, Mary (White) Clewett, died in Detroit on April 8, 1888.

Henry Newton and Mary A. (Clewett) Williams were the parents of the following children: 1. Carrie Eleanor, widow of Thomas Cooper, of Detroit. 2. Harry Norman, who married Anna Moore, and they have three children: i. Norman Roy, a student at Ann Arbor. ii. Margaret Eleanor, a student at Detroit City College. iii. Henry Stephen. 3. Roy, who married Frances Canny, of Detroit, and they have one daughter, Jane Ann Williams. 4. Philip Harold Williams, who married Rose Walsh, and they have two children: i. Bruce N. ii. Mary Alice Williams.

The death of Henry Newton Williams occurred at his home, No. 440 Brainard Street, Detroit, Michigan, Thursday, July 23, 1925, aged seventy-five years, seven months and eleven days. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary A. (Clewett) Williams, his four children, aforementioned, six grandchildren, two sisters, and

Thomas Fairbairn

four brothers. Funeral services were held from the family home on Brainard Street, Saturday, July 25, 1925, interment following in Woodmere Cemetery.

Thus did the hand of death still for all time the activities of Henry Newton Williams, one of Detroit's oldest and best-known residents, and a man who had been connected with the progress and advancement of the city for exactly fifty years to a month. He knew Detroit when the boulevard was the grassy outskirts of the city, when the automobile was unknown, and when a team of spirited horses was the height of fashion in transportation methods. In the full half-century of his identification with Detroit Mr. Williams had watched the gradual metamorphosis of the provincial city into the great metropolis and commercial and manufacturing center of today. And in this changeful, busy life Mr. Williams took an active and interested part until his retirement about fifteen years before his death. He was an upright, honest, capable, and honorable man, a good citizen, a true patriot, and an American gentleman—than which no greater tribute can be paid to any man.

FAIRBAIRN, Thomas,

Builder.

His opportunity to be of service to his fellow-citizens was not only developed upon worthy standards in a material way, for Thomas Fairbairn was for many years one of the foremost builders of Detroit, Michigan, but throughout his long career he laid the foundations of an exemplary life, and built thereon a true nobility of character and a manner of living that had their permanent influence upon the world about him. He held undeviatingly to a rule of life that is akin to the Golden Rule itself, and dealing justly with his neighbors, he always possessed their confidence and respect, and filled with honor the offices assigned him in civic and social life. He was a son of Thomas and Mary (Middlemiss) Fairbairn, both of whom were born in Scotland, removing to Quebec, Canada, and afterwards to Detroit, Michigan, their children being born in both Quebec and Detroit. Mr. Fairbairn, their father, became one of Detroit's pioneer building contractors, and he erected many of the finer of the early edifices in that city, such as the post office, some of the churches, etc. He died in Detroit in 1878, and his wife died August 24, 1894. They were the parents of six children, Thomas being the first and eldest son.

Thomas Fairbairn was born July 15, 1836, in Inverness, Province of Quebec, Canada, and with the removal of the family to Detroit, Michigan, when he was two years of age, he attended the grade schools there. At first he engaged in general contract building with his father, and aided in the construction of several prominent Detroit buildings, such as the Fort Street Presbyterian Church, and the former post office building on Griswold Street; after which he established a business in his own name in the erection of frame buildings, gradually working into brick and stone contracts, and he also constructed many stores and offices. Disposing of his property on Columbia Street, he retired from business in 1915. The old Fairbairn homestead was razed in 1924 to make room for the Fairbairn Hotel, No. 250 East Columbia Street.

Prominent in local political matters, Mr. Fairbairn was elected alderman in the First Ward, in Detroit, in 1880, and he was reëlected for two more terms. Fraternally, few men were better known among the Free and Accepted Masons

in Michigan; he was Past Master, treasurer, and life member of Ashlar Lodge, No. 91; he was also Past High Priest of Peninsular Chapter, No. 16, Royal Arch Masons; and in 1887, he became a member of Detroit Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, joining the "old guard" after twenty years of membership in the Commandery, and serving one term as president of this honor group; he was also a member of the Michigan Sovereign Consistory, and the Moslem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. For many years he was a member of the Rushmere Club, and also was an enthusiastic member of the Detroit Curling Club. In his early life he was deacon in the old Scotch Church, now the Central Presbyterian Church, and later he attended the First Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Fairbairn married, December 24, 1862, in Detroit, Margaret Gillies, a native of Beith, Ayrshire, Scotland, who was born September 25, 1838, came to Detroit in 1850, and died June 9, 1916, aged seventy-eight years; she was a daughter of Hugh and Margaret (Barclay) Gillies, parents of five children; Hugh Gillies died very soon after coming to Detroit from Scotland, where he had been a merchant. Mr. and Mrs. Fairbairn were the parents of the following children: Margaret E., Charles T., of Birmingham; Mary G.; Isobel Agnes; and William H., in business in Detroit.

Thomas Fairbairn, one of Detroit's oldest and best known residents, died February 25, 1925. He was eighty-eight years of age, and in all his dealings and associations he was respected and honored, his life furnishing an example for emulation in unselfish devotion to his business, his social, and fraternal interests.

CATON, Frank,

Turfman.

Internationally known as prominent on the turf in America and Russia, Frank Caton, of North Randall, Ohio, throughout his lifetime of over seventy years, devoted his boundless energy, his inborn genius in horsemanship, his tolerance and understanding, and his magnetic personality to the breeding and training of thoroughbred horses. The mention of C. F. Emery and Forest City Farm indicates Mr. Caton's position in American horsemanship, for he was associated with that estate. In Russia, the Count Varonzoff Dashkoff and the Czar himself were his friends and patrons.

Frank Caton was born in Northville, Michigan, September 2, 1852, son of John Denning and Christine (Van Sickle) Caton. The father was born in Utica, New York, July 5, 1824, and died in 1910. Left an orphan at a tender age, he was bound out and apprenticed to a tailor, suffering many hardships, and displaying his initiative and courage by fleeing from the uncongenial surroundings. He joined a circus, where his inborn love for horses and ability to manage them found free play. For many years his occupation was in connection with racing stables. During the Civil War he bought horses for the Government and took them South, meeting there General Custer, for whom he later drove, and whose last trotting horse he drove. The Caton family, of Scotch-Irish descent, contained many notable figures, including a first cousin of John D. Caton, Arthur J. Caton, multimillionaire real estate dealer of Joliet and Chicago, Illinois, whose widow married Marshall J. Fields in London. He had a fine stock farm, which was the home of the noted "Don Cossack" and "High-

wood" horses, for he shared the family passion for that animal. John D. Caton had two sons, whose prowess in horsemanship equalled his own, and whose fame surpassed his; Samuel Caton, the elder, who was from about 1885 to 1895 at the very top of his profession and one of the most widely known turfmen of his day; and Frank Caton, subject of this record. The father died in Cleveland, Ohio, January 21, 1910, at the age of eighty-six.

Frank Caton grew up in Michigan, where he received the rudiments of education on which he later built by reading, travel, and mingling with the most alert and well-educated people until he himself became a polished gentleman and man of the world. An athlete in his youth, he could box, run, and was a member of the ten-oared crew which in 1873 defeated the English crew, for which achievement he received a medal. It was with an already well established reputation that he came to Cleveland in 1881, and through the instrumentality of his brother became associated with the Forest City Farm of Mr. Emery, where his brother was head trainer and driver. Frank Caton was home trainer and had general oversight of the breeding affairs and colt breaking, and was in personal charge of the great stallions "Nugget," "Patron," and "Brown Wilkes." As he had learned something of real estate in the three years prior to his move to Cleveland, he was able to induce Mr. Emery to buy seven hundred and sixty-two acres of land, including the old Garfield homestead, at North Randall, then a hamlet containing only two or three houses, which later proved the nucleus of the present thriving village and the great race track. It was in 1893 that Frank Caton, as manager for Mr. Emery, went to Russia to deliver twenty horses, and returned in the fall of that year. In 1894 he went back to Russia, where Count Varonzoff Dashkoff, who had seen him working the year before, hired him to care for his trotters and pacers. For almost twenty years Mr. Caton remained the friend of that Russian nobleman, one of the greatest in the land, and was put in charge of his great stud farm at Novotomnikov and his racing stables at Moscow and St Petersburg (now Petrograd). At the same time the patronage of the Count aided his American manager in developing many other and more personal ventures. His own high honor and love of his work, his geniality and charm did the rest. His business throve. In 1901 he was introduced to the Czar of all the Russias and made trainer of the royal stables, where he became the warm friend of the Grand Duke Michael, brother to the Czar. In winter the royal trainer directed the thundering hoofs of the royal horses across the ice, and in summer he steered them on dirt tracks. It is said that he won for the imperial coffers purses amounting to millions of dollars.

Well established in the foreign land and much pleased with it, Mr. Caton took his family there in 1893, and his two sons, Will and Sam Caton, inheriting his skill, made reputations as drivers and breeders which extended throughout Russia. The three dominated Russian trotting affairs for many years, for their ability and honesty were backed up by Russia's greatest breeder and influential members of the nobility. They won their way in the face of the natural dislike of the Russians for foreigners whom they could not understand. His quarters in Moscow included a large main building, in which was conducted a profitable business in

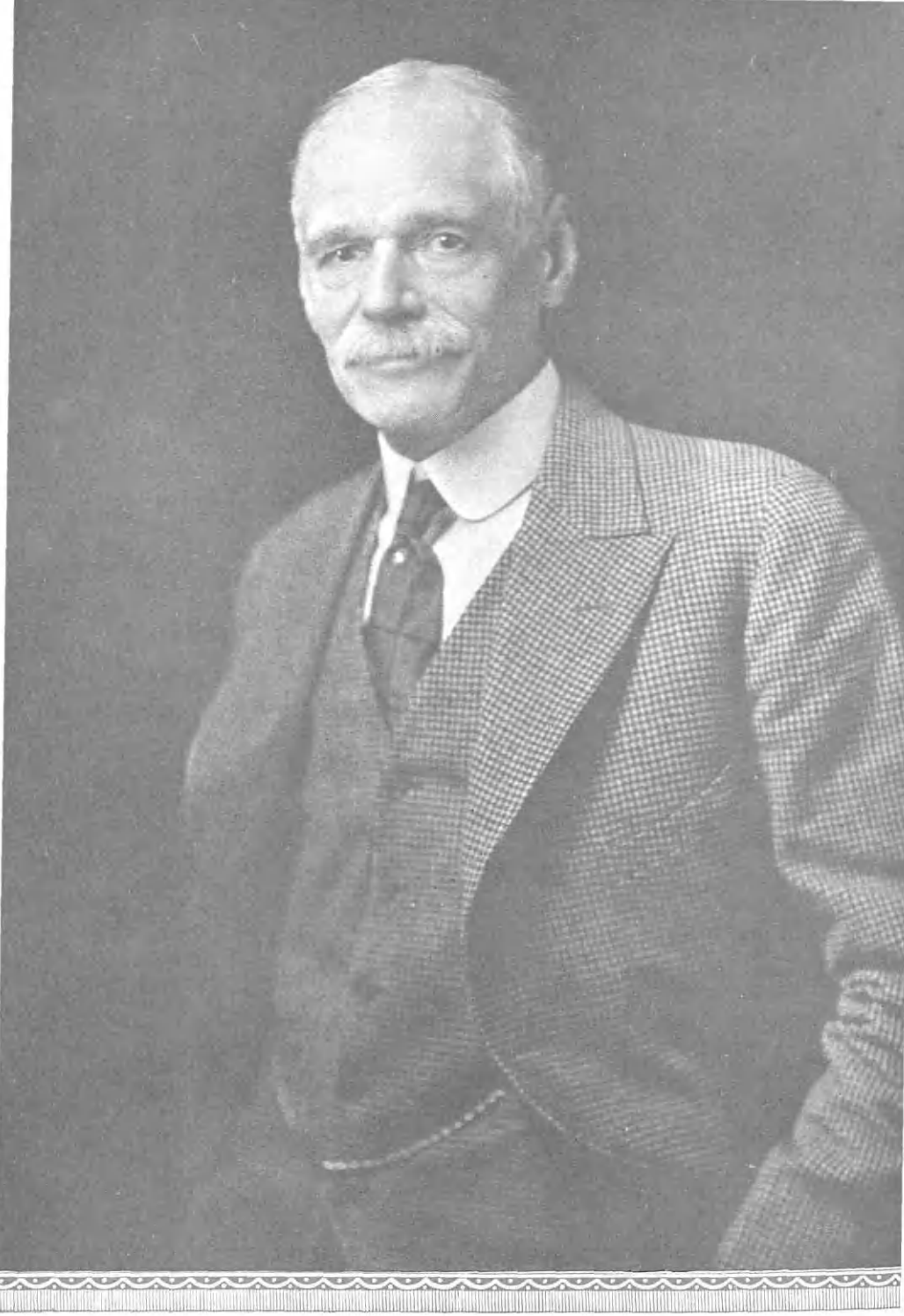
harness, turf goods, sulkies, carts, etc., part of which was imported from his native country, and part modelled after these by Russian craftsmen. He had introduced the bicycle sulky to Europe. Also the menage included a large string of trotters in training, two or three American stallions, barns of brood mares and their foals, blacksmith shop, and auxiliary buildings. This establishment was operated by an army of retainers, who quite literally looked to Mr. Caton as the "Papa" Russian custom called him. He was paternal in his relations with employees, helping them with money, advice, physical attention, and with every assistance in his power.

Thus affairs went prosperously until 1916, when the Russian Revolution ended the old régime. Mr. Caton abandoned his property and returned to the United States with his family, except for the two sons, who were imprisoned and forced to work for the Communist farms until rescued by the American Relief Administration. It was then, as a poor man that Mr. Caton returned to North Randall in his old age and with characteristic vigor began again to build up his fortunes. During his later years he was able to retire from business, after winning general admiration as the driver, at seventy-two years of age, of the yearling, Josephine Volo, in the remarkable time of 2:26½ seconds.

On November 26, 1874, Frank Caton married Sara J. Fetherstone, daughter of Thomas and Martha (Cornwell) Fetherstone, the father being a native of England, born in Manchester. Mrs. Caton was a true helpmeet to her husband and adapted herself to the long exile in Russia with fortitude and cheerfulness, making a happy home for her husband and children and for any friends they brought there. To Mr. and Mrs. Caton five children were born: 1. William, who married Rebecca Salisbury, by whom he has five children: i. Edward. ii. Irma. iii. Edna. iv. Ilah. v. John Denning Caton. 2. Georgia, who married George Mitchell, by whom she has a daughter, Sara. 3. Christine, who married W. J. Rosemire, and has a daughter, Frances. 4. Pearl, who married Hon. Bert O. Shank, mayor of North Randall, Ohio, by whom she has two children: i. Martha. ii. Helen. 5. Samuel, who married Valentine Zotoff, and resides in Russia.

Frank Caton died on March 9, 1926, at the age of seventy-four, after an eventful life, which did much to introduce into Russia an understanding of American ideals, and which was wonderfully helpful to the development of thoroughbred horse flesh and the Russian turf after the best traditions. He is said to have been "a man among men, frank and outspoken, a champion of all that is good and honorable in life and the most bitter enemy of the things antagonistic to the teachings of the Golden Rule." His own sterling character and honor were invulnerable, but he had charity for the weak as well as admiration for the strong. He made his own way, almost unaided, and made of his life a great success. Of him a friend writes:

> Even his human failings—and he was very human—were of the lovable, endearing kind. He seemed to radiate about him the goodness of a great heart and a nature strong and true in all its elements, abounding with sincerity, charity, and compassion for all humanity, to whom malice or obliquity were as impossible as they were to Abraham Lincoln, and who was, in truth, very much such a man, except that he was without that brooding, tragic, melancholy strain which tinctured the Great Emancipator's makeup. . . . He was above all things a "good fellow." Humor, laughter, geniality, good fellowship were essential traits of his nature. . . . He loved all the good



Jno. L. Russell

things of life but was never carried away by any of them to the detriment of things of graver import. While he was impulsive in many of his actions and ardent rather than self-contained, his sense of values was . . . just.

This same friend describes his appearance as symbolical of the American type, tall, slim, long-legged, long-armed, angular in figure, with a rugged, strongly-marked countenance, displaying both shrewdness and benevolence.

RIVOLTA, John Ledbrooke,

Insurance Official.

A man of exceptional ability and character, John Ledbrooke Rivolta gave to the United States, the country he voluntarily adopted in the full maturity of his manhood, an unusual measure of devoted service. He found his peculiar genius well suited to the insurance business, and for many years before and up to the time of his death was resident manager in Pittsburgh of the office of the Fidelity and Casualty Insurance Company. Mr. Rivolta was born in London, England, as were his father and grandfather, but his great-grandfather was born in Lake Como, in Italy, and his Italian name remained the surname of his descendants.

Dominico Antonio Rivolta, father of John Ledbrooke Rivolta, was a prominent London attorney with offices in Lincoln's Inn Field, London. The boy was born in London, May 18, 1856, and died at his home in Ingram, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1925. He was educated at London and Brighton universities in England. On completing his education, he entered the office of his illustrious father, and after a period of study was admitted to the practice of law. Mr. Rivolta believed this country would offer better opportunities for a man of his broad and cultural education than his own country. He therefore came to New York City in 1886. He was admirably equipped for success. He knew several languages so that he could use them fluently, including French and Italian, besides his native English; and his legal and business training were of the best. In 1890 he became associated with the Fidelity and Casualty Company, with whom he remained until his death, for over thirty years. In a memorial, that company describes his progress:

> . . . he served with us as an adjuster of claims, assistant superintendent of the Liability Department, chief payroll adjuster, assistant superintendent of the city liability and boiler department. In March, 1904, he was appointed Resident Manager in charge of the Pittsburgh office, which position he held with great credit until his death.

Mr. Rivolta was known to his business associates as the "grand old man" of the insurance business and won many deep and lasting personal friends by his lovable disposition. He was a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce and a charter member and secretary of the Insurance Federation of Western Pennsylvania. A staunch Democrat, he was an ardent admirer of Grover Cleveland and of Woodrow Wilson, and always gave his enthusiastic support to the party, although he was an aspirant for no political office. He was a communicant of the Episcopal Church of Crafton, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Rivolta married, on March 19, 1901, in New York City, Mary Frances Coffay, daughter of John Coffay, and a native of Saco, Maine. John Coffay was born in Boston, was of Irish descent, and was for many years engaged in the dry goods business in Boston, Massachusetts. Her mother, Elizabeth (Jackson) Coffay, was a native of Scotland. Mrs. Rivolta sur-

vives her husband and resides in Ingram, Pennsylvania.

John L. Rivolta contributed much to the country of his adoption. His delightful personality, his loyalty to his high conception of the insurance business as one of the best forces in modern civilization, and his efficient performance of his duties, were a distinct contribution to the cities in which he dwelt. The Fidelity and Casualty Company, whose memorial to Mr. Rivolta was above referred to, thus described him:

Loyal to the last degree, loved alike by associates, employees, and competitors, with a host of friends and no enemies, with malice toward none and charity for all, a delightful companion always, and a charming host, his passing is a source of deep grief to all.

SCHWAB, M. J.,

Merchant.

It was written of M. J. Schwab, in "An Appreciation," an article which appeared after his death, some facts of his life that gives perhaps a better understanding of his character than can be arrived at in any other way:

M. J. Schwab was a modest and useful citizen. He was not in the spotlight of public notice and yet in his relation as a citizen he was alert to community needs, and did his share. He was guided by the finest sense of honor, and conducted his business as scrupulously as he lived himself. After the flood's destructive visitation upon Dayton, when scarcely anyone knew whether his all was not swept away, the banker with whom he had done business for years, came to Mr. Schwab's place, then a complete wreck, and said: "Whatever you need is yours for the asking." The surprised merchant observed with a smile "that he did not know whether he had the basis for credit left," whereupon he was told "If you haven't anything left in worldly goods, your industry and honesty remain and we will take our chances." His outstanding characteristics were: Loyalty to friends, rugged integrity in his dealings with others, and a tender devotion to his family. His memory of his parents was a sacred shrine to him, and he treated his life's mate with the chivalric spirit of a knight of old. Communities that grow into potentialities for good are builded of the kind of citizenship that Mr. Schwab exemplified. He will be missed in the haunts of his friends, and many an unobtrusive movement to render happiness to the unfortunate will be without the aid he would give if he were here. He was devoted to Dayton, and his golden qualities of mind and heart justify the encomiums now spoken in his honor.

Such was the estimate men placed upon M. J. Schwab, one of the best known men in the city of Dayton, Ohio, who probably knew as many men in the city as any one of his generation. He was a son of Jacob and Clara Schwab, his parents born in Germany, but the son was born in Dayton, where his entire life was spent. Jacob Schwab came to the United States in 1848, spent one year in New York, then moved to Dayton, where he resided until his death in 1902. He worked at his trade, that of cabinet-maker, but later established a grocery store which he operated until 1872, when he opened a retail cigar and tobacco store in the Grand Opera House, later known as the Victoria Theater, on North Main Street. In 1889 he sought larger quarters and admitted his son, M. J. Schwab, to the firm. He was a man of modest, retiring nature, but possessed of a keen intellect and sound business ability, qualities he transmitted to his son.

M. J. Schwab was born in Dayton, Ohio, February 12, 1860, and died in the city of his birth September 22, 1921. He was educated in the city schools, and from youth was familiar with the tobacco business, he early becoming his father's assistant, and in 1889 his partner, the firm title then becoming Jacob Schwab & Son. The business in 1889 was moved to South Main Street, next door to the corner of Third and Main streets. The business

G McKenzie

prospered abundantly and was operated on both wholesale and retail lines, father and son being associated as a firm until the retirement of Jacob Schwab in 1899. The son then conducted the business alone and so thoroughly had he absorbed his father's methods and training that there was no falling off of business or profits when the firm was dissolved by the retirement of the father in 1899, ten years after admitting his son to a partnership and three years prior to his own death.

The house of Schwab & Son became a leader in its line and built up a high reputation for just and honorable dealing. The character of the house was but the reflection of the character of the proprietor who was the soul of honor, holding his word as sacred as his written promise. He devoted his entire time to the business, both before and after becoming sole owner in 1899, but was never so engrossed in his own affairs that he neglected any of the duties of citizenship. On the contrary he devoted considerable time to community affairs, aiding in the various movements for Dayton's upbuilding. Dur- his last illness, which extended over a period of more than a year, including considerable time spent at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, his business was under the management of a cousin, Joseph Schwab, a warm friendship having long existed between these two, each being sincerely solicitious for the other's welfare.

Mr. Schwab was never active in political affairs, but he was a warm political as well as personal friend of Dr. J. E. Lowes. He was offered appointment as postmaster of Dayton at one time but declined it. He was extremely fond of the light harness horse and owned some good ones, his exhibit at the local exhibitions and affairs always noteworthy and usually contained blue ribbon winners. He was an ardent golfer, belonging to the Dayton Country Club, the Bicycle Club of Dayton, the Dayton City Club, the Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Young Men's Christian Association. He was generous to a fault, but in his charities gave quietly but as liberally as the need was apparent. He got much out of life, but gave much in return, and went to the grave sincerely mourned by a wide circle of friends. He was devoted to his home, and there, with his wife, dispensed a gracious hospitality; entertaining his friends in his own home being one of his great joys.

Mr. Schwab married, September 4, 1893, Glenna Marie Oram, daughter of John L. and Henrietta (Stoner) Oram. Mrs. Schwab survives her husband, her residence at No. 43 Arnold Place, Dayton, Ohio.

HARRILL, Gaines McFarland,

Business Man, Farmer.

Widely known for his initiative and enterprise as one of the substantial business men of the country, Gaines McFarland Harrill was proprietor of Harrill's Transfer, of Knoxville, Tennessee. Mr. Harrill organized and devoloped this business.

Mr. Harrill was born in Hawkins County, in Eastern Tennessee, March 14, 1844. He attended schools in Roane and Blount County, Tennessee, and completed his schooling in Athens, of that same State. His father, a native of Tennessee, Solomon Harrill, was a farmer by vocation, and his mother, Emiline (Robertson) Harrill, was also a native of that State. Most of the business life of Gaines McFarland Harrill was given over to the

business which he organized and built up from small beginnings to one of the outstanding enterprises of Knoxville. In 1866 Mr. Harrill operated one two-horse transfer wagon. He managed it well, however, gave excellent service, was dependable, and made reasonable charges. His business therefore grew rapidly until it embraced the whole city and required many trucks and wagons. He was also associated with the Crystal Ice Company and the Pure Milk Company, and he was passenger agent for the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad and later for the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad.

Mr. Harrill took great delight in agriculture and horticulture, and owned and cultivated one of the best equipped and most productive farms in East Tennessee, calling it his "Country Club." He was among the very first successful fruit growers of Knox County.

Greatly interested in the development of Knoxville, Mr. Harrill took an active part in local politics, his affiliation being with the Republican party. During the Civil War he was in the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army. At one time in his career Mr. Harrill was a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Woodmen of the World. Originally a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he joined the Southern branch of that faith in 1892 and adhered to it zealously for the rest of his life. He passed away November 9, 1921.

Mr. Harrill married (first), in 1872, Sophia Crawford, daughter of William and Lucinda (Anderson) Crawford, who died in 1876, leaving him one daughter, Sophia Harrill. He married (second), in 1878, Mattie McNew, of Campbell County, daughter of F. P. and Sallie (Maupin) McNew. Of this second union were born: Gaines McNew Harrill, who continues the business built up by his father; Hattie, now Mrs. Ben Briscoe; Frank P.; William K.; and Helen, now Mrs. Tom Trent.

A kindly and generous man, Mr. Harrill was highly regarded in Knoxville as a good citizen, fine neighbor, and loyal friend. To his interest in community progress was due much active growth of business and prosperity. To his family he was a devoted and wise father.

MATHER, Samuel Wayne,

Manufacturer.

The business life of Samuel Wayne Mather began with a failure, but he nobly retrieved himself, and when even slight prosperity was attained his first move was to pay up all his debts. Cleveland Ohio, was the scene of his business failure and success and there he rose to prominence as manufacturer of caskets, the founder of the Funeral Reform Association of the United States, and president of the S. W. Mather Company, manufacturers, undertakers and funeral directors. He founded a business that yet endures under the general management of his son, his widow being vice-president of the S. W. Mather Company.

Samuel Wayne Mather, president of the S. W. Mather Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, until his death, was a son of Asaph and Betsey Emily (Davis) Mather, his father born in Herkimer County, New York, son of Samuel and Hannah (Barber) Mather, both of old Herkimer County families. The Mathers were members of the first English Colony in that section of New York State. Samuel Mather fought in the second war with Great Britain. Asaph Mather was a life-long resident of Herkimer and Cattaraugus counties, New York, moving to the latter county in 1866,

a prosperous farmer in both counties. He died at his farm home in 1892, his wife also dying in Cattaragus County. They reared a large family, among them a son, Samuel Wayne, to whose memory this review of a long and honorable life is offered.

Samuel Wayne Mather was born in Schuyler, Herkimer County, New York, July 27, 1849, and died at his home, No. 2401 Holmden Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, September 21, 1918. He attended the district school until eleven years of age, an accident to his father then causing him to leave school and take part in farm work. He was a strong, well-built lad, willing to bear his share of home burdens, and for eleven years he remained at home. He possessed an inventive turn of mind, and even in those farm days, in the intervals between the seasons, he tried to develop some ideas into patents, but it was not until later years that he received any practical reward.

In 1871 he located in Cleveland, Ohio, with some capital which he lost in a few years in a grocery store, a business of which he knew nothing. He then began work at carpentering, and at odd times perfected a fire lighter that he patented, and proving it a success, he went to Philadelphia and there manufactured his lighter for eighteen months. He then sold his factory and moved to Boston, Massachusetts, where he continued making lighters for some time, then returned to Cleveland, Ohio, after selling his patent. He squared up all the debts that had hung ever since his failure as a grocer and took a fresh start.

His next venture was in manufacturing step-ladders, wash boards and kindred articles, and in 1882 began the making of burial caskets for the undertaking trade. Five years later, in 1887, he opened a funeral establishment under his own name, and at that time he inaugurated a movement designed to help bereaved families meet the always unexpected and sudden expense attending death—the Funeral Reform Association of the United States, an initial fee of three dollars entitling a family to receive low prices on caskets. Mr. Mather owned and operated two factories, making caskets in one and funeral cars in the other, located at No. 2336 Holmden Avenue, the casket factory at No. 2401 on the same avenue, in the rear of his residence, the general offices for both being at No. 3227 West Twenty-fifth Street.

Mr. Mather owned the United States patent on the auto funeral car, which he manufactured, that car built to contain the casket, flowers and sufficient seating capacity for thirty-six people. He began the manufacture of the Mather Funeral Car, February 9, 1911. The undertaking business he established is still conducted by Mrs. Mather and his son. Mr. Mather was president of the S. W. Mather Company, his enterprises being conducted on Cleveland's South Side.

Mr. Mather was independent in political action; was a member of Cleveland Lodge, Knights of Pythias, the Chamber of Commerce, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He settled on Cleveland's South Side when that section was undeveloped and outside the city limits. The old street railroad horse car trains were near by, and in those early years Mr. Mather was one of the men who was instrumental in building up that section, erecting several houses on Holmden Avenue, also the buildings used in the business of the S. W. Mather Company, of which his widow is vice-president, his son William H., general manager. Mr. Mather was always a foe of monopolies, and in favor of a

square deal for everybody. Like many others who champion the cause of the common people and smaller business men, his true worth was not publicly recognized until after his death.

Mr. Mather married (first), September 6, 1887, at Franklinville, New York, Mrs. Addie Viola Cooley, who died in 1902, leaving a daughter, Addie May, wife of Edward Cochran, and a son, William H. Mr. Mather married (second), January 12, 1907, Lora E. Rock, who survives him, and with the son, William H., conducts the undertaking business. Two children were born of the second marriage: Arlo W., and Arline.

HART, Frank Wilbur,

Merchant and Importer.

One who as an expert in his business had won no inconsiderable renown in the military world, Frank Wilbur Hart, who had devoted his entire career to that specialty, had secured for his establishment at Cleveland, Ohio, a place of decided prominence among similar wholesale concerns. As an importer he had a well-merited repute for excellence, and in his business dealings he was an acknowledged leader, trained from boyhood in his calling. Both his success and his popularity had their foundation in the uprightness and stability of his character.

Frank Wilbur Hart was the son of William Ellsworth Hart, who was born in Brookfield, Ohio, and died February 22, 1899, age seventy-two years; he was a son of Aad Hart, who married a Miss Hart, of Connecticut. The Harts came from England, and the family bears an ancient and honorable coat-of-arms. It is said that a large number of members of the Hart family located at what is now Hartford, Connecticut, and that that city was named for them. William Ellsworth Hart married Rachel Hannah Wheelock, who was born in Windem, Ohio. William E. Hart was a wholesale grocer of Cleveland, Ohio, of the firm of Thompson & Hart, retiring from business in 1877, when he was fifty years old.

Frank Wilbur Hart was born September 9, 1853, at Newton Falls, Ohio, and he attended the public schools there, and those of Cleveland, after his removal to that city at the age of twelve years. As a youth of sixteen years, he entered the then wholesale house of Morgan & Root, now the firm of Root & McBride; and in January, 1881, Mr. Hart and his uncle purchased the wholesale millinery department of the establishment of Morgan & Root, and therewith set up the firm of Hart & Company. Mr. Hart continued in business to the time of his death, and he was president of the Wholesale Merchants' Board at Cleveland. His recreation was his farm and its maintenance, at Painesville, Ohio; his business in the importation of millinery, silks and velvets took him abroad in the spring and autumn of each year, and at least once a year he invariably visited the Isle of Jersey, where he personally selected the fine Jersey cattle, all registered, with which his farm was stocked. These were his pride and joy. His affiliations were those of the Union Club, the Clifton Club, of Cleveland, and the American Jersey Cattle Club, of New York.

Mr. Hart married, July 25, 1877, at Cleveland, Ohio, Jane Sophia Griswold, daughter of Nelson Griswold, an engineer of Cleveland; and they were the parents of three children: 1. William Frank, who married Alice Runyon, and they have one child, Lois. 2. Mabel Ellen, who married John D. Gilchrist, and they have five children: Hart Devin, John Devin, Jr., Jane

Peter Habib

Hart, Mabel Ellen, and Robert Grant. 3. Mildred Rachel, who married Charles Raymond Messinger, and they have four children: John Beecher, William Clifford, Grant Hart, and Jane Hart. Both Mr. Hart's business concerns and the higher standards of agriculture profited by his life-long care and selection.

HABIB, Peter,

Real Estate Operator.

Born on the historic slopes of the Lebanon Mountains in ancient Syria, Mr. Habib came to the United States in 1900 as a young boy of some twelve years and settled in New York City. The story of his progress in his new home and of his rise to a position of affluence and prestige might well be called a romance of the twentieth century, were it not for the fact that his remarkable success is based to a great extent on such unromantic material as untiring energy and unflagging industry, continuous and consistent self-denial, and extraordinary ability and adaptability. Arriving in this country with a capital of only eighteen dollars and at an age when most boys are still filled only with thoughts of play, Mr. Habib went to work without losing more time than it took to find employment. This he secured in a printing plant, and for almost two decades he continued in this line of business as an expert pressman. Considerably less that ten years ago he first became interested in real estate and at that time only as a side issue. It was not long, however, before this interest grew, stimulated by some successful transactions, until it finally became the exclusive activity to which all of Mr. Habib's time and energy has been devoted in recent years. His success as a realtor in Elmhurst, Long Island, New York, the section to which his activities have been confined so far, has been more than notable, and included such remarkable feats of executive and selling ability as the sale of more than ninety houses in the incredibly short period of two months. Of course, his many and extensive operations in the real estate and allied fields have resulted in material rewards undreamed of by the young boy when he landed on the shores of America less than thirty years ago, and today he is able to surround himself and his family with all the luxuries of modern civilization, such as a beautiful home, automobiles, servants and everything else which extensive means can procure for a man of naturally good taste.

Peter Habib was born in Syria, Asia, May 8, 1888, a son of Asade and Rogeen (Goree) Habib, his father, a successful builder and contractor, having died about 1920, at the age of sixty-two years. He attended the public schools in his native country until he was eleven years old and also helped his father. In 1900 he came to this country to which, in 1890, an older brother had preceded him. His brother had settled in West Virginia, but Mr. Habib, himself, remained in New York City and there immediately found employment on the Syrian daily newspaper, "Alhuda." He remained with this publication for about eight years, chiefly in the pressroom, and gradually acquired great expertness as a pressman. About 1908 he began to work for various American printing shops and continued in this type of work for slightly more than ten years. Starting in about 1919, he began to dabble in real estate, buying and selling properties in a small way. He met with immediate success and shortly afterwards decided to establish himself definitely in the real estate business. His first

office was located in Woodside, Long Island, New York, from where he later moved to Justice Street, Elmhurst, Long Island, and still later to No. 86-19 Broadway, Elmhurst, where he has continued since then to maintain spacious offices for the conduct of his continuously expanding business. Assisted by a large staff of well-trained and enthusiastic salesmen, Mr. Habib has been uniformly successful in all branches of the real estate business to which he has devoted himself. Many properties have been effectively developed by his organization and he also deals extensively in vacant properties, undertakes real estate management, and handles insurance, titles and all other matters connected with the conduct of a general real estate office. He is especially interested, however, in the selling of homes, ranging in value from $5,000 to $20,000 and, believing strongly and sincerely that the ownership of homes is an important factor not only in the economic advancement of the country, but also in the increase in the happiness of its people, he has done and is doing everything in his power to make the purchase of a house as easy as possible to the individual by means of moderate prices and even more moderate terms, and by handling only houses which are well built, contain all the modern conveniences and are located in the neighborhood of schools, churches, theaters, and of all the other developments which modern families demand and expect from their residential communities. During the World War, Mr. Habib took an active part in and contributed freely to Red Cross work and to the activities of similar organizations. He is a member of the Long Island Real Estate Board and, during the years when he was connected with the printing industry, was a member of the Pressmen's International Union No. 51. In politics he is a supporter of the Democratic Party, while he finds his recreation chiefly in outdoor sports and especially in hunting, fishing and horseback riding.

Mr. Habib married, in New York City, June 27, 1914, Marie Ratzy, a daughter of Philip Ratzy, for many years a successful business man in Austria, where he is engaged in the grocery business. Mr. and Mrs. Habib make their home at No. 92-19 Justice Street, Elmhurst, Long Island.

MORRIS, Charles Eugene,

Veteran in Iron Industry.

Business circles in Columbus, Ohio, especially those identified with the iron industry, lost a veteran from the ranks when, on December 9, 1922, death terminated the career of Charles Eugene Morris, president of the C. E. Morris Iron Works, of Columbus. In addition to his interests in the iron business, Mr. Morris was also officially connected with the Mykrantz Company, druggists, and with the R. L. Bollings Company, investment brokers. During the more than thirty-five years of his residence in Columbus, he has been prominently identified with the social life as well as the business activities of the city of his adoption, and his death caused keen regret among a host of his friends and associates.

Mr. Morris was of Welsh descent on the paternal side, and of Scottish ancestry through his mother's line. Born in Pulaski, New York, October 17, 1851, son of Samuel and Gertrude (Henderson) Morris, he received his education in the public schools of his native town and then was, for a number of years, engaged in various lines of business activity in New York State. In 1882 he resolved to follow the example of a great number of young men

who were "gong west" in search of adventure and of larger opportunity. The vigorous and enterprising spirit of that rapidly growing section of the country pleased him and he settled in Columbus, Ohio, where he continued to reside throughout the remainder of his life.

He became a member of the firm of Terrel & Morris, architects, and later established the C. E. Morris Iron Works, of which he was president at the time of his death. The concern engaged in structural iron works and was successful from the beginning. Under the skillful and vigorous direction of Mr. Morris, it steadily expanded and for many years now it has held an assured place among the prosperous iron concerns of the country. Since the death of Mr. Morris the business has been conducted by his two sons, Willard B. and Lloyd E. In addition to his responsibilities and activities as president of the C. E. Morris Iron Works, Mr. Morris was largely interested in a variety of other business enterprises, including the Mykrantz Company, druggists, of which he was vice-president, and the R. L. Dollings Company, investment brokers, which he also served as vice-president. He took an active interest in the promotion of the best public welfare, which he felt could best be attained through the growing boys and girls, and as a member of the Board of Education, of Columbus, he efficiently and faithfully served for sixteen years.

Few citizens of the community have ever been better known or more highly esteemed than was Charles Eugene Morris. Successful as he was in a variety of business interests, he always found time for civic and fraternal obligations, and was always ready to extend a helping hand to those less fortunate than himself. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Magnolia Lodge, No. 21, Free and Accepted Masons; and he was actively identified with several clubs, including the Columbus, Columbus Country, Athletic, and Olentangy. His religious affiliation was with St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Mr. Morris was married twice. He is survived by Mrs. Morris, five sons and two daughters. Three of the sons, Willard B., Lloyd E., and Edward E., and the daughters, Gertrude and Eleanor, reside in Columbus. The others are: Don Morris, of Manila, Philippine Islands; and Bernard Morris, of Coatesville, Pennsylvania.

STEELE, Thomas,

Inventor, Manufacturer.

During his long and energetic business career, Thomas Steele, of Columbus, Ohio, patented several useful inventions and improvements, but his fame rests upon an interchangeable tooth backing that he patented and upon which the great prosperity of the Columbus Dental Manufacturing Company is based. The Steel Interchangeable Tooth Backing was an immediate success and was hailed by the dental profession all over the world as a "wonderful" invention. Mr. Steele was an able business man, and applied himself closely to the duties of his position, allowing nothing to interfere with his work. He had few outside interests, his home and his business filling his cup of life to its full. His hours "off duty" were spent at his home, to which he was devoted, and there he found his greatest happiness.

Thomas Steele, son of John and Maria Steele, was born at Thompsonville, Connecticut, near the Massachusetts line, January 2, 1851, died at his home on Wilson Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, October 28,

1922. After completing his years of public school study he began learning the watchmaker's trade in the plant of the United States Watch Company, at Marion, New Jersey. There he became an expert in his line, remaining until offered a foremanship in a watchmaking plant at Auburndale, Massachusetts. Later he was employed in a machine shop at Waltham, Massachusetts. From Waltham he went to Boston with a clock manufacturing company, there, also, becoming a department foreman. He remained with that company several years, and while there perfected and patented several improvements in clock machinery. His next position was with the Mason Detachable Tooth Company, of Red Bank, New Jersey, and while there he invented and patented a new tooth backing which has become known the world over as the Steele Interchangeable. This invention has proved of wonderful value to the dental profession, and was an immediate success.

Desiring to profit by the manufacture of this child of his brain, Mr. Steele, in 1904, went to Columbus, Ohio, and interested some capital, then formed the Columbus Dental Manufacturing Company. That company began as a firm, in a small way, in 1904, but their specialty, the Steele Interchangeable Tooth Backing, proved its value, making a business for the firm of such magnitude that the Columbus Dental Manufacturing Company was ranked as one of the great and prosperous enterprises of the city. The growth of the company (now a corporation) was due to the merit of its products, led by the Interchangeable Tooth Backing, and to Thomas Steele, manager of its manufacturing department.

Mr. Steele was a Democrat in politics, but was extremely independent in his voting, always endeavoring to use his ballot and his influence for the best man. In religious faith he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but freely attended the services of other denominations. He was a member of Bergen Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Jersey City, New Jersey; and there also belonged to the Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons; and was a Sir Knight of Hugh de Payen Commandery, Knights Templar. He was a Noble of Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He made application for admission to Bergen Lodge as soon as eligible (twenty-one years), and was then the youngest member of that lodge.

On January 28, 1882, Mr. Steele married Carrie L. Whitcomb, daughter of Granville and Caroline Whitcomb, of Roxborough, Massachusetts. Mrs. Steele survives her husband and continues her residence in Columbus, Ohio, at No. 684 South Wilson Avenue.

STODDARD, Arthur Robert,

Contractor and Builder.

The life record of the late Arthur Robert Stoddard was one which the rising generation of business men would do well to emulate and follow. Both in his public and private life Mr. Stoddard was at all times a God-fearing, Christian gentleman, who was a firm believer in and a sincere follower of that apostolic injunction: "Do unto others as you would that others would do unto you." His life was upright and without stain or blemish, and his business career was controlled and actuated by a strict code of ethics whose ramifications included absolute probity, unflagging industry, and a determined perseverance that made for success. His life was a distinct asset and his death a distinct loss to his adopted city of Cleveland, Ohio.

Arthur Robert Stoddard was born at Sheffield, England, on January 19, 1868, the eldest of the four children (three sons and one daughter) of Robert and Clara (White) Stoddard, both of whom died in their native England. The father's death occurred when Arthur Robert Stoddard was but eleven years of age, and thus he was called upon to work for a living at this tender age in order to help the family. He finished his education at night school, working meantime during the days with Gunston & Company, one of the largest and best known provision firms in England. Here he worked for many years, and by close application and industry he worked his way up until at the age of twenty years he was put "on the floor" as a salesman. He remained with this firm until the year 1889, when he and his wife left their native land and came to Canada, being the first and only members of their respective families to leave England. As soon as he reached Canada Mr. Stoddard found employment on the construction of the University buildings and the Parliament buildings, and in this and other construction work he was engaged for a period of ten years.

About the beginning of the twentieth century Mr. Stoddard and his family removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he became identified with the Delaware Tile Company. He was made superintendent of the company and remained with that well-known firm for eight years, during which time he supervised the construction work on the Williamson Building, the Rose Building, and many more of the finer large buildings of that time. Subsequently, Mr. Stoddard was associated with the firm of Andrew Dall & Son in general construction work for a short time, and then he decided to go into business for himself. He thereupon organized the A. R. Stoddard Company, General Contractors, of which he was president to the time of his death. The company made a specialty of concrete work, and many miles of sidewalk in Lakewood and on the west side of Cleveland are stamped with his name. On account of the honest workmanship and the use of the finest materials in their construction, the name of Stoddard will remain stamped on the sidewalks of Cleveland and Lakewood for many years to come. Many bridges and much other concrete work throughout Cleveland and its environs bear the distinguishing Stoddard trademark. Since Mr. Stoddard's death his sons continue the business which he had founded and made so preëminently successful. The Stoddards were one of the pioneer families of Lauderdale Avenue, in Lakewood, they having moved there when the section was surrounded by forests. Soon, however, due to Mr. Stoddard's influence and constructive work, water, gas, electricity, paving and other improvements were brought in, making residence on the avenue especially desirable.

Arthur Robert Stoddard was married, on February 27, 1887, in the old Parish Church at Sheffield, England, to Harriet Ledger, a daughter of James and Ruth (Cook) Ledger, the two families having been neighbors and friends in Sheffield, England, for many years. Arthur Robert and Harriet (Ledger) Stoddard were the parents of four children as follows: 1. Nellie, became the wife of William Taber, and they live in California, the parents of five children: Nelson, George A., Arthur R. (deceased), Margaret, and Howard. 2. Herbert Arthur Stoddard, married Clara Grunau, and they have one daughter, Gretchen Louise Stoddard. 3. Anna May, married E. Earl Davenport.

4. William Henry Stoddard, who, with his brother, carrries on his late father's business.

Arthur Robert Stoddard died at his home at No. 1608, Lauderdale Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio, on December 26, 1925, following a three weeks' illness. He died at the age of fifty-eight years, while at the very prime of life, and at the apex of his abilities and usefulness. He is survived by his widow, two daughters, two sons, and five grandchildren. He had lived for a quarter of a century in Cleveland, where he had come to be highly respected and loved for his many sterling qualities, and his death was in the nature of a distinct loss, not only to his family and business circles, but to Lakewood generally.

Arthur Robert Stoddard had a deeply religious nature, that was nevertheless sunny and charming. He was a valued member of the Christian Church at the corner of Detroit and Roycroft streets, and always took an active part in the Men's Bible Class. He was a great student of the Bible, and the Holy Word was his favorite book and his constant companion. Mr. Stoddard was a man who "lived his religion in everyday life," and he was never afraid to profess his Christianity to the world at large. He was generous and free-hearted to a fault —if generosity can ever be considered a fault—and he was always ready and willing to help those in need. His death came as a personal loss to many who had benefited by his thoughtfulness and charity. He was always fond of the society of his fellow-men, yet he was the veritable epitome of everything that a good husband and wise father should be, for his greatest happiness was found in his own home surrounded by the members of his own family.

Thus lived, and thus labored and died Arthur Robert Stoddard, a true Christian gentleman—than which no greater tribute can possibly be paid to the memory of any man.

MORNER, Count Carl Robert, B. A.,

Interior Decorator.

Birth, education, and early surroundings in an atmosphere of beauty and culture formed an excellent foundation for the life-work of Count Carl Robert Morner, an interior decorator and collector of antiques, whose impeccable taste has already attracted favorable attention to his headquarters at No. 658 Lexington Avenue, New York City. Count Morner served as art director at notable expositions in Sweden before coming to this country. His natural discrimination and experience with genuine antiques have made him a connoiseur.

Count Morner belongs to a family which has for centuries been prominent among the nobility of Europe and which attained high position at the court of Charles the Great. From France the family moved to Cologne and Mark-Brandenburg, where their descendants long resided, and thence to Sweden early in the seventeenth century. For the past two or three hundred years, the Morner family has been identified with Swedish history, distinguished by their great landed estates, their achievements in science, and particularly by their accomplishments in the realm of art and beauty. The father of Count Morner is Carl Thore Morner, the head of the family, who is also called by the hereditary title of count, a professor of medicine at the University of Upsala, Sweden, widely known as a writer of authoritative articles on the science of pharmacy, and an expert on the growing

C. R. Mann.

and utilization of mushrooms. In 1911 he visited the United States while on a tour of the world. Carl Thore and his wife, Linnea Margareta (Fries) Morner, were the parents of Count Carl Robert Morner, subject of this record.

Carl Robert Morner was born in Upsala, Sweden, June 28, 1896. His first eleven school years were passed in private institutions in Sweden and Denmark, which prepared him to enter the University of Upsala at an early age and to graduate at the precocious age of twenty, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. A scientific controversy prevented his continuing in attendance at Upsala, where he had planned to secure his degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In May, 1920, he came to New York City with a distant cousin, Count Costa Morner, later widely known as the husband of the beautiful Peggy Joyce. With dauntless determination and unflagging energy, Count Carl R. Morner began his study of the English language and at the same time so systematized his artistic knowledge that he could qualify as an expert on paintings, in the new country of his adoption.

Both his objectives having been achieved, Count Morner engaged in a business of his own, dealing in objects of art and antiques, and as a consultant on interior decorating. His first location was at No. 829 Third Avenue, which opened in April, 1924, and which continues as a branch establishment; that at No. 658 Lexington Avenue opened in October, 1925. The business is capitalized at $10,000, all paid in, carries about $50,000 worth of merchandise, and has already done business at the rate of $100,000 a year. Count Morner himself visits Europe every summer, where his knowledge of his wares and his market enables him to secure remarkable values, from the point of view of intrinsic worth as well as beauty and uniqueness. Four expert decorators are employed. The concern has already furnished homes for prominent people of New York City, including that of Mrs. Paul H. Schmidt, on Park Avenue, and that of Mrs. S. Friedman, of West End Avenue.

Count Morner is called on as a writer and expert consultant by many publications. He writes for Swedish papers on art and architecture and allied subjects; one of his books being widely read is "Swedish Homes in Words and Pictures"; another, "Swedish Castles and Mansion Houses." Before coming to America, Count Morner was art director for widely discussed European expositions and was particularly successful in managing the exposition of Mediæval Church Art at the University of Upsala in 1918. High praise from European critics attended this venture. He also had experience on stage and screen. In 1916 and 1917 he was a member of the field artillery of Sweden. No small part of Count Morner's personal and business success is due to his wholesome, vigorous personality, his striking physique, and his healthy outlook on life. He has the sometimes incompatible traits of character which permit enjoyment of small and delicate objects as well as splendid out-of-door effects. A devotee of the aesthetic and the intellectual, he is also a sportsman who rides and swims well and who is fond of hiking. His interiors, therefore, convey a sense of space and open-air cleanliness, while they are perfected in every minute detail and are characterized by a graceful austerity of classic beauty.

KINKELAAR, Bernard Henry,

Prominent Business Man.

One of the leading business men and citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, widely known

throughout the country for his able services for the Cleveland Burial Case Company, Bernard Henry Kinkelaar, in his forty years of association with that company, did much to extend its business and to build up its prestige. Mr. Kinkelaar was sales manager and a large stockholder during his later years. He was born on Lorain Avenue, Cleveland, January 6, 1858, and died at his residence, No. 1862 Fulton Road, February 14, 1915.

The father of Bernard Henry Kinkelaar, Henry Kinkelaar, was a native of Holland, who was occupied in Cleveland as a contracting mason. He married (first) Bernadina Wensink, also a native of Holland, in Cleveland, and they were the parents of two daughters and a son, the subject of this record. By his second marriage he had a daughter and a son. The father was a thrifty, dependable business man and much liked by all with whom he came in contact.

The son, Bernard H. Kinkelaar, received his education at St. Mary's Catholic School in Cleveland, and at business college. His first business position was that of cashier at Southworth's, where he remained for two years. He then entered his long term of service with the Cleveland Burial Case Company as assistant bookkeeper, when the business was located in the "Flats," near the site later occupied by Theodore Koontz. Like his father, thrifty and energetic, always ready for any responsibility, always discharging his duties well, Mr. Kinkelaar was promoted steadily and filled many positions in the forty years of his connection with the company. He finally became sales manager and a stockholder. Much of the growth and prosperity of the company was due to his energetic loyalty. He was one of the early members of St. Mary's Church, and affiliated with the Knights of Columbus. His funeral services were performed at St. Patrick's Church.

Bernard H. Kinkelaar married, in Cleveland, Ohio, on June 19, 1883, Anna Joos, daughter of Henry and Rosina (Wachter) Joos. Her father, a native of Switzerland, was a pioneer shoemaker and merchant of Fulton Street, in Cleveland, where he for many years successfully operated a shoe store. He married Rosina Wachter, of Baden, in Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Kinkelaar were the parents of a daughter: Florence Anna, wife of Clarence A. Wolfram, residing in Cleveland Heights, and mother of three children: Margaret, Paul, and Mark. Mrs. Kinkelaar, who survives her husband, has disposed of her residence in Fulton Street and now resides at No. 6302 Franklin Avenue, Cleveland.

In every city there is a small group of men described as the backbone of the community, the pillars of society, the bed-rock of citizenry, and in other descriptive terms which indicate their strength and stability. Of such was Bernard Henry Kinkelaar, a man who could always be depended on. He gave the best of himself to his family, his business, and his city. The fine example he set lives in the hearts and shines forth reflected in the actions of those who knew him, although he has himself passed from this earth.

> Life is ever Lord of Death
> And Love can never lose its own.

PATTERSON, Mager Kern,

Public Official.

Among the men of forceful personality and ability who devote themselves to the cause of public welfare in the United States, where the government is the cit-

izenship of the country, none won more grateful recognition than Mager Kern Patterson, State Examiner of Cleveland, Ohio. He was the terror of evildoers and the lax among the minor public servants of his district, and a tower of strength to those who needed help.

Mager Kern Patterson, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Bannon) Patterson, was born near Colton, in Jackson County, Ohio, October 6, 1873. His father, an early resident of the county, was a prosperous farmer and served as county auditor. His mother was born in Scotland. The son grew up on the farm, one of the younger children in a family of five girls and four boys.

Educated in the country schools, Mager K. Patterson began teaching in them at the age of fifteen, and later taught in a summer normal school. As a young man he was employed as bookkeeper for Tom Corwin, in a coal business. He tried out various kinds of occupations before finding that for which he was best adapted, and finally, in December, 1909, he became examiner for the State Bureau of Inspection and Supervision of Public Officers.

In this work Mr. Patterson remained for sixteen years, until his death on February 5, 1926, at his home in Lakewood. He was over six feet tall, and more than two hundred pounds in weight, but possessed the softest voice in the courthouse. His work began in Bowling Green, later included all the surrounding counties in that section of the State, and in 1913 he was sent to the Cleveland district by Vic Donahey, at that time State auditor, and there remained the rest of his life. His appointments to office came from both Republicans and Democrats, beginning with State Auditor Fullington, continued by Mr. Donahey, now Governor Donahey, and by Mr. Tracey. He was the man to whom county officials in trouble came, unless he went to them first. He was a relentless foe to graft and liked nothing better than a fight on behalf of honest public service, encountering bankers, judges, contractors, county commissioners, sheriffs, and justices of the peace. Many a young man trained by him has made a name for himself in political or administrative affairs.

On July 12, 1910, Mager Kern Patterson married Maude Blagg, daughter of George H. and Gertrude (Laird) Blagg. Her father was a son of David Blagg, a pioneer of Jackson County; and her mother, daughter of Judge Jesse W. Laird, long prominent in county life as mayor, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and a man of education so liberal that he was prepared for the ministry, for medicine, and for the law by the maiden aunts who reared him. Mr. Patterson was a member of the Methodist Church, and the Masonic order. To Mr. Patterson and his wife, who survives him, were born three children: Gertrude; Hudson; and Betty.

Many tributes to the magnetic personality and high type of service performed by Mr. Patterson attest to the widespread recognition of his fineness. Such is the following which reads in part:

> Mager Kern Patterson (or "Pat") as he was called by his close friends, was a man of unusual courage, a stranger to fear, an advocate of all things right, a bitter foe to all wrong. A kind, lovable, big-hearted, sympathetic friend to everyone.
>
> He never was too busy to stop in his work and give you one of those kindly smiles, a warm handshake, and a soft, wholehearted "how do you do, I'm glad to see you," which seemed inspired with every atom essential to the making of a real man, for such was M. K. Patterson.
>
> While being large in stature and bold as a lion, he exceeded both in his earnest effort to be what

he seemed to be. No clique or combination of general secretaries was big enough to stampede him into doing that which he believed to be wrong, and no conceivable power could stop him from doing that which he believed to be right and in the interest of the people whose cause he was endeavoring to champion.

He was often heard to say, "Some people seem to think that 'Might makes right,' I am working for the people, they are paying my salary and they are going to have the best there is in me in looking out for their interest." He did not brawl it out, it came in that same soft, melodious tone characteristic of the man, and each word carried its full weight, yet the heart carried no feeling of bitterness or animosity toward any individual. . . .

Several weeks ago Mr. Patterson, after a severe attack of la grippe and before he was physically able, went to his office at the Court House where he had worked as State Examiner since 1914 and was compelled to return home and to his bed, broken in mind and body, a complete nervous breakdown, and on Friday, the fifth day of February, he gave to the people his all, his life; no man can give more.

With his passing, the City, County, State and Country loses one of its bravest, best and ablest citizens, and the circle of friends in which he moved feels keenly the great loss sustained through his passing.

RENKERT, Harry S.,

Manufacturer.

The business life of Harry S. Renkert began at the age of eighteen as a bank clerk, and until his passing, at the age of forty-seven, he was prominently identified with the commercial and financial interests of Canton, Ohio, his principal activity, the manufacture of brick, although his other interests were important. In civic life he was as active as his health would permit, but he served in the Chamber of Commerce and other activities with zeal and intelligence. It was his fate to die in a foreign land after a long illness, death overtaking him at Geneva, Switzerland, whence he had gone in search of his lost health. He was a son of Jacob J. Renkert, a pioneer brick manufacturer, of Stark County, Ohio.

Harry S. Renkert was born in Canal Dover, Ohio, January 27, 1875, and there spent the first fourteen years of his life. He died in Geneva, Switzerland, August 20, 1922, having suffered for some years from the effects of an attack of influenza in 1918. In 1889, Canton, Ohio, became the family home, and there Harry S. Renkert completed public school study. He began business life as clerk in the Keim Bank in Louisville, Ohio, after a course in Canton Business College. He spent three years in that position; then, in 1896, at the age of twenty-one, became office assistant to J. L. Higley & Company, who were at that time sales agents for the local brick manufacturers. In 1899, while still associated with Higley & Company, he became a stockholder in the Royal Brick Company, of Canton, and in 1900 was elected treasurer of that company. He held that office until 1902, then secured the coöperation of Canton capital and organized the Metropolitan Paving Brick Company, of which he was made secretary-treasurer. Later he was made general manager of the company, and still later was elected president, a position he held until his death. He was also director and treasurer of the Superior Sheet Steel Company; director of the George D. Harter Bank; director of the Crystal Park Bank; and interested in other Canton business enterprises. He proved his faith in Canton when, in 1912-13, he erected the Renkert Building, which for a long time remained the largest office building in the city. He was one of the first directors of the Canton Chamber of Commerce and one of the early presidents of that body. His civic activities were limited by his health, and

this handicap prevented his entering as heartily into war work as he would have liked.

Mr. Renkert was a member of Trinity Lutheran Church and took a deep interest in church affairs. He was affiliated with the different Masonic bodies, and had attained the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. His clubs were the Canton, Congress Lake, and Brookside.

Mr. Renkert married, October 6, 1897, Minnie Schlemmer, of Canton, Ohio, who survives him with three children: Donald J., Dorothy Alice, and Harry S. (2).

Never fully recovering from his attack of influenza, Mr. Renkert, in 1922 went abroad, hoping for a return of health. He was taken seriously ill at Nice, France, while on a tour of the Mediterranean, which began on February 11. Later he was removed to Geneva, Switzerland, for private hospital treatment, and there the end came after two blood transfusion operations had been made in a vain effort to save his life.

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